Library of Sheldon Jackson
presented to the
Presbyterian Historical Society.

23,946
NPP
J137
Vol 23

Sketch Map of ALASKA

Prepared for U.S. Bureau of Education

By the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey

To accompany Reindeer Report by Sheldon Jackson, D.D.

U.S. General Agent of Education

in Alaska

1893

EASTERN SIBERIA

Herds of Domesticated Reindeer

Land of the Tchuktchees

Land of Koraks

Herds of Domesticated Reindeer

Gulf of Anadir

POLAR SEA

Wrangell I.

Herald I.

Pt. Barrow (Presbyterian)

Pt. Belcher

Meade R.

Mackenzie R.

Ft. McPherson

La Pierre House

Good Pasturage for Reindeer

C. Lisburne

Pt. Hope (Episcopal)

Meade R.

Kotzebue Sound

Kowak R.

Cape Blossom

C. Serze

Utan

Tchaun

Tchaun Bay

East Cape

Village

Arctic Circle

Yukon River

Porcupine River

Rampart House (Ch. of England)

Ft. Yukon

Buxton (Ch. of England)

Ft. Reliance

Ft. Selkirk (Ch. of England)

Cape Prince of Wales (Congregational)

Reindeer Station

Fort Clarence

C. Nuniuene (C. Espenberg)

C. Nyuukanuna (C. Krusenstern)

Kotz I

Kowak R.

St. James Mission (Episcopal)

Tenana R.

Nulato (Roman Catholic)

Indian Pt.

St. Lawrence

St. Lawrence I

C. Navarin

Norton Sound

Unalaklik (Swedish Evangelical)

St. Michaels (Greek Catholic)

C. Olutorsk

Arvik (Episcopal)

Koserefski (Roman Catholic)

Ikogmut Miss (Greek Cath.)

Kusilvak (Roman Catholic)

Okhagamute (Roman Catholic)

Oogovigamute (Greek Catholic)

Ogavigamute (Moravian)

St. Matthew

C. Vancouver (Roman Catholic)

Bethel (Moravian)

Nunivak I.

Quinehaha (Moravian)

Carmel (Moravian)

Good Pasturage for Reindeer

Copper R.

Kenai

Cook Inlet

Mt. St. Elias 18,100 ft.

Mitchot

Yakutat (Swedish Evangelical)

Chilkat

Haines (Presbyterian)

Chilkoot

Hoonah (Presbyterian)

Douglas (Quaker)

Juneau (Presbyterian, Roman Catholic)

Sitka (Presbyterian, Greek Catholic)

Fort Wrangell (Methodist)

Metlakahtla (Episcopal)

Fort Simpson (Presbyterian)

Jackson (Presbyterian)

Masset (Ch. of England)

Queen Charlotte Islands

BERING SEA

St. Paul

Pribilof Ids.

St. George

Bristol Bay

Togiak

Kagnak

Kaputuk Wood I.

Nushagak R.

Unimak I.

Pirkofski (Greek Catholic)

Shumagin Ids.

Sanak I.

Unga

Belkofski (Greek Catholic)

Unalaska (Greek Catholic)

Unalga

Attu

Agattu

Kyska

Amchitka

Tanaga

Kanaga

Adakh

Atka

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

To San Francisco 2369 Statute Miles

Statute Miles

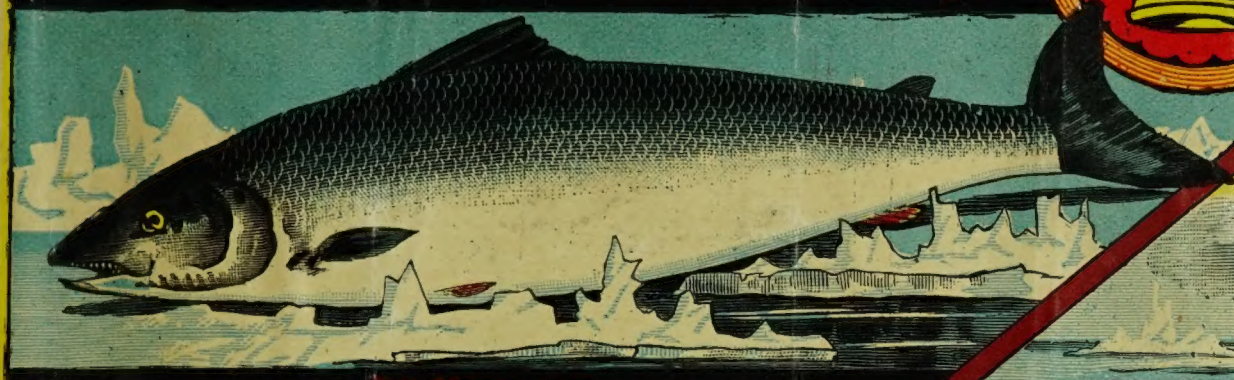
0 50 0 100 200 300

S Mis 22 52 2

1 POUND FRESH COPPER RIVER CAN

SALMON

ORCA





PACKED AT
ORCA STATION, ALASKA
BY THE
PACIFIC STEAM WHALING CO
·SAN FRANCISCO. CAL·

BRAND

DICKMAN JONES CO. S.F.

·FRESH·ALASKA·



SALMON

PACKED BY ALINAK PACKING CO.

BUTTERFLY BRAND

TRADE MARK



PACKED AT ALINAK ALASKA

THRASHER



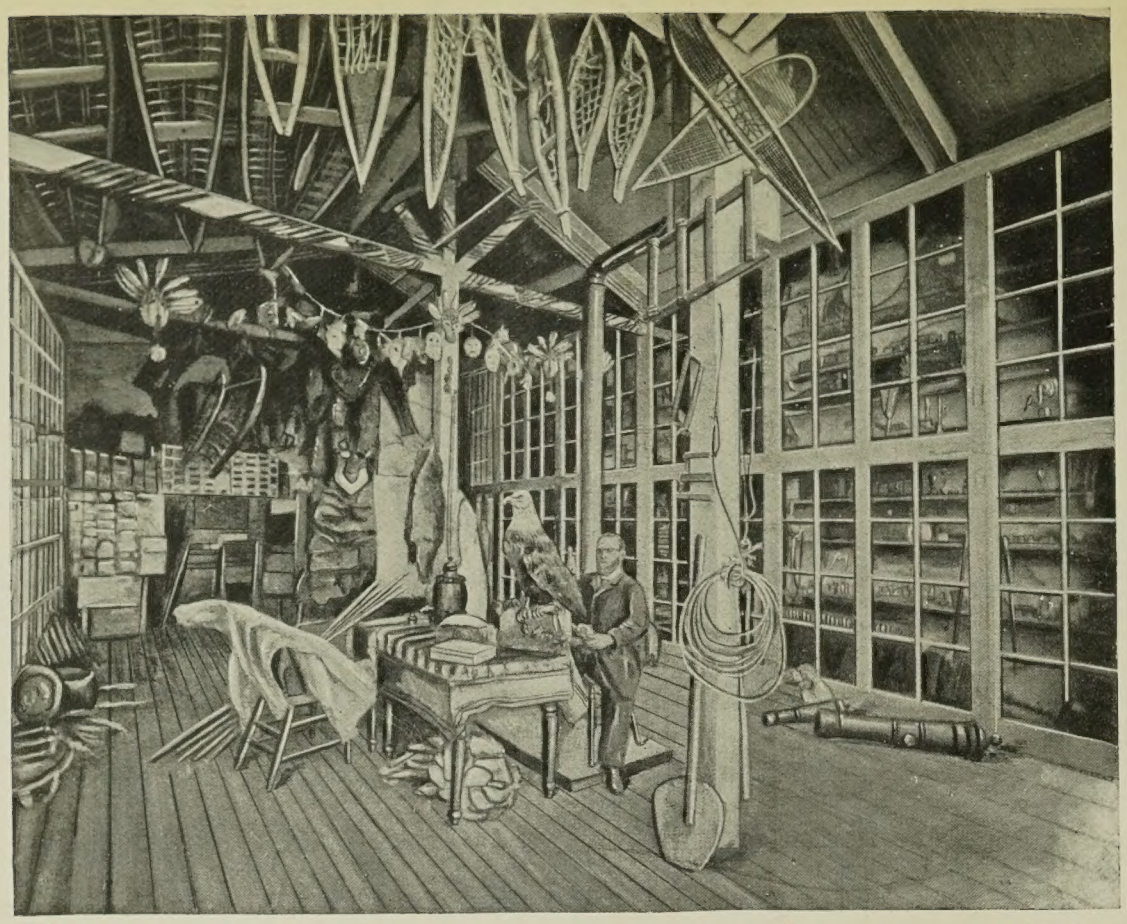
BRAND

ONE FRESH ALASKA POUND

SALMON



PACKED AT
ORCA STATION, ALASKA
BY THE
PACIFIC STEAM WHALING Co SAN FRANCISCO



Interior View of Sheldon Jackson Museum. Sit Ka. 1893.



U.S. Revenue Cutter Bear and U.S. Prison Ship Alki
Harbor of Unalaska 1891

ARCTIC HUNTING.

1893

How the Natives Obtain Their Food.

The Hair Seal and How It Is Captured.

Means Adopted by the Shrewd Hyperborean to Get His Dinner.

Written for the CHRONICLE.

While the rapidly disappearing walrus and whales have always been considered the principal food supply of the coast Esquimaux of Alaska, the hair-seal as an article of diet is a most important staple and in fact is looked upon as an absolute necessity to their physical well-being. Our Esquimau interpreter and guide, Tah-tah-rok, whose rare remarks in English were liable to be permeated with an atmosphere of good sense if not of grammar, once told me that "Injun he likum whale meat very good—he likum walrus heap very good—he likum seal meat plenty heap very good!"

Seal's meat is a panacea among these primitive people. Dr. A. Homer of the "Pandora" exploring ship relates the instance of an Esquimau who had contracted a most violent cold on board ship and was convinced that he would not get rid of it until he had seal's meat to eat. He would not take any medicine, but shook his head and said: "By and by eat seal, get well." His prescription turned out to be a good one, for we had not long been feasting on his favorite food before he lost his cough, and nothing more was heard of it.

From very early times the pursuit of the hair-seal has been prosecuted by white hunters for commercial purposes on the eastern side of the continent along the coast of Greenland, Labrador and in the great ice packs floating southward from Baffin's bay. The skins were used largely in the manufacture of trunks, knapsacks, caps, gloves, shoes, jackets and for many other of the uses of ordinary leather. Recently attempts have been successfully made in England to convert the skins into lacquered leather and the oil is well known for its valuable properties for the lubrication of certain kinds of machinery. But fortunately for our Alaskan Esquimaux the economic value of the hair seal has not yet attracted the attention of white hunters in the Arctic regions on the western side of the continent, and for the present it remains practically undisturbed. This immunity from pursuit is doubtless owing to the fact that the animals do not seem to herd together in such vast numbers on the coast of Alaska as they do on the Greenland coast and the whalemen's time in the Arctic is usually so entirely taken up by the pursuit of larger game that they have no time to devote to such small fry.



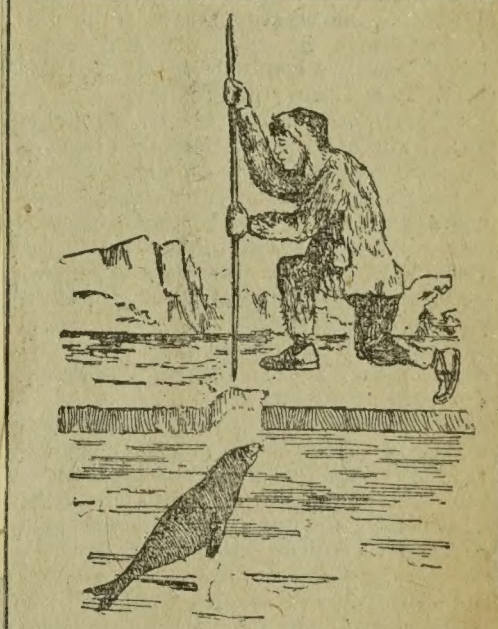
A native hunter.

The seals found in Alaskan waters belong chiefly to four species, namely, the banded or harp seal (phoca græn landica), the harbor seal (P. vitulina), the rough seal (P. fœtida), and the small gray seal (halichœrus grypus). The harbor seal and the small gray seal is most common, while the banded seal is somewhat rare. I remember once steaming through the ice-strewn waters of the Arctic ocean for days together on the lookout for a banded seal to secure as a specimen for the Smithsonian Institution and saw just one. It was fast asleep near a small hole in the ice, and not a hundred yards from the ship. Some one grasped a rifle and fired at the sleeping animal, and a wild hurrah went up as a spurt of blood gushed out from his head and dyed the white surface. But our triumph was short-lived, for with a convulsive movement the wounded seal rolled over on its side and then fell into the ice-hole and slowly sank from sight.

In respect to the character of seal's meat as an article of diet the testimony of Arctic explorers leaves no room for doubt that it only requires an Arctic winter's appetite to make it as palatable to the European as it is to the Esquimaux. No one can read the graphic description of the capture of a seal by Dr. Kane while on one of his sledge journeys, and of the way it was devoured by the hungry party, without experiencing that peculiar twinge of sympathy which always accompanies the description of a really good dinner. Seal meat is so different from the flesh to which we are accustomed that it is not surprising we should have some difficulty at first in making up our minds to taste it; but once that difficulty is overcome everyone praises its flavor, tenderness digestibility and decidedly warming after-effects. On account of the large amount of veinous blood it contains the flesh of the seal is very dark and uninviting, and unless certain precautions are taken in preparing it for the table its flavor is apt to be one which at first is so strange as to be unpleasant. If, however, it is first cut into thin slices, with all the fat carefully removed, then soaked in salt water ten or twelve hours to remove blood, and then cooked with a liberal allowance of fat bacon, seal-meat stew can be described in no better way than to say it is delicious. The liver can be eaten without soaking, and has no peculiar flavor by which it could be distinguished from that of veal.

The Esquimaux make use of every part of the seal, and, it is said, make an excellent soup by putting its blood and any odd scraps of meat inside the stomach, heating the contents and then devouring tripe, blood and all with the greatest relish.

The pursuit and capture of the hair seal and the implements employed by the Esquimau in this work are so novel that a minute description of the undertaking cannot fail to be of interest. A native hunter thinks nothing of killing a bear and will attack one with impunity with no other weapon than a spear. The trapping of foxes and such small game, in his estimation, requires no great amount of skill; but when he wishes to show what a very adroit fellow he really is the young Esquimau hunter goes out amid the ice floes and brings back a seal. With the first appearance of daylight after the long winter night the Esquimau hunters living along the coast emerge from their subterranean huts and move out on the ice-covered sea in search of the hair seal.

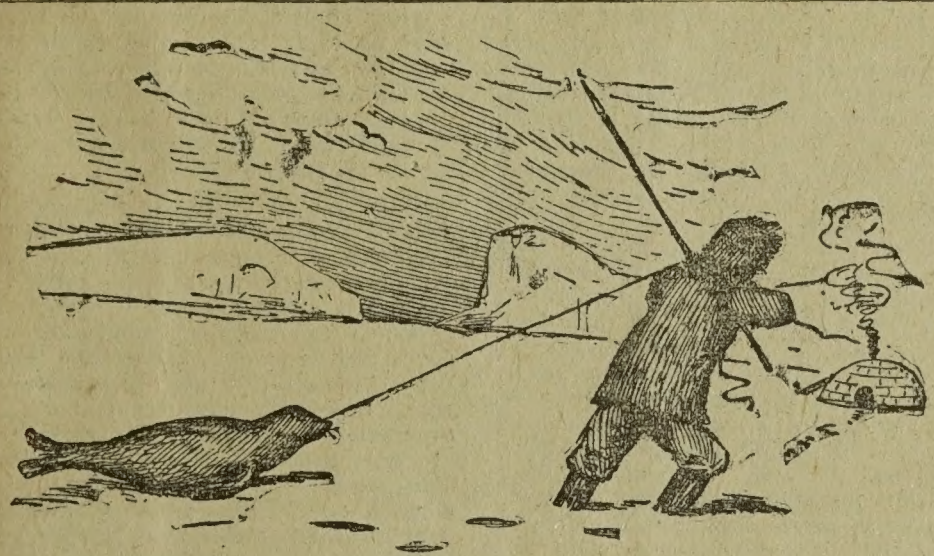


Spearing seals.

During the early part of the season before the ice has begun to break up, the Esquimau hunter is compelled to prosecute his search under difficulties which might well daunt a less skillful and hardy provider. The temperature of the air seldom gets higher than 40 deg. during the months of February and March and often falls as low as 55. To be exposed to this temperature even in calm weather is a terrible ordeal, but when the wind blows no human being can endure it.

The first thing a hunting party does on reaching the vicinity of the sealing grounds is to build a snow hut on igloo. The skill shown by the Esquimau in performing this work is remarkable. A level spot of solid ice is discovered by prodding the overlying surface of snow with their spears and then a rude circle the size of the intended hut is traced on the snow. All of the material inside the circle is thrown out and formed into a wall. The surface of the ice being reached the hut is finished with the exception of the roof. This is quickly formed by means of slabs of snow cut out near by and placed in position by the hunters. A small hole is left in the roof on the side of the dome away from the prevailing wind; a door is cut out of the side some two feet from the ground and the house is ready for occupancy. Four hunters can build an igloo in about two hours that will last for months.

Now the hunters scatter and bend all their energies to locate their game. Before the seals begin to crawl out on the ice and bask in the sun their position under the covering of ice and snow can only be discovered by an expert. Slowly the hunter travels along over the snow and among the ice hummocks examining every inch of surface until his keen eye discovers a small hole not much larger in diameter than his spear shaft. Into this hole he drops a slender shaft so fitted that half of it projects into the air, while the other end hangs freely in the water. Then the hunter kneels down near the breathing hole of the seal—for this is what it is—and patiently waits. It may be five minutes or it may be five hours that the hunter will wait for the signal that a seal is at the hole. But it is all the same to him, and when the little tell-tale shaft sways at the touch of the seal, with unerring skill he plunges his spear downward and



HOMEWARD BOUND.



On the alert.

drives its sharp point into the head of the unsuspecting animal beneath him. The lance head is detachable from the shaft, but attached to it by a long line of walrus hide. The stricken animal, if not killed outright, will dash off under the ice carrying with him the spear head. But the hunter holds the balance of power and plays the seal as he would a fish on the end of a line until it is exhausted. Then he hauls in the line and brings the seal up through the hole.

With the opening of the season and consequent breaking up of the ice many ice-holes are formed and the seals are found near them basking in the sun. The native has now to adopt different tactics to secure his game. Still dressed in his white furs or with his dark clothing concealed by white drilling overalls he proceeds to stalk the seal. Taking advantage of every hummock he glides swiftly along until a seal is discovered. Then he quietly awaits behind some convenient berg until the seal stretches out on the ice for a short nap. The moment the animal closes its eyes the hunter darts out from his hiding place and takes a station nearer the seal. This movement is repeated until he is within striking distance, when he sends his spear on its deadly errand. As a usual thing the seal plunges into the convenient air-hole and attempts to escape, but as before the spear head becomes detached and with the seal on one end of a strong line and the hunter on the other the result is the capture of the seal. Having secured the animal two slits are cut in the skin between the eyes, through which a toggle is thrust, and with a short drag line attached the hunter trudges back to the igloo, the women and children receive him with cries of welcome, the ~~stem~~ lamp is lighted, his wet clothing is removed and dried, dry clothing is given him, and soon all that can be heard within the walls of his crystal home are the sounds of feasting and joy that is unalloyed.

J. C. CANTWELL.

Stone

The Evening Standard.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 4.

THE WANTON ESQUIMAUX.

The Cruelty of the Race is Past Redemption.

To Them All Things Were Made to Kill But Their Starved Dogs.

A Close Observer Thinks Them Incapable of Civilizing or Christianizing.

The destructiveness of the Esquimaux is proverbial. Whether they are endowed with an unusually large development of this organ remains for some phrenologist in the future to determine. Certain it is, their chief delight is to torture, kill and destroy; like the beasts indigenous to the country, they are carnivorous; flesh is their principal food; but unlike the beasts they have an insatiable craving for alcoholic drink. A parent seems to take as much delight in instructing his child to worry and kill an innocent bird as a cat does her kittens, a mouse.

Last Summer two pairs of snow-birds built their nests and raised their little ones near the Point Barrow station, and we were interested in watching their movements. Our greatest anxiety on their behalf was to prevent the natives from killing them, as every man, woman and child was inclined to do so at first, but after a while, by constant watching and scolding, our nearest neighbors began to respect them. Seeing a stranger the little ones would take wing and fly away.

The Esquimaux have no pets, every living bird and animal, except the dog, was made to kill and eat. On the poor dog they have no mercy; he is their beast of burden, kicked, beaten, and often killed on the least provocation. In the Winter he drags their sleds; in the Summer used as a pack ox, half starved, and without the least shelter in Winter but a soft snow bank; and never fed except when on a journey. In the Summer he must hunt for mice on the tundra for a living. More than one half die by cold and starvation during the winter months. Still, without the dogs the Esquimaux would starve, as it is beneath the dignity of an-un to do any menial labor.

The great question arises, Can the Esquimaux be Christianized? In my opinion they cannot. Some wild birds and beasts may be tamed, while the most carnivorous cannot; and as the Esquimaux so nearly approach the carnivorous Christian endeavor will be in vain.

New generations of different people may spring up in the near future and so intermingle with the Esquimaux, who are fast becoming exterminated, as to cause them to lose their individuality; then, and not until then, can Christian endeavor meet with success.

Esquimau Inhumanity.

A most inhuman, nay, diabolical custom of the Esquimaux is in putting a woman about to be confined out into a small snow-house if in Winter, or a small tent if in Summer, where she must remain alone, unattended, to freeze or starve, live or die, as the case may be, while snow remains on the ground if in Winter, or until snow falls if in Summer.

An instance of this sort occurred near us during the last Winter at Point Barrow. An inland family or families of 12 persons took possession last of all of an old iglu about ten feet by 12, in which a person could not stand upright. The Winter proved clear and cool and the air was very much rarefied, so much so that nose bleeding was almost a universal complaint.

In the family above mentioned was a sickly woman, and she with others bled profusely, so that she had become greatly emaciated. Nevertheless, a small house about 3 by 5 was built, in which she was obliged to crawl on hands and knees, and then the house was blocked up; by sitting upright in the centre her head would just come in contact with the snow roof. With a skin or two to lie upon she could not straighten out at full length, but was obliged to lie in a cramped position.

Any one can imagine the horrible situation with the thermometer 40 or 50 degrees below zero. If she dies, as is often the case, then her husband, if she has one living, if not a near relative, fastens a thong around her ankles, the dogs are hitched on, and she is snaked out to her last resting place on the tundra.

The woman alluded to above was so emaciated when put out into the snow house that her child died within 24 hours, and from the cold and neglect she was so badly frozen that all her toes from both feet dropped off; but being tabbooed her condition was not known until a short time ago when the snow had left the ground and she was allowed exit for the first time for months from the foul den, and could crawl into a small tupik. Since then she has had our attention in spite of all the Unttkoots; but she will remain a poor, miserable cripple for life.

The Esquimaux are very superstitious and awfully prejudiced against any one who interferes in their rites over the sick and dying.

The question arises, can these people be educated? It seems to me necessary at first to civilize, humanize them, learn them the art of living, that they may treat their women more like human beings than a thousand times worse than beasts. "Why cast your pearls before swine?"

The Barbarity of the Race.

A subject of considerable importance, at present, engages the attention of philanthropists and educators—the education of the Esquimaux. The first question that arises in regard to this matter is, Are these people capable of receiving an education? The next, Is it good policy to attempt to educate them at the present time? And the next, What advantage, temporarily, will an education be to them?

The end and aim of all education is, or should be, to civilize, enlighten and Christianize; but it seems to me that these poor people who have to depend on their daily efforts in hunting for a livelihood, on whom nature has lavished none of her vegetable productions, should first be civilized, or taught "how to live," and then educated to Christianity.

History tells us that the Esquimaux are incapable of receiving an education, only to a very limited extent. Numbers are almost unknown among them, very few being able to count up to ten; no parent can tell its own age or the age of its child. Distance is measured by nights of sleep in travelling. Time and seasons, by moons, as whale moon, duck moon, deer moon, and so on. It may be objected that the Greenland natives are in an advanced state of civilization and Christianity; but it must be remembered that there are but a few pure Esquimaux in Greenland. The Danes settled there many years ago, intermarried with the Esquimaux, so that the present race is more Danish than Esquimau.

Another instance may be cited of the natives of the Aleutian and Pribylof Islands who have advanced in civilization; but these natives are more Russian and Japanese than Esquimau; and then the Alaskan Fur Company has furnished the natives, (as mere wards of the company,) with employment, food, clothing and schools, so that neither these people nor the Greenlanders can be considered a fair sample of the Esquimau race. In no single instance where civilization has been attempted among the pure Esquimaux has it met with anything like success. Amalgamation, or a mixture of races, seems necessary for that purpose.

Even allowing the Esquimau capable of receiving an education, is it good policy to make the attempt at present? Judging from the school kept here at Point Barrow for the last two years as a fair sample the benefit is in no way commensurate to the expense. With a teacher's salary of $1500 per year, the cost of coal, school paraphernalia, as books, slates, writing materials, etc., etc., with the teacher's board and house rent furnished free by the Refuge Station, altogether amounts to quite a sum, which sum, if expended in educating our own poor children, or in assisting some poor students through college who are aiming for a useful life, would be of far greater benefit.

With all the expense in maintaining a

school here, the school itself has been but a mere farce, a play on an important matter, which should be condemned instead of condoned by every honest tax-payer in the United States. The school here may be termed a "one pupil school", for with less than one there can be no school, which often happens, though sometimes there may be two, three, or four, but seldom over half-a-dozen attending at one time; although Cape Smythe village is supposed to contain some 250 natives, of which a fair proportion are children of school age. Should a stranger, unable to speak the native tongue, come among the people here, he would be puzzled to find out by the children, after two years of schooling, that any of them had ever been to school at all.

The Esquimaux are very improvident; by their neglect to provide in times of abundance, they suffer and starve in times of scarcity; with forethought and economy, game is so abundant they might lead comparatively an easy life and have much time for study and reflection, but as it is all their skill, time, energy, and endurance are expended in facilitating the hunt, for the purpose of keeping body and soul together. The chief education of the children is "learning the art of living," or the means of obtaining a livelihood; all other education is looked upon as superfluous.

This education commences with the child at the breast, the boys in everything pertaining to the chase, the girls in domestic and other duties pertaining to her sex. The school is a rigid one, in which the pupils are never perfected; but one of either sex arriving at the age of maturity and unable to take his or her share in the support of a family is looked upon as an outcast and shunned by the people of his tribe. Therefore as the Esquimaux "live to eat," that being the aim and purpose of life, they cannot understand how education will facilitate the hunt or any other object of their life, but on the contrary detract from it, as in acquiring it time is wasted; therefore, following in the traditional footsteps of their forefathers in the past ages they look upon education as a novel innovation, and accordingly treat it with contempt and ridicule.

What advantage to the Esquimau is an education? The absurdity of such a question will undoubtedly cause many a giggle and many a scornful smile, as the many advantages of a general education are indisputable. But we must remember the Esquimaux are a peculiar people, exceptional, like no other people in the world, harmless, but more like beasts of prey, living entirely on other beasts. Mother earth furnishes them with none of her vegetable productions. They are exclusive in this respect. They have no commerce or correspondence with other people, nor do they desire any. They have their hunting grounds, of which they are extremely jealous, but have no desire to encroach upon others. They are an inoffensive people—happy and ignorant as the day is long. They live by themselves and for themselves alone, by the chase and by the chase alone. Then why disturb their felicity? Will education in any way, form or manner facilitate the chase, lessen their toil, or promote their temporal happiness? To this important question there can be but one answer—No.

G. B. BORDEN.

Doubt has been expressed as to the possibility of the aborigines of America coming across Behring Strait originally on the ice. W. L. Lopp has lived for two years at Port Clarence, Alaska, on the American side of the Strait. He wrote to President Fisher, of Hanover College, that last winter ice blocked the Strait, and twice during the winter parties of Esquimaux crossed over to Siberia and returned.

The Evening Standard.

NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 26.

THE ALASKAN ESQUIMAUX.

Resentment of the Charges Made Against the Race.

Civilization, Education and Christianization Not Impossible.

Article by Edith M. Kilbuck, Matron of the Bethel School in Alaska.

To the Editor of the Standard:

"The Wanton Esquimaux," an article in the New Bedford *Evening Standard*, dated Wednesday, Jan. 4th, 1893, which tells of the degraded state of the Esquimaux in Alaska, and written by Capt. G. B. Borden, surely requires an answer. What he relates about the nature and habits of the people is not exaggerated; but, low as they are in the scale of humanity, they are not "past redemption," as stated in the article referred to; nor is it impossible to civilize, educate and Christianize them. All this I am prepared not only to affirm but also to prove. This charge against the poor unenlightened Esquimaux of Alaska is a slander that calls for resentment by those who know and love them as I do.

Eight years ago, when our little party of five missionaries and teachers landed at the mouth of the Kuskoquim river, and made our way about one hundred miles inland to the spot which from that day to this has been our home, we met a people no less degraded, cruel and brutish than that of which Mr. Borden writes. His description of their instinct to be destructive, to torture and kill, their inhumanity, superstition and barbarity is truthful to the echo. I readily accept all he says on this subject. I could tell even a darker story than Mr. Borden of Esquimau depravity. But the issue between Mr. Borden and myself lies in this, that he alleges them to be incapable of education, civilization and Christianization. The people among whom we labor are the aborigines of the Kuskoquim. They are a part of the Esquimau race and are unmixed with other races. They never had seen a white woman until our party landed among them in 1885. Many, indeed, had never seen a white man before. The country affords no attraction to the civilized world, and hence its population is in its natural savage state. Several Russian traders are stationed on the river and live among the natives. But if these traders shed any influence it is rather on the side of evil than good. We stood, as it were, entirely alone, and labored year in and year out in the midst of difficulties that were almost insurmountable. We have acquired their language; we have established a school for Esquimau youth, and it is not a "one scholar school," either. We have cared for their sick and destitute, and by so doing have won their confidence and love. First, instilling a desire into them for something better, I can truthfully say that we have filled that desire.

Although at the beginning of our work we were unknown and friendless, and there was not one face in which the slightest gleam of intelligence shone, not one civilized family among them, we to-day can boast of a firmly established mission on the Kuskoquim river; and our premises are the rallying-place of bright, clean, and happy school children, whom it would not take a stranger long to recognize as civilized beings. Our mission school comprises from 20 to 25 boys, as obedient, studious, and industrious as any in the States. So anxious are they to learn that when playing they can be heard spelling out their lessons, repeating the multiplication table, and singing gospel hymns or school songs; and when engaged at the bench are handy with tools, and ever ready to acquire still higher knowledge by the many object lessons teeming all around them.

It requires only about six months of proper Christian influence and training to change the listless animal-like expression of countenance into one of intelligence, and to impart to them the bright consciousness that they are better than brutes and can live for something higher than only "to eat." I do not mean to say that but six months are required to complete the work for which we went to Alaska, but that a perceptible change for the better usually takes place at the end of that period of loving, Christian intercourse with them, and that from that point they advance steadily in the arts of civilization and knowledge of the Lord Jesus. Almost without exception, those in our parish are loving and affectionate and thankful for all that they receive.

I am proud of the women and girls that have been under my training for years. Would that all who make similarly sweeping assertions as those contained in the article referred to might see their sweet, clean faces, tidy heads, and well and neatly dressed bodies; might observe their industrious habits, note their bread-making, cooking, washing, starching, ironing, sewing on the machine or by hand, and the many little household duties that fall to woman's lot. Let any who doubt the possibility of changing a people who a few short years ago were as low as the lowest, come to our little Bethel on the Kuskoquim river, in Western Alaska, and I will take them to happy homes and Christian families, and they will see for themselves how largely these have been benefited by civilizing influences. Their own testimony is, "We have all our lives been asleep, and only now are really awake. We were blind, but now we see. We see what love and true happiness are. We have laid aside our old and binding superstitions. We no longer observe the extravagant and wasteful heathen feasts that robbed us of our Winter food. We work to make an honest living, and we find that we need not want if we are industrious and careful. We cannot live like white men, but we can have more than we used to have, and we can be clean and comfortable. We have also learned how to prevent our being sick as much as we used to, for now we prepare our food differently and do not live so much on the damp ground. Better still, we have learned to know of God and a hereafter and of a Savior who can take our sins away, and make us pure and good and fit for heaven. We bless the day on which missionaries set foot on our soil. We wish that more would come in order to teach all of our friends and relatives the way to be happy and good. We ourselves would rather die than go back to the dark and hopeless life in which we lived before."

These same people attend our Sunday services and even come for miles to attend church. They joyfully listen to the gospel preached by the missionary on every Lord's day in their own language. They sing no less than 12 English hymns, and all delight in singing "Jesus Loves Me" and other hymns translated into their own language and sung to the original tunes. Our congregation numbers about 75, including the school, with a communicant membership of 26.

Their one cry is, "Tell us something." They are pleased to hear anything about civilization and white men's ways, and most especially are they delighted to hear of travel and adventure. The story of the recent Sioux war never grows old. The school children are interested in Stanley's expedition, and they all care to learn about our State and National laws, benevolent institutions, geography, physiology, architecture and civil engineering.

We now have kind friends and neighbors who respect, obey and love us. In our attempt to civilize them, we do not strive to make them like white people, or spoil them by supplying them with food and clothing better than they could afford after leaving the school. They would then become discontented, or hang around the mission, looking to us for aid; or, worse still, they might be tempted to obtain these things in a dishonest way. Our one object is to teach them to make the best of what they have and be contented with their lot, live more in accordance with the laws of health and lead honest, industrious, Christian lives. More than that they need not know. This is the extent of their present possibilities. This much of civilization will elevate them and make them a hundredfold happier and better off than ever before. And who can say that the Esquimaux cannot be benefited by better influences or lifted out of the depths of their original brute like state. "Seeing is believing." Let any who doubt the truthfulness of these statements come and see what by God's grace has been done for some of these people, and compare them with others that are still sitting in darkness.

EDITH M. KILBUCK,
Matron of the Bethel School, Alaska.

Ambergris.

The word ambergris is French, and signifies gray amber; but by whom or when applied to this marine phenomenon we have not been able to discover.

The scientific explanation of the nature of ambergris is that it is the product of some disease in the sperm whale analogous to gall stones. It is found sometimes in the intestines of the creature, but more frequently is found, after expulsion, floating on the surface of tropical seas. It floats in masses, which have a speckled-gray appearance, and mixed with which are generally found some remnants of the known food of whales.

The best quality of ambergris is soft and waxy, but it is said not to be uniform in color. The streaky or marked specimens are preferred. It is opaque and inflammable, remarkably light as to specific gravity, as may be understood from its always keeping the surface, and it is rugged to the touch.

Most of what comes into the market is found near the Bahama Islands, but it is also found at the Moluccas and other parts of the Indian Ocean, off a portion of the coast of South America, and sometimes floating on the Atlantic Ocean.

The essential characteristics of ambergris is its powerful and peculiar odor. It is so peculiar, that art has never been able to imitate it, although the scarcity and enormous price of ambergris has lent every stimulus to invention. It is so powerful and diffusive that the very minutest quantity is perceptible in the most fragrant perfumes.

The chief compound of ambergris is a fatty matter called ambrein, which is obtained by boiling in alcohol. This ambrein—and there is said to be about 85 per cent. of it in the best ambergris—is what gives it its value, for it is in this ingredient that the perfume lies.

There is another peculiarity ascribed to ambergris, and that is the power to exalt the flavor and perfume of other substances with which it is brought into combination. Thus, a grain or two rubbed down with sugar is often added to a hogshead of wine, giving a perceptible and, what is considered by some, an improved flavor to the whole. And a small particle of ambergris added to other perfumes is found to exalt the odor of the blend.

In fact, ambergris is too dear to use alone, and it is so dear that it is one of the most adulterated articles known to chemists. It is adulterated both by those who export it and in the countries in which it is used.—*Chambers' Journal.*

AN OPEN ARCTIC SEA.

That steamers can pass through the Arctic ocean in certain years is the opinion of Captain A. H. McGregor, based upon his experience in the polar region, says the Portland *Oregonian*. Captain McGregor has seen twenty-three years' service in the Arctic, and commands the steamer Orca, owned by the Pacific Whaling company, of San Francisco. He was in this city a few days last week, and talked entertainingly of his experience.

"Last year," he said, "nine of the Pacific Whaling company's steamers and ships reached Cape Bathhurst, the farthest point north and east ever reached by a vessel of any kind. We had been whaling in Behring sea, and, having finished what is termed the outside catch in July, we started for the Arctic to finish the season. We passed along the east shore, rounded Point Barrow, and then made the journey to the cape, which is near the Mackenzie river. We cast anchor and whaled there the rest of the season. The natives were somewhat surprised at our appearance, but, as they had seen white men before, they soon overcame whatever fear they might have felt and became very friendly. They did not differ in the least from other Eskimos. We sounded the ocean near the Mackenzie and found that a boat drawing more than four feet of water could not approach within thirty miles of the river. The land on both sides was mountainous and covered with snow.

"The oldest native told us that it was many winters since white men came in boats, whice led me to believe that no boat had reached the cape since Captain Collinson was there in 1855. Captain Collinson and his party visited the place in small boats when they were making a survey of the British possessions, but they were compelled to remain there three years before they could return.

"We could have made the trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic last year if we had so desired, but our business was whaling, not exploring. We found what is called the breeding ground of the whales, which lies between Cape Bathhurst and the Mackenzie river. We left four vessels, the Norwalk, Balaeva, Grampus, and Newport to winter there while the others finished the season on the Siberian coast. Those that wintered in the Arctic have been whaling all summer, but we have had no report from them and do not know if the ocean is open again this year. Natives at the cape whom I questioned told me that the ocean was fairly open three years out of four, and that there was a great big sea one year in five. Last year was what they termed 'great big sea,' and they said that the same conditions prevailed in 1889. A large vessel could not pass through a fairly open sea, so the chances of reaching Greenland through the Arctic sea are one in five. From this I am inclined to the belief that Collinson entered the ocean when it was 'open.'"

The Women of Arctic Alaska.

Herbert L. Aldrich in June Godey's.

The reader can scarcely conceive of greater hardships in life than the people who inhabit the arctic coast of Alaska endure. Life is to them a serious struggle. Their faces tell it. Women twenty years of age show that they have borne exposure and hardships, which have already made them prematurely old. The farther south of the arctic circle they live the less they have to endure, as the struggle to maintain existence is less of a strain and effort, and the cold is not so deadly in its work.

The first Alaskan Eskimo woman I met was at Port Clarence, a fine natural harbor about one hundred miles south of Bering straits. So far as cleanliness was concerned, she was a model of her kind, and outside of her and her family they were almost the only Eskimos I encountered who appreciated the rudiments of cleanliness. I asked her to permit me to take a photograph of her and her family, but she shook her head, and, looking at her hands and clothing, said "smoky," then, after a pause, added, "na-na-ho," meaning some other time. Although her face and hands were comparatively clean, she was dressed in well worn and somewhat tattered clothing, made of deerskin, on parts of which the hair was broken and worn off, making her appear somewhat shabby; but "na-na-ho," which frequently means the next day, as it did in this case, she, her husband, son and daughter came to the ship dressed in their best, and asked to be photographed. We used the top of the deck house as a photograph gallery, but the results were unsatisfactory, as they insisted upon facing away from the light and closing their eyes tight so as not to see the camera.

MISSION WORK IN ALASKA.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson of Siberia Tells of Its Growth.

"Missions and Schools in Alaska" was the subject of a discussion given last night by Dr. Sheldon Jackson of Siberia at the Sixth Presbyterian Church. Dr. Jackson is United States General of Education, and his work is among the natives of the far North. He described the condition of the missions, the natives, and their desire for information of the gospel, and their peculiar religious rites and ceremonies. He said:

The elimination of idol worship can only be accomplished with the aid of religion. Where religion has only been partially taught people have been praying for more light. The inhabitants of this region lived in the lowest condition mentally and morally. Polygamy and heathenism existed here. They ate dead bodies as a religious rite. Now they are eager to hear something of the word of God. When the missionaries first began their work, before civilized man came among them, the entire population would turn out to hear them and offer themselves for baptism. Many of the missionaries were compelled to restrain them until they were better prepared and had a clearer understanding of what was expected of them. As soon as the missionary had a command of the language the natives became willing converts. Missionary work was first introduced in Alaska by four Indian young men from British Columbia. Seven Presbyterian churches have been established there in the last fourteen years. Missions have also been established by Protestant Episcopal and Catholic Churches. Many cultured women of England have gone a six months' journey on dog sleds, experiencing numerous hardships and deprivations, in order to take the gospel into that country. In one village with a population of 500 three-fifths of them attended school three times a day. They are always eager for information regarding the Bible, and if enough money could be secured this would be one of the most promising fields for missionary work in the world.

"Appleton's Guide to Alaska and the Northwest Coast" which Miss E. R. Scidmore has written, will be a complete handbook for all the coast country between Puget Sound and the Arctic ocean. It will be fully illustrated, and contain many maps, several of which have been made specially for this book by explorers of remote regions. The first complete map of Glacier bay, showing the ten great glaciers that reach its waters, and all the arms of the great Muir Glacier, has been drawn by Prof. Harry Fielding Reid, who has spent several seasons of exploration and observation in that wonderland. Prof. Israel C. Russell, has furnished the map of the Mount St. Elias region, and Coast Survey maps show the labyrinth of islands and fiords in the vicinity of Sitka and other settlements. The summer excursion routes in Alaska have been extended to the Aleutian Islands, and this Guide fully describes the new scenic regions thus opened.

FROM ALASKA'S SHORES.

A Notorious Desperado Captured—Exhibits for the World's Fair.

ASTORIA (Or.), May 11.—The steamer Chilcat, which arrived last night from Alaska, brings news of the arrest of George Russ, a noted desperado and half-breed who has been setting fire to several salmon canneries at Wrangel and Chilcat. He was captured by United States Deputy Marshal Collins on the 20th of April and taken to Juneau for trial.

Frederick Funston of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., is now in the Yukon valley making a large collection of the flora of that locality. He will remain there until next March, and during the last four months of the present year will take a series of photographs and weather observations.

Several mining firms of Alaska are preparing large exhibits of gold, silver and copper ore for the World's Fair.

Richard Willoughby, an employe of the World's Fair Commission, has made an interesting collection of the mammoth bones of extinct animals in the mountains about Sitka.

A bank is to be started in Juneau next month and will be incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington with a paid-up capital of $25,000. A Seattle banker has written a letter to the promoters, offering to take $10,000 of the stock.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

A Few More Offices Filled by Democrats by Mr. Cleveland.

Benjamin P. Moore of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Alaska, in the territory of Alaska, vice Edwin T. Hatch, removed.

1893
May 16.

The Alaskan

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

AT SITKA, ALASKA, BY

C. H. Schaap, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Postoffice, Sitka, Alaska, as Second-class Mail Matter.

Saturday, January 14, 1893

THE GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

We have surveyed from our "watch-tower of observation" Gov. Knapp's report, dated Sitka, October 1, 1892, on his official acts, the administation of the government, the resources, industries, population, etc. of the Territory, during the year ending June 30th, 1892. We must confess that, during its perusal, no enthusiastic feeling was aroused in us. The Governor exhibits in his report that he does not admire the country nor the people. Well, the people of Alaska, after an acquaintance with him of well-nigh four years, are not in a state of mind to deplore the fact, if he had not ventured so far away from home, and had never come to Alaska's shores.

The last part of the document, headed "Legislation Needed" was a great surprise to us, unprepared, as we were, for such a telling finale, after drudging through the 59 preceding pages. The inspiration was rather tardy in declaring itself.

The features of the report, which the people of Alaska will most dislike, are his attacks upon U. S. District Attorney C. S. Johnson, who in the popular estimation is regarded much higher than Governor Knapp. The Bureau of Education, a branch of the Department of the Interior, at Washington, shares not less in the gubernatorial displeasure, and reason is found to say in regard to it that "unfortunately for the educational interests of Alaska, during the past two years the Government day schools in the Territory have been sadly neglected." Nobody else, but the Governor, seems to have discovered that neglect. In the report covering the year ending June 30th 1891, complaint was made that Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the U. S. General Agent of Education for Alaska, had not been in the near presence of the Governor to consult with him about school matters in general. The reason for this was that Dr. Jackson had busied himself in Western and Northern Alaska to superintend educational matters in that region and aided by Capt. Healy of the "Bear," to purchase sixteen domesticated reindeer on the Siberian coast, as an experiment to determine whether such deer could reasonably be expected to thrive on this side of the Pacific. This, with the view to afford relief to the Eskimo's inhabiting the northern part of this Territory, who are threatened with extinction, through the rapid decrease near their shores, of the marine animals on which they are wont to subsist. To provide for the care of educational matters, in Dr. Jackson's absence, Hon. James Sheakley, of Wrangell, has had charge of the schools in the Southeastern portion of Alaska. In regard to this matter, the Commissioner of Education reports to the Secretary of the Interior, under date of Nov. 17th last, as follows: "During the past three years the schools in southeastern Alaska have been under the direct supervision of Hon. James Sheakley, to whose judicious oversight their success has largely been due. Mr. Sheakley, having decided to return to the States, resigned his position as superintendent of schools for the southeastern district, and was succeeded by Mr. W. A. Kelly, formerly superintendent of the Industrial Training School at Sitka. Mr. Kelly entered upon his duties on May 1."

This sounds different from the statement appearing in the Governor's report, and moreover, reflects public opinion. Nevertheless, the Governor now reiterates his charge of neglect.

Before dismissing Gov. Knapp's criticisms on the management of the Alaska schools, we wish, in conclusion, to point out another of his inexplicable propositions, by referring to his expressed preference, (without giving any reason), for a male teacher for Sitka School No 1. The lady teacher, who has been at the head of that school for the last four years has given abundant proof of efficiency, and enjoys the esteem of all our citizens. Why then, should there be a change?

New York Voice

ALASKA.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, some time Presbyterian "bishop" of the far northwest, and now Government Superintendent of Schools in Alaska, seems to unite in happy fashion in his person the functions of Church and State. Thus, he has been breaking up the whiskey traffic with the Indians. He found 30 barrels of the stuff on the whaling fleet at Port Clarence, and had the satisfaction of emptying it all into the sea. Besides, he has been making several trips to Siberia in search of reindeer, and has imported 150, with experienced herders, to teach the Alaskan natives how to take care of the animals. Thus it is expected that a new home product of flesh food will be provided. Along with these encouraging items, the doctor also reports that there are now 34 Indian schools in Alaska with 1700 pupils.—*The Missionary Review of the World.*

NEW YORK, THURSDAY

NEW LAWS FOR ALASKA.

New York Voice

STRONGEST KIND OF A PROHIBITION BILL INTRODUCED BY PLATT.

1893

Prepared by the Present Governor of Alaska—Heavy Punishment for Vessels Attempting to Smuggle in Liquors and for Revenue Officials Selling Stamps to Unlawful Liquor-Dealers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 16 (Special Correspondence to THE VOICE).—THE VOICE'S exposure of Senator Dolph's scheme to license liquor selling in Alaska, and the resulting discussion which followed that gentleman's efforts to extricate himself from the unpleasant light in which he found himself before the moral people of the nation, coupled with the same paper's accounts of the needs of the native Indian population of the territory, has hastened the demand for a Territorial government for Alaska. A week ago Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who took prominent part in the discussion before alluded to, introduced a bill "to provide a temporary government for Alaska." The measure, besides providing for the government of the territory, contains most stringent prohibitions against the traffic in intoxicating beverages.

Senator Platt's bill provides for the creation of the Territory of Alaska, with a Governor who shall also be commander-in-chief of the militia, and who shall report annually, Oct. 1, to the President of the United States; for a Secretary, District Attorney, Judge, Clerk, Marshal, and for seven United States Commissioners; that Alaska shall constitute a judicial district, and that the general laws of Oregon, when applicable and when not in conflict with the bill or with the laws of the United States, shall be the laws of the proposed Territory.

The manufacture, sale and giving away of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes is absolutely forbidden. Sales for the excepted purposes may be made by druggists who have obtained special permits from the Governor. The druggist must take oath and give bond not to sell to persons not personally known to him, nor to minors, nor persons in the habit of becoming intoxicated. The sale of liquors for medicinal purposes can be made only on prescription of a regularly practicing physician. Restrictions relating to the sale for mechanical and scientific purposes are set out at length and are very stringent. Druggists or other persons violating the law are subject to a fine of $500, or five month's imprisonment. The provisions of Senator Peffer's recent bill prohibiting the issue of special revenue stamps by the Internal Revenue Department to liquor dealers not allowed by local laws to sell liquor are embodied in this measure, and any party not having the Governor's special permit who pays special taxes as a liquor dealer to any Collector of Internal Revenue shall, with the collector, be liable to $500 fine or six month's imprisonment. Any person found in a state of intoxication in the Territory is guilty of a misdemeanor, may be arrested without warrant and fined $10 or imprisoned 30 days. Provision is made on information of any citizen for searching vessels suspected of bringing liquor for purposes of illicit traffic into the Territory, and for seizing both vessels and liquor; also for searching other suspected places.

All persons, including Indians born or naturalized in the United States and subject to its jurisdiction, residing in Alaska at the date of the passage of this act, are declared to be citizens. But no person who cannot speak the English language in ordinary conversation shall be allowed to vote or hold elective office. Three months' residence is required as a qualification for voting. Provision is made for the protection of children, and of minors against forced marriages and sales for immoral purposes as practiced by the native Indians; for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations, for the purchase of reindeer for the natives, for creating a land district of the Territory and for providing for homestead privileges for Indians. None but natives are allowed to reside on the coast north of Bering's Straits or within the interior north of the Arctic Circle, without special permit.

Senator Platt, on being interviewed by THE VOICE correspondent, said he had introduced the bill at the request of the present Governor of Alaska, who prepared it in consultation with others at the Department of the Interior. The Senator in his conversation was careful to commit himself neither for or against any provision of the proposed law.

RULING THE ARCTIC.

EXPERIENCES OF CAPT. MICHAEL A. HEALY IN NORTHERN SEAS.

January 29, 1893

Commander of the United States Revenue Marine Steamer Bear—Ministering to Shipwrecked and Suffering Mariners—Battling with Ice and the Elements—His Scheme to Introduce Siberian Reindeer into Alaska for the Benefit of the Natives—A Sailor's Choice.

The Bear, the most famous steamer in Uncle Sam's revenue marine service, put in at San Francisco a week or so ago, and there she will winter. Her commander, Capt. M. A. Healy, and his officers and men filed ashore, and for four months will revel in the delights of civilization. To this brave crew and historic vessel is assigned the most dangerous and difficult service planned by Uncle Sam in the administrations of his affairs—the patrolling of the seas of the frozen North.

From the early part of December until early May the Ice King holds undisputed sway over the home of the seal, the walrus, and the whale. Wild gales rushing down from the pole sweep over the wilderness of grinding ice in the Bering Sea and threaten the destruction of the few habitations civilization has dared to erect on the bleak islands. Blinding snow-storms wipe out all landmarks along the rocky coast to the east of the raging waters, and the hardy Esquimau keeps close to his rude hut under the frowning bluffs of the barren mountains.

As the sun creeps northward on his summer journey the warm winds kiss away the billows of snow and slowly but surely the vast ice army of the king retreats toward the impenetrable regions of the arctic. Following



CAPT. M. A. HEALY.

close in the wake of the drifting ice is the fleet of whalers in search of mighty game, and leading them all, watching over them with vigilant care, ready to extend assistance at any moment, is the Bear, with her brave commander and time-tried crew. No member of the revenue marine service is better known than Capt. Michael A. Healy. From his early boyhood in Georgia, the State of his birth, until he entered the service in 1865 he had followed the sea. He was then familiar with nearly every port of the world. He was in Australia when the Rebellion broke out and came back to the United States to enter the navy. The war was over when he arrived here, however, and with the commission of Third Lieutenant he went into service on a revenue cutter. Two years later, as a Second Lieutenant, he took the Reliance around the Horn and for two years served in her at Sitka, spending the last few months of the time on the Lincoln.

Returning to the East he took the Rush, ran her through the Magellan Straits, and put in some time in her on the Pacific. In 1880, while Second Lieutenant of the Corwin, he participated in the search for the Jeannette, and from that time has made annual cruises into the Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. His commission as Captain dates from 1881, when he took charge of the Rush, subsequently leaving the Rush for a tour of the Northern seas at the direction of Congress. In 1886, after the Bear's famous relief expedition into the north after the survivors of the Greely party, that vessel, considered by far the best ever built for the arctic service, was presented to the American Government by Great Britain and was turned over to the Treasury Department. It was sent to the Pacific for Capt. Healy's use in his dangerous cruises.

These annual tours are taken for several reasons. In the absence of governmental control unscrupulous whalers and traders were selling whisky to the Alaskan Indians, getting vast quantities of valuable furs and walrus ivory in exchange for a vile liquid that demoralized the gentle natives, transforming thrifty communities into idle throngs of drunken brutes. This traffic had to be stopped and one of the first duties performed by the officers of the Bear is to board and search every vessel entering the Northern Sea.

That, however, is only incidental to other and more important work. From May until June the Bear cruises about the seal islands to prevent the raiding of the rookeries by poachers, and then, when relieved by other vessels of the revenue marine, the Bear steams away to the north to overtake the fleet of whalers in the neighborhood of the ice-pack. Then the dangers multiply. The primary object now is to extend succor and aid to any vessel that may be unlucky enough to get nipped in the jaws of the irresistible ice. The whaling fleet is followed by dangers never known to the navigators of the open sea, Blinding storms of snow and sleet, days of impenetrable fog, shifting currents, wild gales, and above everything else the pitiless ice add to the ordinary dangers and difficulties of navigation. The demand upon the resources of a commanding officer is tremendous. On one occasion Capt. Healy spent seventy-five consecutive hours in the crow's nest at the masthead of his steamer anxiously watching the movement of the ice pack around him. His ability as a navigator of these waters is recognized by all the whalemen, and his presence in the Arctic is a source of constant consolation to them. That his work is not in vain is indicated by the fact that during his service in the north more than three hundred shipwrecked sailors, over one hundred destitute miners, and scores of sailors needing medical and surgical attention have been succored by this brave officer and his crew.

There are other deeds in connection with this service requiring the best of judgment and no little ability in other directions. Capt. Healy is the only representative of the government in Arctic waters. His word is law. His powers are autocratic. He is in a sense the ruler of the Arctic Sea, and it is a high tribute to his administration of affairs that his action during emergencies, though it may have been radical at the time, has always received the indorsement of the government, and that the courts have sustained him on some pretty knotty points of law.

How the Bear Is Manned.

Including officers and crew the Bear starts out with about sixty people aboard. In case of disaster to the whaling fleet it may return to Unalaska with three times that number. Its officers are generally familiar with the Arctic through years of service in the ice. There are the Lieutenants, McConnell, Jarvis, Broadbent, and White, Chief Engineer Hessler with his assistants, Broadbent and Falkenstein, and Dr. Call, the surgeon. All of them are known in the service as able officers and jolly good fellows. On several occasions Mrs. Healy, the charming wife of the commanding officer, has shared the perils of the Northern cruise with her husband and has been able to cheer him during some of the dark hours when it seemed as if the little steamer could not live.

Though the life of a whaler is one fraught with great perils the financial returns from a prosperous season are sufficient to encourage the sending of large fleets to the north every year. It is a good deal of a lottery. A crew may be out two seasons and come back without having seen a blow, or they may "strike it rich" and come back with scuppers awash with a precious cargo of bone and oil. The crews take chances with the owners. They share the profits and get nothing if there is no catch. Some idea of the value of the whaling business may be gathered from the fact that the catch of the fleet during the season just closed represented a money value of over $2,000,000 in whalebone alone. There were fifty-two whalers in the fleet, of which four were lost. The owners of these vessels as well as the men who sail them appreciate the efforts of the government in their behalf. The Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and whaling companies in various ports have testified to the worth of Capt. Healy's services in numerous glowing memorials and resolutions of thanks. Congress has also recognized his ability and by special act thanked him.

Like most courageous men, he is an ardent lover of nature. He has made a close study of the people of the North and in numerous ways has greatly endeared himself to the natives of the Siberian coast as well as those of our own territory. He knows every fishing hamlet on both sides of the sea, and on his yearly visits is received with manifestations of the wildest joy. While observing these strange people he found that the Siberian Esquimaux were in many ways much better off than those on the American peninsula, and concluded that the difference was due to the fact that the Siberians depended largely upon their reindeer for food, shelter, and clothing, especially during the years when the fisheries were unsatisfactory. While the American Esquimaux starved because the white men had driven off the walrus and the seal the Siberian was warmly clad, comfortably housed, and the possessor of an animal which could be depended upon to support life. If this was the case in Siberia why should it not be so in Alaska? Capt. Healy asked himself this question and in answering it found no good reason why the condition of the Alaskan Esquimaux should not be very much bettered. The climatic conditions of Eastern Siberia and the coast of Alaska are very much alike. In other respects they are similar. The favorite food of the domesticated reindeer, a short, hardy moss, grows all over the territory. A reindeer will reach this through several feet of snow when other animals would starve.

The only difficulty in the way of making the experiment was the fact that the Siberians have a number of strongly rooted superstitions relating to the awful fate that is certain to overtake one who parts with his reindeer. Capt. Healy's personal influence among them, however, was enough to insure the securing of the animals. He had a bill introduced in Congress appropriating $15,000 for the purpose of the experiment outlined by him, and this has twice passed the Senate, each time failing of passage in the House. Being anxious that some sort of an experiment should be made, no matter what action Congress took in the matter, he enlisted the services of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, well known in connection with educational matters in the territory, and largely through the efforts of this gentleman several thousand dollars were raised in the East, and last year the first transfer was made. Dr. Jackson accompanied Capt. Healy and assisted in the purchase of 180 head of the Siberian reindeer. They cost a little over $10 each. These were taken a few at a time on board the Bear and transferred to Port Clarence on the American side where they were placed under the care of M. W. Bruce of Nebraska and Bruce Gibson of San Francisco, with four Siberian herders to assist them. While it is expected that it will take some time for the Esquimau to learn the value of the animal, for Alaskan Indians do not work any too cheerfully, there seems little doubt of the native's ability to know a good thing when he sees it, and in a short time it is expected that he will become an enthusiastic breeder of fancy reindeer.

A Bit of Arctic History.

"Let me tell you a bit of Arctic history," said a friend of Capt. Healy, "that will illustrate some of the features of the life in that country. Several years ago the whaler Napoleon was caught in the ice and crushed. The crew took to two boats, one containing fifteen and the other seventeen men. There were all nationalities among the seamen. They had some supplies. Capt. Healy heard of the disaster and steamed toward the place where the bark had last been seen. He picked up one of the boats with its crew after they had been exposed to the fury of the storms for over a week in their open boat. All of these I believe were saved, although badly frozen. The other boat could not be found, though the sea was searched in all directions. Finally it was given up as lost, and the Bear was forced away to the south by the ice.

"Two years later one of the Aleut Indians brought to Capt. Healy a bit of board on which had been cut a number of English letters. The Indian explained that the board had come from some white man on the Siberian coast; that it had passed from hand to hand from one tribe to another among the islands that stretch between the continents, and that it must have been eighteen months or more in transmission. The Captain deciphered the inscription which led him to believe that there were some survivors of the Napoleon near a certain point in the Siberian coast. He steamed up through the ice to the Arctic and to a point pretty well north of the point indicated, and then began working down the coast slowly and carefully. He lay off shore a mile or so with the Bear and sent the launch into all the bays. Inquiry was made of all Indians whether they had seen anything of white men, but no trace could be found of the survivors. Finally a small fishing village was discovered, and on looking at the crowd through his glass Capt. Healy suddenly exclaimed:

"'There is a white man in that party! I know it by the peculiar gait of the sailor.'

"A boat was manned and sent ashore. The excitement among the Indians increased, and the white man was the most agitated of the lot. He was in the front rank as the boat approached the shore, and before it had landed had leaped into the icy water and struck out for it.

"The natives were rewarded for having taken care of him and he was taken aboard the

bear. Then he told his story. His name was Vincent. He and sixteen companions were in one of the boats that put off from the sinking bark. They drifted about for several days, and finally drew their boat up on an ice floe. There they remained, blown hither and thither for weeks. They starved and froze. The unexpected capture of a walrus, which was eaten raw, helped them to live. Some of them went mad and leaped into the sea. Others froze and died without a murmur. They had been without food of any sort for several days when land was sighted. The party had been reduced to four—Vincent and three others. One of these died the morning land was seen. Vincent's companions were Portuguese. They were ravenously hungry and were anxious to eat their dead comrade, but Vincent restrained them. They pushed their boat from the floe, got into it, and exerted all their strength in working toward the shore. The exertion killed one of them, another was drowned in going through the surf, and Vincent was left alone on the dreary Siberian coast. Imagine the situation! He lived upon shell-fish for a time and eventually was picked up by some Indian fishermen and cared for. They waited on the coast for months hoping that a vessel might come, but finally gave up and went into the interior, taking Vincent with them. They shaved his head and made him a member of the tribe. He cut the inscription on the board and started it in the direction of the rising sun, hoping that it might in time reach some friendly Captain. So long a time had passed that he had given up hope of ever seeing the United States again, but Capt. Healy landed him in San Francisco. Now, that is a fair sample of the sort of things that happen away up in that desolate part of the world. I suppose that is really a mild case. It often happens that succor comes too late."

"I should think that chap Vincent would have gone back to New Bedford and clamped to some sort of a job that would keep both his feet on dry land for the rest of his days."

"That's what any one would think. As a matter of fact, he shipped aboard another whaler in the spring following his rescue. That's the 'salt' of it."

THE NEEDS OF ALASKA.

1893.

The Resources of the Territory and the New Laws Proposed for Its Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—A Territory that contained at the last census only 4,303 white people, and that hardly contains more than 5,000 to-day, cannot expect a very elaborate and costly system of government. Yet this system, however simple, should be good, and suited to the wants of the people.

Alaska has never been governed too much. It has been a part of the United States for a quarter of a century, and yet not until within two years could even titles to land be procured anywhere in its area of 580,000 square miles. Even under the law of 1891 few applications for titles to mineral or other lands have been made, and only one town, Juneau, has applied for a regular site. A district court and four commissioners' courts comprise the judicial system. There are no Justices of the Peace, no incorporated towns, no municipal taxation, no homestead and preemption privileges for settlers, no fee-simple allotments for natives, no Government hospitals for the treatment of the natives or for the insane and for paupers, no representation in Congress; and although the Indian Bureau has nothing to do with Alaska, there are no laws defining the status of its native population.

It is clear, therefore, that a broad field exists for improvement in the system of governing this Territory. That Alaska is not now a great source of revenue to the Government may be admitted. Its court system is not self supporting, and all the commissioners collected an aggregate for the year of only $1,270 in fines. The marshals disbursed $28,524.87, and have an outstanding deficiency, for three years, of $9,630.58. The district court was lucky in getting receipts of $4,369.22, of which $3,346.22 came from the sale of a seized schooner and its seal skins; and there are other cases of seizure pending. The receipts of the Collector of Customs were $8,010.22 against disbursements of $17,276. The Land Office has only taken in $245 in purchase money since it began operating under the law of 1891. There was an expenditure of $44,563.44 on Government buildings during the year, including $8,000 each for new Custom Houses at Juneau, Mary Island, and Sand Point, $2,400 for repairing the Sitka wharf, and $1,102 for repairing the houses of the Governor and his clerk.

But Alaska is not wholly a source of expense, and its business shows the signs of prospective revenue. There are the Pribylov seal islands, hitherto of great value to the Government, though now much affected by the *modus vivendi* agreement. There are the salmon industries, still more important than the seal. The total value of Alaska's exports for the year, as the Governor's report shows, was $7,759,084, salmon in cases representing $3,157,176, whalebone $1,210,625, sealskins $755,587, and various fish and furs, gold and silver bullion, oils, ivory, ores, and curios the most of the remainder. The imports, $2,164,238, included machinery, textile fabrics, and clothing, provisions, tools, furniture, and so on. The Alaska Commercial Company still has an extensive plant and numerous trading stations in the Territory, as also has the North American, which leases the Pribylov Islands, with headquarters at Dutch Harbor. The Treadwell Gold Mining Company, with works at Douglass Island, has a capital of $5,000,000 and paid dividends of $450,000 last year, while it has shipped $3,816,182 in bullion since 1892. The Lynde & Hough and the McCollam Fishing and Trading companies are also extensive.

There are 55 registered vessels in the district, of 1,500 tons in the aggregate, while the Custom House entrances last year showed 101 vessels of 53,719 net tons, and 86 clearances of 45,273 tons; and there were some landings at ports not of entry. There are 47 general stores in southeastern Alaska, all purchasing furs and other articles for shipment, besides a few dealing in specialties and curios; and about 80 trading stations are found along the coast. There are 16 mills for crushing ore in the Territory, with 550 stamps; and while the placer mining yielded more in 1891 than in any previous year, quartz lodes of great promise have been discovered lately on Forty-mile Creek, which have been made more accessible by a new steamer put upon the Yukon.

But the fish industry in Alaska leads all the rest. Thirty-six salmon canneries employ 5,900 men, 100 steam vessels, and 600 fishing boats, representing a capital of $4,250,000, and yielding a product in 1891 of 1,576,737 cases. The salteries in 1891 yielded 9,000 barrels, the cod fisheries a catch valued at $375,000, the whale fishing, by forty-eight vessels, a value of $1,218,293 in oil, bone, and ivory, which was less than the average.

The progress of Alaska thus affords ground for improving its system of government, and since the return of Congress from the holidays a bill for this purpose has been introduced into the Senate. It provides for a Governor and Secretary, the latter performing the duties of the former in his absence. The Governor may call out the militia and grant pardons and reprieves. The District Court, with a Judge and a Clerk, is to be continued, and the number of commissioners is to be increased to seven, with a salary of $2,000 each. Now there are four, and they get only $1,000 each. One of them quitted the Territory in disgust over a year ago without attempting to organize his court, although his district was the most important of all, and has ever since been without court facilities.

The general laws are to be those of Oregon. A land office is established, with proper officers. The liquor laws are revised, and increased facilities given for executing them. All residents, at the passage of the act, including Indians born or naturalized in the United States, are declared citizens, thus settling the question of the legal status of the natives. But only those who can speak English can vote or hold office. None but natives can live on the coast north of Behring Straits, or within the interior north of the Arctic circle. Alaska is to have a delegate in Congress, to have a Board of Charities, and to enjoy the privileges of the laws for agricultural experiment stations. Important appropriations are made for increased salaries, for the purchase of reindeer, for buying a steam vessel in which to take the court officers from point to point, and for establishing a military post.

The new act contains, in fact, whatever is urgently needed in Alaska, and within the proper province of the Government to supply.

ARCTIC TRAFFIC.

San Francisco Chronicle

How It Has Been Carried On for Centuries.

Feb 12th 1893

Extending Half Way Round the Globe.

The Different Standards of Value—Blankets and Shells in Place of Money.

Written for the CHRONICLE.

From the earliest times the reports of explorers in the Arctic zone show that the Esquimaux who inhabit these desolate regions were in the habit of traveling from place to place along the coast of the Arctic ocean for the purpose of attending meetings at regular periods and engaging in trade. But with a singular inappreciation of the value of such notes as pertain to the habits and customs of a savage people before they have been changed by contact with a more civilized race, the early Arctic explorers seem to have left this part of their work almost entirely neglected, and we are left to grope our way as best we can toward the knowledge of aboriginal customs which have for the most part fallen into long disuse or are shrouded in the impenetrable mists of a forgotten past. Among these customs that of barter and exchange must be considered as ranking first in importance, as it not only furnishes a means of obtaining the necessaries of life, but by bringing different peoples together results in the dissemination of knowledge, the building up of mutual confidence and eventually the binding together by ties of mutual benefit a hundred small tribes into a community or nation.

From the early explorers we incidentally learn that there was a much larger population along the Arctic coast of North America and in the interior along the banks of the great rivers than now exists. Captain Beechey, R. N., who spent the winter of 1826 on the western coast of Alaska within the Arctic circle reports that when he visited the native village of Nuwuk, at Point Barrow, it had a population of over 2000. Now it has decreased to less than 300. At Point Hope he counted 2500, where to-day the population is harply one-tenth that number. The decimation of the native population has not been confined to those points, but has extended over the entire known region lying within the Arctic circle. Crossing Behring straits and extending our researches along the northern shore of Siberia it has been ascertained by the investigations of Professor Nordenskjold that even in this bleak and forbidding region people once lived, villages once dotted the low-landed plains and long journeys were made by the hardy hyperboreans for the purpose of trade with contiguous tribes.



"Old Ivory."

In Dr. Richardson's account of his exploration of the Arctic coast, from the MacKenzie river eastward to Back's Great Fish river, he notes the fact that the natives had already in their possession knives and hatchets made in England, which they claimed to have received from other coast natives still further eastward, who in turn had obtained them by barter with whalemen frequenting the waters of Baffin's bay and Smith's sound. With the small opportunities at hand and the limited time at his command for making a thorough investigation of the subject, it is possible that Dr. Richardson was deceived by the natives, and that the articles of English manufacture seen by him in their possession were really obtained by barter with the outlying posts of the Hudson Bay Company on the Mackenzie river. But whatever be the truth of this matter it is certain that in the past there existed a regular system of native trading stations extending from the mouth of the Mackenzie river westward



A STATION ON THE GREAT ARCTIC TRADE ROUTE.

to Point Barrow, then southward to Cape Prince of Wales and across Behring straits to the Siberian side. After leaving East Cape the route of trade seems at the time to have followed the meandering of the Siberian coast as far westward as the Lena delta. This fact is attested by native tradition and by the discovery of many sites of ancient villages now long deserted. During the present century the route for this trade has moved to the southward after leaving the straits and after passing around the western arm of the Gulf of Anadie pushes steadily on toward the outposts of the Russian frontier, and so by gradual stages



SCENE OF THE TRADING RENDEZVOUS.

finally terminates at the great center of the fur trade, St. Petersburg. Some of this trade is deflected to the seacoast and ultimately finds its way by ship to China, and a small portion of the animal catch of furs is obtained by American whalemen and traders; but by far the greater portion of the business still follows the old road which leads to the region of the white Czar. The study of this polar traffic conducted under such difficulties and maintained without interruption perhaps through centuries of time is a most interesting and fascinating one. When and where were the meetings held? What were the articles bartered?



Siberian middlemen.

And, above all, what means did these primitive people adopt to transact their business of exchange? These are the questions which demand solution.

It appears from the earliest accounts which we have of the Indians of the northwest coast of America that shell money was in common use among these people and was not discontinued until white people began to import large quantities of spurious shell into the country. The dentalium entalis, a slender shell found on the western side of Vancouver island, was the accepted substitute for currency and was known among the natives as Allie-go-chik. The unit value was Hy-a-qua or string composed of twenty-five shells, measuring one fathom. Other authorities say the unit was a string of shells as long as a man's arm. Dr. Stearns, who has made a study of shell money, is disposed to doubt the accuracy of the unit which makes twenty-five shells equal six feet in length, because this would necessitate each shell being over three inches long, while as a matter of fact the dentalium is seldom over two and three-quarter inches in length. The shell money worked its way into the interior of Alaska and was used to some extent as a medium of exchange but more generally as trimming for fine clothing. It could not supersede the beaver skin, which seems to have been the unit of value in use among all the tribes of interior natives from the sources of the Yukon northward to the Arctic circle.

Further east among the natives of the Mackenzie river and Great Slave Lake region and southward along the coast of Southeast Alaska wealth is now estimated by the number of blankets of which a native is the possessor. The blanket system was introduced by the Hudson Bay Company, whose stations were planted all over the country. The blankets were of several different qualities, ranging from a very poor one worth in trade about $1 to a very good one worth as much as $10. The quality of the blanket was shown by the number of "points," or marks woven into one edge of the fabric. By common consent the "three-point" blanket, worth about $1 50, was recognized as the unit of value.

A peculiar instance of the native ideas of finance was once told me by Frank Mercier, an old French voyageur and Indian trader, whose life had been spent in the country between Montreal and Fort St. Michaels. It happened at one of the isolated posts of the Hudson Bay Company a lot of blankets had been marked by a greater number of "points" than their real quality merited. The Indians discovered the cheat at once and refused to barter for them. The agent then declared that a mistake had been made and that the blankets could be had at their value regardless of the "point" marks. But just here the shrewdness of the Indians unexpectedly asserted



Koharra, a wealthy Siberian trader.

itself. They refused to trade for the blankets under any conditions, stating for a reason that if they allowed these fraudulent blankets to be put into circulation the whole system of trade values would be destroyed, and thereafter every blanket in possession of the Indians would be subject to the suspicion of being one of the fraudulent issue. The result of the matter was that the counterfeit blankets were returned to headquarters and such "mistakes" were carefully avoided in the future.

Now it is a peculiar fact that among the Esquimaux within the Arctic circle there is no established court of value. In spite of their proximity to some of the more southern tribes, and their frequent intercourse with white traders, their primitive methods of doing business have not been changed a particle. Except in the variety of articles of which contact with civilization has taught them the use, barter among the Esquimaux is carried on to-day exactly like it was a hundred years ago. Certain articles of trade goods, such as powder, caps, lead, flour, needles and drilling, have, it is true, an apparent fixed value; but that it is not a real value may be shown by a brief examination. For instance, two boxes of powder, one box of caps and five pieces of lead may represent the market value of either a beaver or a lynx skin. But it does not follow from this that in bartering among themselves a beaver is worth a lynx skin or vice versa. Nor does it follow that because a bag of flour will obtain a lynx skin it will also purchase a beaver. It may be well imagined that these incongruities of exchange cause some confusion and unless great patience is exercised the trader will end by breaking off negotiations in disgust. But the first essential to remember in dealing with the Esquimaux is that time is absolutely of no value to them, and second, that the value set upon his goods by the white trader has not the slightest influence on the native.

A peculiar instance of the pertinacity with which the Esquimaux will stick to an idea is recalled by the writer in the case of an old native first seen at Cape Prince of Wales in 1884. This old fellow had a large "bunch" of walrus ivory which he offered in exchange for a breech-loading rifle. He was informed that rifles were contraband and it would be impossible for him to trade for one, and as the ivory was particularly fine nearly every one in the ship in turn cornered that patient old man and attempted to make a trade. It would not do, however. He wanted a rifle and nothing else on earth would have tempted him to part

with his ivory. That Esquiman probably visited thirty or forty ships during that season, besides being present at the regular trade rendezvous, but when we passed out of the Arctic on our way home some months afterward the ivory man was still waiting for a rifle, and next year almost the first visitor to climb over the ship's side and bid us welcome was our old friend, still with his fine collection of tusks and still looking for a rifle. If he has not gone the way of all good Esquimaux by this time I have no doubt he is still waiting.

At the present day there are two points on the coast of Alaska where annual reunions are held for the purpose of trade. One is at the entrance to Hotham inlet, in Kotzebue sound, and the other at Nig-a-lek, situated at the mouth of the Colville river, about half way between Point Barrow and the mouth of the Mackenzie. For about three weeks during the summer, usually in August, the natives from the settlements along the coast, from Cape Prince of Wales to Point Hope, met the natives from the interior at Hotham inlet and exchanged their goods. The Cape Prince of Wales natives have intercourse with the Siberians on the opposite side of Behring straits and act as middlemen between them and the Alaskan Esquimaux. It is by this means that goods of Russian manufacture find their way into Alaska, and so continuous is the chain of communication kept up by the natives along the Arctic coast of Alaska that eventually articles of Russian make are brought into competition with English-made goods at points within the Arctic circle so remote that even the manufacturers themselves would be surprised to know how far their goods had penetrated. Among the articles brought across Behring straits from the Russian trading posts tobacco, needles, knives, hatchets and the skins of the domesticated reindeer are the most valued by the Alaskans, and for these the Siberians receive in exchange the pelts of the fox, beaver, lynx, bear, wolf and mink.

A glance at the map of Alaska will show that the situation of both Hotham inlet and Nig-a-lek have the advantage of being centrally located and convenient of access by means of a far-reaching system of waterways from the interior. Tradition states that these places have been the scene of annual meetings from a time so long ago that one's "grandfather's father could not remember," and it is probable that they will continue to be visited until the gradual extermination of these northern tribes is complete.

J. C. CANTWELL.

---

tury. She died recently, and Mr. Bishop has endowed with princely fortunes several schools and colleges. He has been for a great many years and still is the president of the board of education, and has held other important positions of trust under the government.

"In all the assemblage of men," said ex-Gov. Swinford of Alaska at the National, "few, if any, have done more for humanity than Rev. Wm. Duncan, an Episcopal missionary at Metlakahtla, Alaska. This man is just as much a king in his way as any of the big political bosses in town, but administers the duties of his rank in a different manner.

"Thirty-five years ago he went to Port Simpson, British Columbia, took hold of a savage tribe of natives which is today civilized and christianized. In 1887 the Episcopal bishop representing the English church sought to take control of these natives. Both Mr. Duncan and the natives rebelled. The government sustained the bishop, holding that the Indians could not acquire titles to their lands. He moved them bodily to Alaska, 1,500 strong, where he built a town with industries, such as saw mills, salmon canneries, and blacksmith and other trades were established, a regular village government organized and a model town created considering the disadvantages and remoteness.

"I am informed that fire has destroyed a portion of the village, which is to be much regretted. Mr. Duncan has given his life to the work. There is a community division of profits among the inhabitants in proportion to their ability and services. They have a city council, police department, a mayor, a city clerk and schools which are well attended

They do no work on Sunday. They are temperate people. Several of their policemen brought before me at Sitka whiskey smugglers arrested 160 miles away and in all that long journey, fraught with hardships, not a drop of liquor was touched. They speak English, all can read and write, but unfortunately cannot become citizens, which they greatly regret, for they fly an American flag. No village in New England is better governed, nor is filled by a more temperate, industrious, educated and more desirable class of citizens than at Metlakah la. The influence of this settlement is doing more to civilize and christianize Alaska than anything else. Alaskan natives are constantly making applications for admission. They are received on probation and if satisfactory are retained. The difference between other missionaries and Mr. Duncan is that the others turn the natives loose when they leave their schools. He sets them up in business, furnishes them employment and looks after them as closely as a district leader looks after his voters on election day."

New York City
The Sun.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1893.

REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

THE REV. SHELDON JACKSON TELLS OF HIS EFFORTS TO OBTAIN THEM.

Difficulties in Raising Means and Then in Buying Animals of Their Siberian Owners—Boding Famine in Alaska—What Reindeer May Do for that Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The difficulties that beset the few enthusiasts who sought to introduce domesticated reindeer into Alaska for food and carrying purposes are practically at an end, and the experiment is no longer such, but seemingly an assured success. Very little money has been spent in the undertaking, but it has been carefully disbursed, and the results are gratifying.

Practical people will ask the necessity for what seems to many of them to be a senseless and useless idea; but the good effects that have already become apparent are so numerous as effectually to quiet objection and prove the foresight and good judgment of the promoters of the scheme. The results have been of manifold advantage to the natives of Alaska and to their white neighbors. The starvation that threatened the Alaskan tribes from the extermination of seal and walrus has been partially averted; a permanent, regular, and abundant food supply has been furnished; the population is beginning to increase; the natives are being taught to provide for the future, the first step from barbarism in the direction of civilization; the question of Arctic transportation has been solved, and a new industry has been added to Alaska which will help swell the aggregate of national wealth. These and other arguments are made by enthusiasts on the subject, the principal of whom is the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., general agent of education in Alaska, who has embodied the result of three years' investigation of the reindeer problem in a report to the Commissioner of Education.

After fruitless attempts to secure an appropriation from Congress to test the experiment of introducing domesticated reindeer from Siberia into Alaska, Dr. Jackson sought contributions from private persons, and when he started out in the summer of 1891 to make his inspection of native schools in the Territory he carried with him $2,140 which had been secured through his efforts. If he had listened to the ominous arguments that were raised against the movement, he would have left the money at home and given up his hobby in despair. The proposition had excited widespread and general interest. In the public discussions which arose with regard to the scheme a sentiment was found in some circles that it was impracticable; that on account of the superstitions of the natives they would be unwilling to sell their stock alive; further, that the nature of the reindeer was such that they could not bear ship transportation, and also that even if they could be purchased and safely transported the native dogs on the Alaskan coast would destroy them and the natives would kill them for food. Dr. Jackson enumerates these objections in his report, and says that they were held by many intelligent white men and asserted so strongly and positively that it was thought best the first season to go slowly, and instead of purchasing a large number of reindeer, possibly to die on shipboard or perhaps be destroyed by the Alaskan dogs, thus at the very outset prejudicing the scheme, it was deemed wiser and safer to buy a few.

It was two years ago that condemnation of the undertaking, on the grounds named, was so strong, and when Dr. Jackson went to Alaska in the summer of 1891 it was with the determination of ascertaining the correctness of the objections. He gave up the whole summer to this work, thus delaying the actual establishment of a herd until the following year.

He ascertained that the statement that the natives had a superstitious dread of selling their deer alive was partly true, but not to such an extent as others would have him believe. The wild deermen of Siberia were superstitious even concerning the sale of deer for food, and observed certain ceremonies in disposing of their stock. Capt. Healy, commander of the United States revenue marine steamer Bear, once had occasion to purchase a few reindeer from some Siberians for food purposes, and Dr. Jackson describes the ceremonies that were observed on the occasion in this way:

"When getting ready to lasso the deer the owner's family seated themselves in a circle on the ground, where probably some rites connected with their superstitions were observed. Upon attempting to approach the circle, I was motioned away. After a short time the men went out and lassoed a selected animal, which was led to one side of the herd. The man that was leading him stationed himself directly in front of the animal and held him firmly by the two horns. Another with a butcher knife stood at the side of the deer. An old man, probably the owner, went off to the eastward, and, placing his back to the setting sun, seemed engaged in prayer, upon the conclusion of which he turned around and faced the deer. This was the signal for knifing the animal. With apparently no effort, the knife was pushed to the heart and withdrawn. The animal seemed to suffer no pain, and in a few seconds sank to his knees and rolled over on one side. While this was taking place the old man before mentioned stood erect and motionless, with his hand over his eyes. When the deer was dead he approached, and, taking a handful of hair and blood from the wound, impressively threw it to the eastward. This was repeated a second time. Upon the killing of the second animal the wife of the owner cast the hair and blood to the eastward.

"Since then I have often observed the man who was selling a deer pluck some hair from the deer and put it in his pocket or throw it to the winds for good luck. If a man should sell us deer, and the following winter an epidemic should break out in his herd, or some calamity befall his family, the Shamans would make him believe that his bad luck was all due to the sale of the deer."

Another difficulty Dr. Jackson encountered was the non-progressive spirit of the Siberian deermen. For ages they had lived away from the rest of the world, and they were suspicious of the white men who came to purchase their deer. It was the first time such offers had been made, and the Siberians could not understand the purpose. The fact that Dr. Jackson was on a Government vessel was of great advantage in overcoming the suspicions of the deermen, for it impressed them with confidence that they would be treated honorably and justly. "The moral effect was so great," says Dr. Jackson, "that we secured results that otherwise could not have been obtained so easily." The confidence the natives had in Capt. Healy, commander of the Bear, was another element that was favorable to the undertaking.

Time and patience were required, however, to effect the purchases. When the Bear would anchor in the vicinity of a settlement the natives would flock aboard, bringing skins and furs to exchange for flour, cotton cloth, and other articles. According to custom, loaves of hard bread would be distributed among them as a sort of preliminary step toward effecting a trade. Nothing would be said about reindeer, although the natives knew the white men were after their animals. It was not until after the feast and the distribution of a few presents that the bartering was begun. The natives by this time would be in good humor, and a few of the leaders would then be taken into the pilot house and the main subject broached. Some time would be consumed in striking a bargain, and then offers to sell would be made, one man perhaps offering twenty deer and another one or two only. The arrangements completed, the sellers would send their servants after the deer, some of them herded at a distance of four or five days' journey.

It was found that many of the men with the largest herds, who could best afford to sell, were inland and difficult to reach. This was, of course, a great difficulty, but not so great as that born of the business selfishness of the people. A sale might be all but effected when the deerman would ascertain that their animals were to be introduced on the American side and the barter would be unsuccessful, for the natives believe that their trade in deerskins might be injured through this means. For many years they have been accustomed to take their skins to Alaska and exchange them for oil, and to establish herds in Alaska will, they fear, ruin this business.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties and delays, the Bear coasted from 1,200 to 1,500 miles, calling at the various villages and holding conferences with the leading reindeer owners on the Siberian coast. Arrangements were made for the purchase of animals the following season, and to settle the question whether reindeer could be purchased and transported alive, sixteen were bought, kept on shipboard for three weeks, passing through a gale so severe that the ship had to "lie to," and finally landed in good condition at Amaknak Island, in the harbor of Ounalaska, after a sea voyage of more than a thousand miles. Dr. Jackson says the results of investigation for 1891 were the cultivation of the good will of the Siberians, the actual purchase of sixteen reindeer, and that reindeer can be transported with the same facility as other domestic cattle.

When Dr. Jackson returned to Washington from Alaska he made another attempt to secure an appropriation from Congress for the

pose of carrying out his scheme, but was again unsuccessful. For this reason he was compelled, on his visit to the Arctic regions in the summer of 1892, to be careful in the expenditure of the small amount of money collected through private sources. During the season he made five trips to Siberia on the Bear and purchased 175 reindeer. These were taken by the Bear to Point Clarence, the nearest good harbor to Asia on the American side, and a central position for the distribution of deer, and on June 29 that place was selected as the location of the first reindeer station, with Miner W. Bruce of Nebraska as superintendent, and Bruce Gibson of California as his assistant. The first installment of deer, numbering fifty-three, was landed at the new station on July 4.

A comfortable house, 20x60 feet, was erected as a residence for the superintendent and his assistant, and dugouts were built for the use of the herders. Reconnoissances proved that moss was abundant and accessible for winter pasturage near the new station. Four Siberians, well acquainted with the management of reindeer, were brought over and placed in charge of the herd, and with them were sent a few young men from the Alaskan Eskimo, who are expected to learn the management and care of the deer. It is intended to increase the number of Alaskan boys to become apprentices to the herders, and when they have learned the business to give each a small herd as a start in life. The expectation is that in time the herds will be distributed over the entire northern part of Alaska.

The main objects hoped for in the introduction of reindeer to American territory are to establish a permanent food supply and to furnish better means for transportation. The native supply of food in the region has been destroyed by the industries of the white men. The whale and the walrus that once furnished more than half the food supply have been killed or driven off by the whalers; the caribou and fur-bearing animals, which also furnished food and clothing, have been destroyed, and it is believed that the salvation of the Alaska tribes lies in the introduction of domestic reindeer.

Dr. Jackson gives in his report instances of the distressed condition of the natives. Upon one occasion, in the fall of 1891, Capt. Healy providentially called at the village of King Island, where the population was starving. The appeals for food were so pressing that Capt. Healy detailed a Lieutenant to make a thorough examination of the village, and Dr. Jackson went with him.

"In a few houses," says the Doctor, "we found that the families in their great distress had killed their sled dogs to keep themselves from starving. In the larger number of families they were making a broth of seaweed, their only food supply. In all human probability but for the vessel's arrival not a man, woman, or child would have been left alive to tell the story." Numerous instances of this character are given, and Dr. Jackson says this same scarcity of food exists across the entire northern portion of North America. He contends that this condition of things will go on, increasing in severity from year to year, until the food supply of the seas and of the land is entirely gone and there is nothing left but the extermination of the native population. He believes that the general introduction of reindeer alone will change this entire condition of things, and furnish as reliable a supply of food to the natives as the herds of cattle in Texas and Wyoming and the flocks of sheep in New Mexico and Arizona do to their owners.

"The Reindeer," writes Dr. Jackson, "is the animal which God's providence seems to have provided for those northern regions, being food, clothing, house furniture, implements, and transportation to the people."

The present transportation of the Arctic region of Alaska is by dog sleds, but the method is unsatisfactory, and whalers, missionaries, and Government employees are looking forward to the successful accomplishment of the reindeer undertaking, in the hope that they will have surer and swifter means for carrying and travel. A reindeer express across Alaska from the Arctic to the Pacific Ocean would have a commercial value to that section corresponding with the value of the telegraph to London and New York. It would enable the owners of the whaling fleet to avail themselves of the latest commercial news and to keep a more perfect control over their business.

An increase in population is also looked forward to as a result of the introduction of the deer. The natives are worth saving, and it is certain that many of those who emigrated because of the scarcity of food will come back when the herds of deer have multiplied. The commercial advantage to be gained from the undertaking is also apparent. Lapland sends to market about 22,000 head of reindeer every year, and it is believed that Alaska will exceed this figure before many years have passed.



A STIR AT CHICAGO.

ALLEGED ABUSE OF ESQUIMAUX VILLAGERS.

THEY MUST WEAR FURS IN WARM WEATHER AND SWELTER IN HUTS.

A Local Magistrate Will Bring Suit Against the Officials—Disappointment of World's Fair Management—The Declaration of Independence and the U. S. Constitution Must Stay in Washington—Cost to Visitors.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Peter Mesher, who represents five of the Esquimaux in the village at the world's fair grounds, has applied for a writ of habeas corpus to release certain residents of the village, who allege that they are being detained against their will, and are not being treated well. Magistrate Porter of Hyde Park, who has constituted himself the champion of the Esquimaux village, says he will soon begin suit in the U. S. court here on behalf of certain Esquimaux families, asking heavy damages from the company that brought these people to this country.

He says that the whole trouble grows out of the refusal of certain of the Esquimaux to wear their heavy sealskin fur clothing on warm days. He alleges that Mr. Daniel, superintendent of the village has kept several Esquimaux prisoners in their huts for weeks because they would not wear furs. One Esquimaux is down with the measles, and Mr. Porter ascribes the sickness to confinement in a stuffy hut.

Mr. Porter declares that the officials of the village can be sued for false imprisonment. He also says the Esquimaux village company has a contract with these people made on foreign waters, therefore illegal. The contract is one for common labor and provides that for the entire three years that the Esquimaux are under contract, each head of a family is to receive $100 in cash and $100 worth of supplies.

Mr. Daniels denies the stories of ill-treatment, and says none of his charges has been locked up. But on this latter point Mr. Porter is confirmed by Col. Rice of the Columbian Guards.

IF the United States Government took half as good care of its harmless Alaska seals as it does of its savage and lazy Indians fur sacques would be within the reach of its poor white inhabitants.

Lecture on Alaska. *1893*

The lecture delivered in the Presbyterian Chuch last Monday evening, was one of the best literary and scientific treats the people of Bourbon have had an opportunity to enjoy for some time.

Rev. S. H. King, who is, and has been for three years an active worker in the Presbyterian field of missions of Alaska, told of the success that has attended his efforts at Juneau City.

His descriptions of the people and of their skill in extracting the gold from the quartz rock, was highly interesting and especially so to the geology class who turned out in full force to the lecture. The minerals, furs, curios, a large robe containing twelve American eagle down skins, were exhibited by Dr. King, and they served to fix the description in the minds of the audience.

His account of the introduction of reindeer, through the philanthropic efforts of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, was a living lesson in geography.

Dr. King named many salient features which were of great value, but want of space forbids our naming them.

The conduct of the people in Alaska shows that they will make a patriotic class, ready at any emergency to assist the United States. Wonderful Alaska!

To Patrol Bering Sea.

Orders have been issued at the Treasury Department for the revenue cutters Rush, Corwin and Bear to prepare st once for their summer cruise in the Arctic ocean, where they will assist the United States men-of-war in patrolling the open sea; in conjunction with British vessels, in carrying out the provisions of the modus vivendi agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain to prevent pelagic sealing in these waters. These revenue cutters will rendezvous at Port Townsend, Wash., until about the 15th of May, when they will enter the Arctic ocean. The Bear will tow up from San Francisco the United States man-of-war Iroquois, which has been turned over to the United States marine hospital service, and will be stationed at Port Townsend as a hospital ship during the summer. Officers have been ordered to these vessels in addition to those already on as follows: Third Lieut. Charles E. Johnston to the Rush, Third Lieut. F. G. Dodge to the Bear, First Assistant Engineer F. B. Randall to the Corwin.

THE CHICAGO TIMES:

NDAY, APRIL 16, 1893.

REINDEER IN ALASKA

SOME FEATURES OF THE SCHEME FOR INTRODUCING THEM.

Quite a Large Herd Already Established at the First Experimental Station—How They Are Cared For—Plans for Their Distribution—Buying Them in Siberia—Curious Incidental Ceremonies—Suspicious Deer Men—To Develop Alaska's Future—The Manifold Uses of Reindeer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The project for introducing domesticated reindeer to Alaska is getting along famously. Already a herd of 175 head has been established at the first experimental station on Point Clarence, and during the approaching summer many more will be purchased in Siberia and brought over. That spot was chosen as a suitable center for the distribution of the animals because it has the nearest good harbor on the American side and there is plenty of moss in the vicinity for unlimited numbers of the beasts to browse upon. A comfortable house has been put up for the superintendent in charge and his assistant, as well as for storing the annual supply of provisions and barter goods. Four Siberians familiar with the management of reindeer have been fetched across and placed in charge of the herd. Under them have been put a few young Alaskan Eskimos as apprentices to learn the business. The number of these boys will be continually added to, and as soon as they have proved themselves capable of taking care of this kind of stock a small herd will be given to each one as his start in life. Thus the reindeer will be gradually distributed over the country until the whole of northern Alaska is covered with them.

The sixteen reindeer purchased and transported to Oonalaska in 1891 cost an average price of $10.25 each. Those subsequently bought have come to only $5 each. Thus it is seen that these animals, which are expected to save the Eskimos of Alaska from starvation and to develop the future of the country in a number of ways, are cheap enough. The expense of obtaining those thus far secured has been defrayed from money contributed by benevolent individuals. Anybody who is willing to contribute one reindeer can do so by sending $5 to United States Commissioner Sheldon Jackson, Washington, D. C. Inasmuch as the Siberian deer men know nothing of the use of money an equivalent is given for the animals in the shape of barter goods. Buying reindeer in Siberia is very different from purchasing cattle in Texas. The performance takes both time and patience.

Upon the anchoring of a ship in the vicinity of a settlement the natives flock aboard, bringing skins and furs to exchange for flour, cotton cloth, powder, lead, etc. Once aboard they expect to be fed, and bucket after bucket of hardtack is distributed among them. Although they know that the visitors are after reindeer, nothing is said on that subject; they must be feasted first. They are never in a hurry, and they do not see why anybody else should be. After a little small presents are judiciously given to the wife or child of a leading man. When everybody is in good humor a few of the leaders are taken aside and business is opened. After much discussion one man is ready to sell twenty and another perhaps only two. All being at length arranged, the chiefs send

their servants after the deer, which may be near at hand or four or five days' journey away.

These wild deer men are a hardy, active, and well-fed people, owning tens of thousands of domesticated reindeer. They are very superstitious and have to be approached with much tact. If a man should sell deer and the following winter disease should break out in his herd, or some calamity befall his family, the "mystery men" would make him believe that his bad luck was due to the transaction.

The natives are nonprogressive; they have lived for ages outside of the activities of the world. They have never before been asked to sell their deer; it is a new thing to them and they do not know what to make of it.

They were suspicious at first. The fact that a government vessel was engaged in the enterprise influenced them favorably. One difficulty met with was due to the fact that the men with the largest herds, who could best afford to sell, were inland and hard to reach. Then business selfishness came in. The introduction of reindeer on the American side may injuriously affect their trade in deer skins. From time immemorial they have been accustomed to take their skins to Alaska and exchange them for oil. To establish herds in Alaska will, they fear, ruin this business.

The problem of transporting the reindeer across the water has been readily solved. It has been found that they can be carried on shipboard as easily and safely as domestic cattle.

A sale of reindeer is invariably accompanied by ceremonies of a semi-religious character. "On one such occasion," says Mr. Jackson, "the owner's family seated themselves in a circle on the ground. Upon attempting to approach the circle I was motioned away. After a short time the men went out and lassoed a selected animal, which was led to one side of the herd. The man that was leading him stationed himself directly in front of the animal and held him firmly by the two horns. Another, with a butcher knife, stood at the side of the deer. An old man, probably the owner, went off to the eastward and placing his back to the setting sun seemed engaged in prayer, upon the conclusion of which he turned around and faced the deer. This was the signal for knifing the animal. With apparently no effort the knife was pushed to the heart and withdrawn. The animal seemed to suffer no pain, and in a few seconds sank to his knees and rolled over on his side. While this was taking place the old man before mentioned stood erect and motionless, with his hand over his eyes. When the deer was dead he approached, and, taking a handful of hair and blood from the wound, impressively threw it to the eastward. This was repeated a second time. Upon the killing of the second animal the wife of the owner cast the hair and blood to the eastward. Since then I have often observed the man who was selling a deer pluck some hair from the deer and put it in his pocket or throw it to the winds for good luck."

The success met with in securing the reindeer for Alaska seems rather surprising. George Kennan, in his book on "Tent Life in Siberia," says: "Among the many superstitions of the wandering deer men one of the most noticeable is their reluctance to part with a living reindeer. You may purchase as many dead deer as you choose, up to 500, for about 70 cents apiece, but a living deer they will not give you for love nor money. You may offer them what they consider a fortune in tobacco, copper kettles, beads, and scarlet cloth for a single live reindeer, but they will persistently refuse to sell him. Yet, if you will allow them to kill the very same animal you can have his carcass for one small string of common glass beads. It is useless to argue with them about this absurd superstition. You can get no reason for it or explanation of it, except that to sell a live reindeer would be "atkin" (bad). As it was very necessary in the construction of our proposed telegraph line to have trained reindeer of our own we offered every conceivable inducement to the Koraks to part with one single deer, but all our efforts were in vain. They could sell us 100 dead deer for 100 pounds of tobacco, but 500 pounds would not tempt them to part with a single animal as long as the breath of life was in his body. During the two years and a half which we spent in Siberia no one of our parties, so far as I know, ever succeeded in buying from the Koraks or Chookchees a single living reindeer."

With the introduction of reindeer in Alaska the population, which is now on the verge of starvation, will be furnished with a permanent, regular, and abundant source of food. The native supply of food in that region has been destroyed by the industries of the white men. The whale and walrus that once teemed in the waters have been killed or driven off by persistent hunting. The wild caribou and other fur-bearing animals of the land are being wiped out by the deadly breech-loading firearm. This condition of things will go on increasing in severity from year to year until the food supplies of the sea and of the land are entirely gone and the native population is exterminated. The reindeer is the animal which divine Providence seems to have provided for that part of the world, being food, clothing, house, furniture, implements, and transportation to the people. Its milk and flesh furnish food. Its marrow, tongue, and hams are considered choice delicacies. Its blood, mixed with the contents of its stomach, forms a favorite native dish. Its intestines are cleaned, filled with tallow, and eaten as sausage. Its skin is made into clothes, bedding, tent covers, reindeer harness, ropes, cords, and fish lines. The hard skin of forelegs make an excellent covering for snowshoes. Its sinews are made into a strong and lasting thread. Its bones are soaked in seal oil and burned for fuel. Its horns are made into various kinds of household implements, into weapons for hunting, fishing, or war. Then the living animal is trained for riding and dragging of sleds.

The introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska will not only arrest the present starvation, but will assist in increasing the population. With a more generous food supply the people will begin to grow in numbers. They are a race worth saving. They pride themselves on their ability to outjump or outrun any of our race who have competed with them. They can lift a heavier weight, throw a heavy weight further, and endure more than we. From Cape Prince of Wales to Icy cape and on the great inland rivers emptying into the Arctic ocean they are of no mean stature, many of the women, as well as the men, being 6 feet and over in height. Arctic and subarctic Alaska cover a space equal in extent to nearly all Europe. With the covering of those vast plains with herds of domesticated reindeer it will be possible to support in camparative comfort 100,000 people where now 20,000 people get a precarious subsistence. Furthermore, the introduction of the Siberian reindeer is the commencement of the elevation of the Eskimo from barbarism. A change from the condition of hunters to that of traders is a long step upward in the scale of civilization.

Again, the introduction of the reindeer will solve the question of Arctic transportation. At present the transportation of that region is by dog sleds. This is so slow as to be a great drawback to the development of the country. It has interfered with the plans of the fur trader, as well as with government exploration. Three years ago, when parties were sent to determine the boundary between Alaska and British America, the small steamer conveying supplies up the Yukon was wrecked, and the surveyors narrowly escaped starvation because of the difficulty of sending sufficient food 2,000 miles by dog sleds.

Bills have been before congress for several years proposing to establish a military post in the Yukon valley. Should that be done it is not improbable that the forces stationed there might be reduced to starvation some winter for lack of reindeer. The same remarks apply to forty missionaries and their families now scattered through that country; also to teachers commissioned by the government. These are now separated from all communication with the outside world, receiving mail but once a year. With reindeer transportation they could have a monthly mail. It would be practicable to establish a reindeer express during the winter from the coast of the Arctic ocean down to the north Pacific coast of Alaska. The southern coast of Alaska on the Pacific ocean never freezes and is accessible all the year round to vessels from San Francisco or Puget sound.

And then, too, the introduction of reindeer will add a new source of wealth. Lapland sends to market about 23,000 head of reindeer a year, the surplus of her herds. Throughout Norway and Sweden smoked reindeer meat and smoked reindeer tongues are everywhere found for sale in the markets, the hams being worth 10 cents a pound and the tongues 10 cents apiece. There are rich merchants in Stockholm whose entire trade is in these Lapland products.

The reindeer skins are marketed all over Europe, being worth in a raw state from $1.50 to $1.75 each. The tanned skins—soft and of a beautiful yellow color—find a ready sale in Sweden at from $2 to $2.75 each. Reindeer skins are used for gloves, militiary riding trousers, and bindings for books. Reindeer hair is in great demand for the filling of life-saving buoys, and from the reindeer horns is made the best-known glue. The smoked tongues and tanned skins are among the principal articles dealt in at the great annual fair of Nijni-Novgorod, Russia.

In Lapland there are about 400,000 head of reindeer, sustaining in comfort 26,000 people. There is no reason, considering the greater area of the country and the abundance of reindeer moss, why Alaska should not maintain a population of 100,000 people, with 2,000,000 head of reindeer. In Lapland the reindeer return a tax of $1 a head to the government. With the destruction of the buffalo the material for cheap carriage and sleigh robes is gone. Reindeer skins would take the place of buffalo hides for this purpose. A swift reindeer can cover 150 miles a day.

The Norwegian Preserving company uses large quantities of reindeer meat for canning, and when fresh it is considered a delicacy. Russia exports fresh reindeer meat, frozen, in car loads to Germany. A Swedish dragoon regiment wears trousers exclusively made of tanned reindeer skins, no other material being permitted. The reindeer of Sweden are mostly troubled by a parasitic insect which lays its eggs in their skins, the larvæ hatched from them making holes which diminish the value of the hides. Among the Lapps every owner has his peculiar mark branded on the ears of all his reindeer. This is lawful proof of ownership. If such a precaution were not taken it would be impossible to separate the herds when they are mingled on the mountains. According to custom, no one can make a new mark for himself, but must buy that of an extinct herd. If these are scarce the price paid to the families that own them is often high. The name of the purchaser and each mark have to be recorded in court.

The reindeer, which is the only domesticated species of deer, has a range extending over the entire boreal region of both hemispheres. There are several well-marked varieties, differing greatly in size and in the form of the antlers. The American reindeer, which has never been domesticated, is regarded as a distinct species. During summer the Lapland reindeer feeds chiefly on the young shoots of the willow and birch. At this season migration to the coast seems necessary to the well being of his stock, and so the Laplander with his family and herds sojourns for several months in the neighborhood of the sea. In winter the food of the reindeer consists chiefly of the reindeer moss and other lichens, which it digs from beneath the snow with its hoofs. The Siberian reindeer is much larger than the Lapland variety and is used to ride on. The American reindeer, or caribou, travel in great herds, and, being both unsuspicious and curious, they fall ready victims to the bow and arrow or the cunning snare of the savage, to whom their carcasses furnish clothing, tents, and tools.

Mr. Miner W. Bruce and his assistant Mr. Bruce Gibson having returned to the States in July, Mr. W. T. Lopp, of Indiana, was appointed superintendent and Mr. John Grubin, of Switzerland, assistant superintendent of the Reindeer station, their appointments taking effect July 1st, 1893.

15



Log Cabin Church,

Juneau, Alaska.

REV. S. H. KING, Pastor

Services Every Sunday

Preaching at 10 A.M. and 7 P.M. Sunday School 2 P.M.

PRAYER MEETING, THURSDAY EVENING

LITERARY SOCIETY, Tuesday Evening

ALASKA!

Rev. S. H. King, of Juneau City, Alaska, is visiting in this Presbytery, and is doing a good work in telling what he has seen and experienced in that far away country. He has a very interesting lecture and a large collection of Alaskan Curios, such as American Eagle-down robe, Sham-min's Charm, Miner's outfit, Gold Pan, etc., all of which is appropriately used in illustrating the native life. This lecture will be delivered at



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ROCHESTER.

Rev. S. H. King, of Alaska, spoke in my church last night to a crowded house, and made by far the most interesting and instructive missionary address I ever heard. The many Curios he exhibited and explained gave us a better idea of that wonderful land than could have been obtained from any other source.

J. P. ROTH,
Pastor Presbyterian Church,
Rochester, Ind.

TO WHOM THIS MAY CONCERN:

The bearer, Rev. S. H. King, yesterday talked very acceptibly and profitably to our schools on Alaska and its people. I regard the hour's time taken in his talk and illustrations given as being very profitably spent.

J. F. SCULL.
Supt. City Schools, Rochester, Ind.

It gives me great pleasure to express my appreciation of the Lecture given by Rev. Mr. King last evening at the Presbyterian church, on Alaska and the work being done there. He aroused an interest and enthusiasm on the question of what should be done for Alaska, and what is being done, in me, that I never felt before.

LIDA J. MEREDITH, Teacher, Rochester, Ind.

Mr. King's talk about Alaska, given yesterday evening before the High School, was exceedingly interesting and instructive. It has given an impetus to the study of that part of our territory and people that nothing else could. We expect good results from the interest aroused.

EMMA L. BUTLER, Prin. H. S. Rochester.

We had the pleasure of listening to Rev. Mr. King in our schools. His talk is full of good things, and certainly would tend to awaken interest in those wishing to aid those people far from God.

Yours in Christ, Mrs. E. H. BENNETT,
Teacher, Rochester, Ind.

We shall certainly feel more than usual interest in Alaska hereafter. Your lecture has inspired our members to a personal effort in mission work.

Mrs. J. P. ROTH, Pres. H. M. and F. M. Societies.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

Washington Star
April 8th 1893

TO END A DISPUTE.

The Alaska Boundary Survey Expedition to Set Out Monday.

A LINE HARD TO LOCATE.

An Expedition Which May Accomplish Much for Science, Besides Fixing the Limit of Uncle Sam's Sway—How the Survey Will Be Made—An International Work.



ONDAY NEXT AN IMportant exploring and surveying expedition, made up of trained experts and engineers attached to the United States coast and geodetic survey, will start from San Francisco for Alaska to determine the long-disputed boundary line between the southeastern section of that territory and British Columbia. A little later a similar expedition, commissioned by the Canadian government, will set out from Vancouver to prosecute a like investigation from the British standpoint. The fact that immensely valuable gold mines and vast deposits of copper and coal have already been located along the controverted line renders it urgent and imperative for the peace both of Great Britain and our own country to have it settled definitely and speedily before the interests at stake shall become so great and involved as to embroil the two governments in war.

This arduous duty has been intrusted on the part of our own government to the coast survey. Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, superintendent of that scientific bureau, recently selected seventeen of his most experienced subordinates to go upon the ground and perform the details of the work under his direction, accompanied by thirty-three others, assistants, civilians, &c., making in all a party of fifty. Chief among these experts who will have charge of subparties are Engineers H. G. Ogden, Otto H. Tittmann, E. F. Dickens, John E. McGrath, Homer P. Ritter and Fremont Morse. They will have at their disposal a fleet of five vessels, owned by the coast survey and manned by naval officers—the Patterson, the Hassler, the Fuca and the Cosmos, steamers, and the Earnest, a schooner.

TO SAIL MONDAY.

The Patterson and the Hassler, with a portion of the party on board, will leave San Francisco on Monday, the 10th, and steam up the Pacific coast to Port Townsend, Wash., where five days later, on the 15th, they will be joined by the remainder of the fleet and party. The little squadron will then speed direct to Sitka, Alaska, which is to constitute one of their astronomical headquarters and the base of their

PROGRAMME

FOR THE

SECOND ANNUAL

Seminary · Missionary · Alliance · Day.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH,

LANCASTER, PA.

Friday, March 24, 1893.

MORNING SESSION.

9:00- 9:30.	Devotional Exercises,	L. S. FOUST.
9:30- 9:45.	Welcome Address,	REV. J. W. MEMINGER.
9:45–10:15.	Alliance Report,	BRUCE GRIFFITH. E. S. HAY. H. W. BRIGHT.
10:15–10:30.	Paper—"City Missionary Work,"	A. V. HIESTER.
10:30–10:45.	Discussion—To be opened by	L. C. HARNISH.
10:45.	Address,	REV. S. N. CALLENDER, D. D.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:45–2:00.	Devotional Exercises, ... T. H. LEINBACH.
2:00–2:30.	"Missions the Bond of Unity in the Church," REV. T. G. APPLE, D. D., LL. D.
2:30–2:45.	Paper—"Systematic Giving," . . . . . D. M. JONES.
2:45–3:00.	Discussion—To be opened by . . . . . G. E. LIMBERT.
3:00–3:15.	Paper—"Motives of the Missionary," . . . . W. D. HAPPEL.
3:15–3:30.	Discussion—To be opened by . . . . . J. C. HORNING.
3:30.	Address—"Alaska," . . . REV. SHELDON JACKSON, D. D., General Ag't of Education for Alaska, Washington, D. C.

EVENING SESSION.

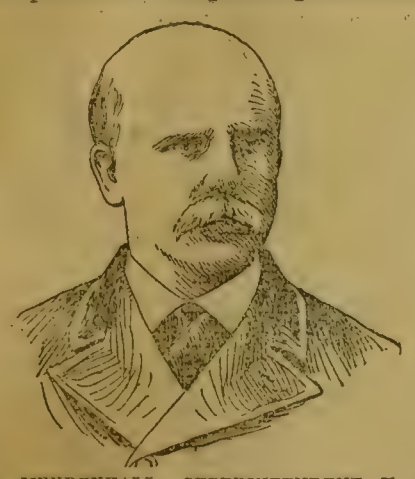
7:15–7:45.	Devotional Exercises, ... D. F. BOOMERSHINE.
7:45–8:00.	"The Western Field," . . . . . D. H. FOUSE.
8:00.	Address—"The Twentieth Century Crusade," PROF. J. F. RIGGS, D. D., New Brunswick, N. J.

A popular meeting in the interest of Home Missions, will be held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 55th St., on Monday evening, April 3d, at eight o'clock. 1893.

Dr. W. C. Roberts will preside, and addresses may be expected from Rev. John Hall, D D., on the general work of Missions; Dr. Geo. L. Spining, on the Indian work; Dr. Sheldon Jackson, on Alaska, and Rev. Q. Stuart Dodge, on the work among the Mountain Whites of the South.

The members of this congregation are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

future operations in charge of Engineer Morse.



T. C. MENDENHALL, SUPERINTENDENT U. S. COAST SURVEY.

The whole party will remain six months this season, and it will probably require two seasons more to complete their work, unless the weather this summer and next shall prove exceptionally favorable. One or two members of the party will be detailed, in accordance with a previous arrangement, to accompany the Canadian party in their reconnaisance, and reciprocally one or two members of the Canadian expedition will be permitted to join our party and observe their work, for the mutual information and enlightenment of the two governments.

The steamer Patterson will be used principally in the survey of Sitka harbor, and the Hassler will render service in making what is called "chronometric connection" between Sitka and the astronomical stations at the foot of Mt. St. Elias and at the mouths of the Unuk, Stikine, Taku and other rivers of southeastern Alaska. The three other vessels will be stationed at the mouths of the three rivers named and will also transport the land parties from one point to another, wherever the exigencies of their task may call them. Five engineer subparties will ascend all the rivers for distances of from thirty to sixty miles, to take measurements, make surveys and gather facts and data requisite for the determination of the disputed boundary line.

THE DISPUTED BOUNDARY.

Only a comparatively small proportion of the entire Alaskan boundary is the subject of the present controversy between Great Britain and the United States. All that vast stretch of partition from Mt. St. Elias to the Arctic ocean —700 miles—is agreed upon, the survey recently made by the United States of that portion having been accepted by the British government practically without question, and likewise that portion of the line which extends from the southern cape of Prince of Wales Island to the head of the Portland canal. The dispute is solely with respect to the middle and difficult portion of the line, from the Portland canal to Mt. St. Elias, and arises out of a curious defect in the original definition of the boundary in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, from whom our government derives its present ownership of Alaska.

This definition was based upon what little information was available at the time that treaty was made, and it now transpires, strangely enough, that some of that information was in reality misinformation. For instance, the treaty, after describingthe boundary line as beginning at the southernmost extremity of Prince of Wales Island, on the fiftieth parallel, traces it from that point northwestward along the "summit of a range of mountains parallel to the coast" to the 141st meridian, and thence following that meridian in an unbroken astronomical line due northward to the Arctic or "frozen ocean." Unfor-



COAST SURVEY.

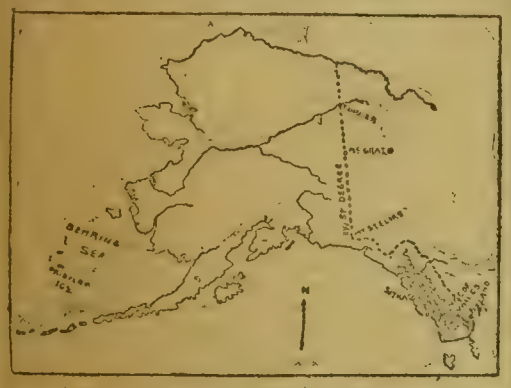
tunately it happens that there is no such range of mountains "parallel to the coast" as was described and supposed to exist, and hence it has been found necessary to avail of an additional provision of the treaty, that wherever the summit of the range of mountains referred to shall be at a greater distance from the coast than ten marine leagues the boundary shall be formed by a line drawn parallel to the windings of the coast, but never more than ten marine leagues from the shore.

THE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

It would be inordinately expensive, if not absolutely impracticable in that bleak and desolate mountain country, to survey a continuous boundary line which should meet these requirements by winding parallel with and thirty miles from the innumerable indentations of the coast at every point, and for this reason the British and United States governments agreed last summer, by a treaty concluded at Washington between Secretary of State Foster and Charge d'Affaires Herbert, to execute a coincident or joint survey in spots from the upper end of the Portland canal to Mt. St. Elias, and thereby come into possession of such information as

would enable commissioners of the two governments to adjust the dispute satisfactorily to both sides without incurring the expense of a more minute and exhaustive survey. The two commissioners provided for, so far as they may be able to agree, are to make a joint report to their governments, and such facts as they may not agree upon are also to be submitted, either jointly or severally. As soon as the reports are prepared the two governments are pledged to proceed at once to the consideration and establishment of a permanent and final boundary line.

That is the program which is now to be pursued. The first preliminaries to this season's work were looked after last summer by our government in a way that is quite interesting to the lay reader. The initial task was to fix the latitude and longitude of Sitka. The latitude could readily be determined by a well-known astronomical process, but the ascertainment of the longitude was a matter of more difficulty. To do this a bright young man of the coast survey staff was dispatched to Tacoma, Wash., with seven costly chronometers in his custody. He took passage in a steamboat plying regularly between Tacoma and Sitka, and during the season he accomplished no less than six round trips. On starting from Tacoma he set all his chronometers accurately by Tacoma time, and on arriving at Sitka he compared the mean time averaged by the seven with the time indicated by the best "regulators" to be consulted in Sitka, so as to ascertain the difference of time between the two points. Then, setting his chronometers carefully by Sitka time, he started back to Tacoma, and on reaching that port compared the time there with the mean time indicated by his chronometers. Some of the chronometers of course ran a trifle faster than others, and the most reliable results could be had only by considering the average. The five subsequent trips were taken for purposes of verification, lest the results noted on the first trip should be in any degree misleading. From



MAP OF ALASKA.

the difference of time thus established between Tacoma and Sitka it was a simple thing to fix by mathematical calculation the precise longitude of Sitka.

This season the steamer Hassler will carry seven or eight chronometers, and taking Sitka as the starting point it will travel back and forth between the various astronomical stations on the southeastern coast and by the method just described the exact longitude of each of the stations can be established.

THE EQUIPMENT.

The coast survey party will take with them a full supply of instruments and ample stores for the season's work and subsistence, and every precaution will be taken to escape the trying experiences which the two parties who located the 141st meridian were compelled to undergo in the winters of 1890 and 1891. These two parties were sent up to Alaska by the government at the instance of the State Department to establish the meridian and upper boundary line and were led respectively by Engineers J. E. McGrath and J. Henry Turner of the coast survey. They set out in the spring of 1889 and did not return until the summer of 1891. McGrath's party took their way from Bering sea up the Great Yukon river to Belle Isle on the 141st meridian, while Turner's party branched off northwestward from Fort Yukon and followed the windings of its tributary, the Porcupine river, to Rampart House, likewise on the 141st meridian. They took observations of the stars, made astronomical calculations and erected permanent landmarks and monuments of stone on the margins of the watercourses as a means of future identification and measurement. They even pushed their way as far north as the Arctic ocean and set up on its frigid shore a marked tablet at the point where the 141st meridian leaves the ice-bound mainland to cut through the icebergs to the north pole, less than 20 degrees of latitude distant.

The hardships and sufferings they endured were acute. McGrath's party, when the second season came to an end, were obliged to stay in camp on the Yukon, because their work was not quite finished. Turner's party, on the other hand, although their work was completed, were forced to remain at St. Michael's, on the west coast, by reason of an unlucky accident which prevented them from reaching the port until after the last boat that season had left for San Francisco. Both of these parties found the cold weather of Alaska appalling. While in the months of July and August the heat was almost insufferable a couple of months later the temperature tumbled and jumped down to 30 and 40 and even to 60 degrees below zero, and not only mercury, but coal oil and alcohol were solidified by the intense cold in a surprisingly short time. For twenty hours on each day during the months of December and January no reading or writing could be done in the winter quarters without the aid of artificial light, and their stock of oil was unhappily very limited. Still, despite all their perils and trials, both parties returned home at last in the very best of health and condition.

MAY LEARN MUCH ABOUT ALASKA.

The outgoing explorers are expected to return to San Francisco from Alaska by the end of October next, laden with valuable information touching the various native tribes and the plant and animal life of that wonderful country. Alaska is still substantially a terra incognita, notwithstanding all that has been written and printed about it. Its area is 580,000 square miles, and its shore line exceeds by 7,239 miles the combined lengths of the Atlantic, Pacific and gulf coasts of the United States. Its prize mountain, St. Elias, is the culminating point of the whole American continent, being 19,500 feet above the sea. Its great river, the Yukon, is one of the mightiest and most wonderful in the world, 2,000 miles long, and measuring in some of its interior reaches seven miles across. The sun goes down in northern Alaska about the middle of November and does not rise again until the latter part of January.

Some of the party will make special inquiry into the mineral resources of the southeastern section, particularly along the Stikine river, where several rich gold mines are already being worked with great profit. The Treadwell gold mines on Douglass Island, near by, display the largest visible quantities of gold ore in the world and rank among the most profitable. The largest stamping mill in existence is in operation there and between 250 and 260 stamps are running day and night. Others of the party have arranged to collect and preserve specimens of insects, furs, plants and minerals aside from gold, and it may be safely predicted that the result of their labors, beside aiding in the settlement of an international dispute, will greatly enlarge the sum of scientific knowledge respecting our valuable but little known northwest territory.

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY..... .....April 29, 1893.

CROSBY S. NOYES.... ....Editor.

GIFTS FOR DEER MEN.

Treasures Offered by this Government to Siberian Natives.

CONGRESS GAVE THE MONEY.

How Rewards Were Bestowed Upon People of the Arctic for Rescuing Shipwrecked Sailors—The Icy Graveyard of Ships—Story of a Visit to the Frigid Northern Ocean.



OFF THE BLEAK ICE-skirted shore of far northern Sibera near Cape Nevarin the whaling bark "Napoleon" was caught and crushed in the ice May 5, 1885. The crew took to the boats, four in number, two of which were picked up by another vessel. The eighteen men on the two other boats underwent unheard-of hardships. Only nine of them succeeded in reaching the coast, and eight of these were so badly frozen that they soon died. The sole survivor, J. B. Vincent, was adopted by a family of natives which had a herd of domesticated reindeer. With them he remained over two years. On a board, which he sent as a message along the shore, this arctic Robinson Crusoe carved some letters with a knife. On one side was "1887, J. B. V. Bk. Nap. Tobacco give." On the reverse side was "S. W. C. Nav., 10 m. Help come." The piece of wood eventually reached the U. S. S. Bear and told the story: "1887, J. B. Vincent of the bark Napoleon is ten miles southwest of Cape Navarin. Come to his rescue. Give the bearer some tobacco for his trouble."

The Bear, when the message was received, was at Port Clarence, Alaska. It steamed over at once to the coast of Siberia and rescued the lost man. Congress subsequently made an appropriation for the purchase of presents with which to reward the natives for their care of Mr. Vincent and his comrades. The Bear made a special trip to Cape Navarin for the purpose of conveying these gifts. On arriving messengers were sent in every direction on dog sleds to gather the people together. The articles distributed consisted of 1,000 yards of drilling, 500 yards of calico, 100 packages of glovers' needles, 8 dozen hand looking glasses, 1,500 pounds of ship bread, 2 half barrels of sugar, 2 barrels of molasses, 1 chest of tea, 6 dozen combs, 5 dozen packages of linen thread, 4 dozen tin pails and pans, 1 dozen iron pots, 2 kegs of nails, with hammers, files, gimlets, saws and other carpenters' tools, 1 dozen rifles and 1 half-dozen shotguns, 125 pounds of powder, 300 pounds of lead, 2 bags of shot, 20,000 caps, 1,000 cartridges, axes, hatchets, butcher knives, 2 dozen fox traps, 4 dozen pipes, tobacco, snuff, 1 box of snow goggles, 1 package of fish hooks and lines and 1 box of children's toys. Total value $1,000.

AN UNSELFISH RACE.

It may readily be imagined what a vast accumulation of treasures these things represented to the natives, widely separated as they are from civilization and its resources. Nevertheless, when the gifts were being distributed they manifested the most remarkable unselfishness. There was no disposition to grab and no one seemed to think that somebody else was receiving more than himself. The more frequent expression of anxiety seemed to be that nobody should be overlooked. These are the Koriaks, who keep domesticated reindeer. They also hunt the whale, the walrus and the seal, using spears, with ivory points set in bone sockets. Powder and lead are so difficult for them to obtain that they use them very sparingly, sometimes taking great trouble to recover the bullets in order to employ them again. The men shave the crowns of their heads, leaving a fringe of coarse, black hair around the forehead and sides, which gives them the appearance of so many monks. They are said to do this in order that the flying of their hair in the wind may not frighten the wild reindeer when they are hunting. They have no chiefs, their organization being patriarchal. If one man accumulates more deer than his neighbors his wealth gives him a certain amount of influence. Poor men who have no deer of their own join his band and assist in caring for his herd in return for food and clothing. The dress of both men and women consists of a large skin shirt and a pair of skin pantaloons.

COMMISSIONER JACKSON'S TRIP.

Commissioner Sheldon Jackson, educational agent for Alaska, accompanied the gift-distributing expedition described. These data are obtained from his report on the subject, which is about to be issued. From Cape Navarin he journeyed on board of the Bear to the Arctic ocean, anchoring off Cape Franklin. That region is a great graveyard of ships. During the last twenty years about eighty whaling vessels have been wrecked on the American side of that coast and twenty on the Asiatic side. In 1871 thirty-three ships were caught on the ice near Cape Franklin and abandoned. By their destruction 1,200 sailors were cast helpless on the ice-bound shore, with a scant supply of provisions and 100 miles of solid ice-pack between them and escape. There was then no refuge station at Point Barrow, but fortunately they were able to get south along the coast until they met some ships which took them off. Chronometer cases from the lost fleet have since been found in use among the natives along that shore as receptacles for various household purposes.

Within the last twelve years more than 2,000 sailors have been wrecked on that Arctic coast. Nearly all of them have been fortunate enough to find vessels within reach to carry them southward to civilization, but the occasion is likely to arrive at any season when they will be compelled to winter in that latitude. This to a large body of men would mean slow starvation and death. They could not subsist on the country, and no power on earth could reach them with help when the long winter had set in. Fortunately, to provide against such a tragedy, Congress has recently provided money for the establishment of a refuge station at Point Barrow, which is the most northerly point of Alaska. A building has been erected, thirty by forty-eight feet and one-story high, which will accommodate fifty men comfortably and can shelter double that number if necessary. The walls, roof and floor are made double as a protection against the intense cold. A store house is also provided, with provisions enough to last 100 men a year, as well as clothing and coal.

THE HAZARD OF WHALE FISHING.

It seems astonishing that men should be willing to adopt so hazardous a method of getting a living as whaling is nowadays in those far northern waters. But the risks do not deter the bold hunters from pursuing these valuable mammals into the most remote accessible regions of eternal ice. Annually they follow the whales around the most northern extremity of the American continent and some vessels have even ventured to pass the winter in the Arctic ocean. The value of the fishery consists not so much in the oil taken as in the whalebone, which is obtained from the mouth of the animal. This is worth from $4.50 to $5 a pound. The product of a fair-sized bowhead whale at present prices will fetch about $8,000. A good-sized whale weighs 150 tons and yields about 2,000 pounds of whalebone. His tongue is 15 feet long, 8 feet thick and gives 12 barrels of oil. His open mouth is from 15 to 20 feet across. The blubber forms a coat around him from 10 to 22 inches thick. It is 4 feet from the outside of the body to his heart and the latter organ is 216 cubic feet in size. His brains will fill a barrel.

A few years ago whales were plentiful in the North Pacific, Bering and Oshkosh seas. The steady pursuit of them has driven them into the Arctic ocean, where they try in vain to find a safe refuge in the ice. In 1852 the whaling fleet of the Pacific comprised 278 vessels and the value of the catch was $14,000,000. That was probably the most profitable year of the industry in those waters. Since then it has decreased, until in 1862 the value of the catch was less than $800,000. At present there are only about fifty vessels engaged in the business yearly. The whaling ships are manned on the co-operative plan. The men instead of receiving regular wages get a percentage of the profits.

A NATURAL REFRIGERATOR.

One place visited by the Bear on this trip was Cape Blossom, in Kotzebue sound. The cape was named by Capt. Beechy of the British ship Blossom, who was co-operating with Sir John Franklin in 1826. While there Capt. Beechy buried a cask of flour. In July, 1850, three ships sent by the British admiralty in search of Sir John Franklin arrived at Cape Blossom, and the flour, buried nearly a quarter of a century, was dug up. It was found in good condition and cakes and pies were made from it. A remarkable cliff in that neighborhood was found by Dr. Jackson to contain great deposits of tusks, teeth and bones of mammoths, specimens of which he brought away.

In the ever-frozen soil of arctic Alaska buried food will keep for an indefinite period without deteriorating. In 1882 Lieut. Ray, U. S. N., dug a well to a depth of thirty-eight feet near Point Barrow for the purpose of observing the temperature of the earth. To the very bottom of the hole there was nothing but frozen sand and gravel. At the bottom the temperature remained, winter and summer, uniformly at 12 degrees Fahrenheit. At a depth of twenty feet a tunnel was run ten feet horizontally and a room ten by twelve feet in size was excavated for a cellar. Birds and meat placed in this room freeze solid and stay so until taken out and thawed for cooking. Dr. Jackson descended into this unique storage house and assisted in taking out several reindeer and dozens of eider ducks, which were conveyed to the Bear, making a very welcome addition to the fare on board the ship.

Owing to the difficulty of digging graves in the frozen soil a common method of burial is to wrap the dead in seal skins, which are securely tied and fastened above the ground in the forks of poles or elevated platforms so high above the earth that wild animals cannot reach them. Rows of such graves are sometimes seen extending for miles along the beaches.

The Eskimo of arctic Alaska are still in the stone age. The manufacture of arrows and spearheads from flints is a living industry. Stone lamps, stone hammers and chisels and to some extent stone knives are still in ordinary use. The natives of the interior, being to a great extent nomads, live in tents most of the time. In making a winter house a cellar from twenty to twenty-five feet square is dug to a depth of five feet. At the corners and along the sides of the excavation are set posts of driftwood or whales' bones. On the outside of these poles of driftwood are laid one upon another up to the top. Other timbers are placed across the top, forming the roof or ceiling. Against the outside and upon the roof dirt and sod are piled until the whole has the appearance of a large mound. In the center of the dome is an opening eighteen inches across. Across this is stretched the transparent bladder of a seal or walrus. Thus the opening furnishes light to the room below.

NO MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

There seems to be no special ceremony among these Eskimo connected with marriage. Among some of the tribes the husband joins his wife's family, and is expected to hunt and fish for them. If he refuses to give to his father-in-law the furs he takes he is driven out of the house and some one else more active and obedient is installed as husband of the girl. Sometimes a young woman has ten or twelve husbands before she finally settles down. Wives are often exchanged. The foundation of their whole religious system is a belief in spirits and demons. Every animal hunted, every phenomenon of nature, every event of life requires a religious observance of its own. At the mouth of the Kuskowine river an old woman was accused of being a witch. So her own husband pounded her to death, cut up her body into small pieces, severing joint from joint, and then consumed it with oil in her fire. The head and front of this supernatural business is the shaman or sorcerer. He is believed to be the only one who can control the evil spirts and protect the people from them. The sorcerers are divided into seven degrees, being graded apparently according to their knowledge of spiritism, ventriloquism, feats of legerdemain and general cunning. It is claimed that those of the seventh degree are immortal and can neither be killed nor wounded; that those of the sixth degree can be wounded but not killed. The ordinary sorcerer belongs to the lower degrees, and only claims to go into trances, in which state his spirit leaves the body and roams abroad for the purpose of procuring the information his patrons are in search of. As a rule these sorcerers are unscrupulous frauds, thieves and murderers.

A DIFFICULTY ABOUT TIME.

The location of schools in a region where the winter time is one long night presents new problems. The constant need of lamps in the school room is a matter of course. But a great difficulty is experienced in the confusion of time which arises from the absence of the sun to mark the alternate periods of day and night. Without a marked difference in the light between noon and midnight all knowledge of time among a barbarous people becomes lost. They know no difference between 9 o'clock a. m. and 9 o'clock p.m. Consequently, when the school bell rings out in the arctic darkness at 9 o'clock a.m. some of the pupils have just gone to bed and are in their first sound sleep. Roused up and brought to the school room they fall asleep in their seats.

Dr. Jackson was much struck with a method of making sausages which is practiced on the Pribylov Seal Islands. After the seals are killed the flesh is cut from the bodies and carried home, where it is sliced into thin strips and hung on poles to dry. When dried it is stuffed into the stomachs of sea lions, which have been cleaned and prepared for the purpose. After filling each stomach with dried meat seal oil is poured in, filling up all the vacant spaces. Thus is made a huge sausage from two to three feet in diameter. This is stowed away for winter use. The intestines of the sea lions are cleaned by the women for a different purpose. After being cleansed they are hung out to dry, and when dried they are split lengthwise, forming bands 3 to 4 inches wide and from 75 to 100 feet long. From these strips are made the famous waterproof coats worn by the people, which are much lighter, stronger and dryer than rubber coats, resisting rain longer and better. Among the Eskimo of the arctic the larger intestines of the walrus are used.

THE HERALD.

Published Every Morning, except Sunday,

At 183 Thames Street,

BY THE

NEWPORT HERALD PUBLISHING CO.

Newport, R. I.

F. R. WHITTEN,
Editor and Business Manager.

Advertising Rates may be had at the Counting Room.

Subscription Price, $6.00 a Year.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1893.

MIKE HEALY, OF THE BEAR.

In the Far Northwest He Holds a Power of Attorney For the Whole Country.

Capt. Mike Healy, of the revenue cutter Bear, is a good deal more distinguished person in the waters of the far northwest than any president of the United States or any potentate of Europe has yet become. He stands for law and order in many thousand square miles of land and water, and if you should ask in the Arctic sea, "Who is the greatest man in America?" the instant answer would be, "Why, Mike Healy."

When an innocent citizen of the Atlantic coast once asked on the Pacific who Mike Healy was the answer came: "Don't you know Mike Healy? Why, he's the United States. He holds in these parts a power of attorney for the whole country." The reply hardly seems extravagant when it is known that for twenty years or more Capt. Healy has been the sole representative of legal authority in much of the region northwest of Port Townsend. To the Indians of that region he stands for the United States government. To the whalers of the Arctic he is by turns a beneficent providence and an avenging Nemesis. He is constantly in the United States courts at San Francisco, where everybody knows him, and he has time and again suppressed disorder and prevented crime in regions a thousand miles from any legally constituted authority. He is the ideal commander of the old school, bluff, prompt, fearless, pitiless in discipline, but not unjust. He knows Behring sea, the straits, and even the Arctic as no other man knows them, and his little craft has sailed those waters at almost all seasons. He is usually the first man up in the spring and the last man to leave the northwest at the approach of winter.

With all this he is a man of no little book learning, excellent address and uncommonly agreeable manners. One brother is a bishop of the Catholic church and another a priest. Healy himself was preparing to take orders when his scholastic career was cut short by accidents for which he was not altogether responsible. After managing to get himself out of a school in the east he was sent to a Roman Catholic school in Paris. Here young Healy was missed one morning, and at the same time the statue of the Virgin standing just within the convent hall was found to be unshipped from its pedestal. There was a rope round the Virgin's neck, and this rope had evidently been thrown over the wall so as to enable some one to escape. All these suspicious facts, taken together with Healy's absence, made it pretty plain how the young man had disappeared, and the affair aroused considerable interest. The lad was captured, but he eventually gave up the plan of taking orders and finally went into the revenue marine.

Capt. Healy is best seen on board his own craft. He is of medium height, with a figure erect and well knit, but far from stout. A nautical cap partly covers his gray hair, and beneath its peak one sees a pair of keen eyes, while a grizzled, almost white mustache partly conceals a firm but not unkindly mouth. Navy trousers and a pea jacket of unplucked seal complete the costume. Unplucked sealskin is something rarely seen in the east, though some folks in the northwest think it vastly handsomer than the smooth, brown-dyed affair of commerce and the New York streets. It is much lighter in color than the sealskin worn by women in the east, and it glitters like silver in the sunshine. Mike Healy, pacing the deck in his sealskin pea-jacket is a brilliant figure beneath a cloudless northwestern sky.

Capt. Mike finds time in the midst of a busy life to read some books, and his acquaintance with men and with strange places is so varied that his talk is marvellously interesting. Perhaps no other man in the United States has seen as much Arctic daylight as Mike Healy. He sometimes takes his wife on his northwestern cruise; an uncommonly presentable matron and agreeable shipmate those who know Mrs. Healy have found her to be. Once, at least, Capt. Healy took his brother, the priest, for a summer vacation on board the

Bear. When the clerical brother came aboard he hinted that something in the way of religious service would be the proper thing; but Capt. Mike replied that he was not only commander of that craft, but priest as well, and if anything in the way of religious service was necessary he himself would provide it. The clerical brother listened but did not fully accede to Capt. Mike's arrangement, and on the very first Sunday out everybody was late at quarters. Capt. Mike inquired stormily what it all meant, and learned that the men had been detained at matins. To Mike Healy his brother's conduct was little short of mutinous, and when the priest came on deck, Mike lost no time in saying so, and in adding that only his cloth saved the brother from chastisement. Mike owns that he ought to have known his brother better than to make such a threat, and that he was hardly surprised when the priest answered: "Never mind the coat, Mike; if you want to try trouncing me, come on." Capt. Mike did not accept the challenge, and he tells the story with evident appreciation of his brother's grit.—N. Y. Sun.

SAN FRANCISCO CH

A REINDEER FARM.

San Francisco Chronicle October 12. 1892

Projected Aid for Alaska Indians.

A Herd Established at Port Clarence.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson Back With News of an Interesting Experiment.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska for the educational bureau of the Department of the Interior, returned from the north yesterday on the revenue cutter Rush. Mr. Jackson has held this position since 1885, and he spends every summer in Alaska inspecting the schools in his jurisdiction. The subject in which he is principally interested just now, however, is the introduction of the domesticated reindeer into Alaska, and the trip from which he has just returned has been largely devoted to furthering that project. He has succeeded almost beyond his expectations, having procured a herd of 175 reindeer and established them at a station at Port Clarence.

Dr. Jackson first became interested in this subject a few years ago when, after making a trip to Siberia, he was much struck by the contrast between the condition of the native Siberians and that of the Eskimaux. With very little apparent difference in race characteristics and climatic conditions the general prosperity and well-fed appearance of the native Siberians presented a sharp contrast to the general destitution of the half-starved Eskimaux. Seeking the cause he became convinced that the more favorable conditions of existence enjoyed by the Siberians was due entirely to the vast herds of domesticated reindeer of which they are the possessors and which, in fact, are their only wealth. To the native Siberian the reindeer is everything. It is food, raiment, shelter and means of transportation. The females supply him with milk, although he makes neither butter nor cheese. He uses the carcasses for meat. With the skins he not only makes his clothing and shoes, but even the tents and huts in which he lives.

On the Alaskan side the Esquimau, fifty years ago, found no difficulty in feeding and clothing himself. Whales and walrus were plentiful, and the Esquimau, who is essentially a fisherman, could easily supply his simple needs. But the whaler came and hunted the monster of the deep so vigorously that it has become scarce or has been made wild, and no longer comes near to the shore, where alone the native, in his light canoe, can pursue what used to be his legitimate and easy prey. When whales were scarce the Esquimaux could fall back on the walrus, but the whalers, too, when whales were short, took to hunting the walrus for its ivory. One whaler informed Dr. Jackson that he had killed as many as 2000 walrus in one season, so that it is no wonder that in occasional seasons reports come to hand that the natives in our northern possessions are threatened with starvation.

Mr. Jackson became convinceb that the only hope of temporal salvation for the Esquimaux lay in introducing and propagating the reindeer, and teaching and training the natives in the habit of herding and caring for them.

When seen yesterday Dr. Jackson said: "Either we must teach the Esquimaux in the far north to be self-supporting or the Government must take them under its paternal care and provide them with rations and clothing, for our whalers and hunters have deprived them of their natural food supply. The whale and the walrus are fast disappearing before the harpoon bomb and the breech-loading rifle. The paternal system of treating the savage makes him shiftless, and the care of him, once undertaken, becomes perpetual, if his race does not become extinct. The other alternative is to teach him to become self-dependent. You cannot teach the Esquimau in the regions farthest north to till the soil. There is no soil to till, for the earth is frozen the whole year round. I believe that the problem can be solved by teaching the Esquimau to breed and herd the reindeer.

"There have always been wild reindeer both in Alaska and in Siberia, but all modern experiments at domesticating the wild reindeer have been failures. How the progenitors of the present vast herds of the domesticated animal in Siberia were first reclaimed we do not know. It is something that is lost in the mists of history. Apparently



An Esquimau house on St. Lawrence island.

the wild and the domesticated reindeer are the same, except that the wild animal is always of a dark reddish brown, while the domesticated animal becomes variegated in color, striped and spotted like our domestic cattle.

"The value of the reindeer to the Siberian native is inestimable. It is his only source of what is in his country regarded as wealth. The animal will live and feed itself where nothing else can. Its food is a rich, thick moss which covers the earth all over to a depth of about two inches with a carpetlike velvet. The reindeer will easily paw through twelve or eighteen inches of snow and find this food in abundance. In Siberia the natives live entirely on the milk and meat of the reindeer and seal oil. With this food they manage not only to exist in what to them is comfort without vegetables or flour, which are unattainable, but they are free from scurvy or other kindred ailments, and many of them are as fine specimens of physical manhood as can be found on any part of the globe. Ten reindeer are the ordinary provision which a father makes for his son to give the latter a start in life when he marries. One hundred reindeer and their natural increase will support any ordinary family in the kind of comfort that is to be found in the Arctic regions, while I have found some wealthy men owning herds of 15,000.

"When I first suggested the project of bringing domesticated reindeer from Siberia to Alaska, George Kennan, the renowned Siberian traveler, said it would be impossible to get a Siberian to sell a live animal. We might buy a carcass, or as many of them as we wanted, but we could not successfully combat what he said was a Siberian superstition, that the sale of a live reindeer would be soon followed by the death of the man who sold it. He was sustained in this statement by Ivan Petroff, the census taker of Alaska, who predicted that the Alaskan dogs would worry the deer to death if even they could be procured. Mr. Kennan's statement I disproved last year when I purchased sixteen reindeer at an average cost of $10 25 a head, and Mr. Petroff would probably admit that he was wrong if he had seen the terribly demoralized condition of an Alaskan dog after attempting to worry one of these sixteen deer which I turned loose at Oonalaska in the fall of 1891, all of which though left entirely unprotected for one year are now safe, doing well and increasing in numbers.

"I joined the revenue cutter Bear on my trip this year at Seattle, in May last. In June we went to Cape Navarin, Siberia, where there are large herds of reindeer, but the weather was too bad to land. From there we went to St. Lawrence island and got into the ice. We started from there for Indian point, Siberia, but could not get in on account of the ice and had to back out. At King's island, between St. Lawrence island and Behring straits we were in the ice for a week and broke a propeller blade. Then we started for Behring straits, but were held back by ice. Then, after bringing Captain Brown and his party off from Galovin bay, we returned to Port Clarence, where Captain Healey searched the whaling fleet for contraband whisky and threw twenty-five or thirty barrels overboard.

"By this time we were in the beginning of the month of July, and from that time on we were more successful on our quest of reindeer. In July and the early part of August we made five trips to Siberia, bringing back reindeer on each trip. We went first to Holy Cross bay, which projects at 300 miles into the mainland, and after skirting the shore of the bay all around, steamed along the coast 1000 miles south and west up into the Arctic to Cape Serdze Kamen; twice we went to St. Lawrence island and back and once to Whalen on the Arctic coast of Siberia. On each trip we brought back reindeer to Port Clarence, where we have established a reindeer station with a herd of 175. We bought 180 in all, but we left two or three sled deer on St. Michael island and a pair on St. Paul island for a gentleman connected with the Alaska Commercial Company.

"The reindeer station at Port Clarence is in charge of Minor W. Bruce, a gentleman from Nebraska, assisted by Bruce Gibson of San Francisco and four native herders from Siberia.

"This," continued Dr. Jackson, "is the commencement of an enterprise that will not only civilize and save from destruction the Eskimaux of Alaska, but will ultimately people these dreary wastes and make even Arctic Alaska add to the national wealth.

"Of course, this is only an experiment. There are 200,000 square miles in Alaska fitted for nothing except the breeding and herding of reindeer, and before the experiment can be considered a success, we should have by purchase and increase 50,000 reindeer to distribute among the natives. I have no idea that this can be done all at once; the natives must first be taught to take care of the herds. So far we have had no appropriation from the Government. A bill with an appropriation of $15,000 has been twice before Congress; each time we have got through the Senate, but have failed in the House of Representatives. The money with which we purchased the sixteen head last year and the 175 this year came by private subscription from philanthropists in the East in response to a circular which I sent out. We collected in this way about $2000, and I think the money has been well spent. The animals which we purchased this year cost an average of about $5 a head. They are about the size of our American white-tailed deer; the does weigh about 300 pounds, and some of the bucks will run as high as 500 or 600 pounds. It is the big bucks which the native Siberians use as saddle horses.

"How do I propose to utilize the reindeer? Well, the natives must first be taught to herd them. The Eskimau is unsettled in his habits. The reindeer must be constantly herded night and day. In Siberia the herds are never left alone. If they were they would stay away. The members of the family take turns or shifts at herding. I have seen men sitting up herding reindeer at night with the thermometer showing a temperature of 30 degrees below zero. The herder may go to sleep if he will, but he will wake up, and if he sees some of his herd straying off he gets up and walks around them and bunches them up again, as a cowboy would his herd on the plain, except that he goes on foot. Now, the Eskimau is too much of a rover to adopt this life yet. He might sit up with his herd for an hour or two, and then, if he took it into his head to get up and go off fishing, that would be the end of it.

"I propose to take some of the pupils of our schools, train them for a while in habits of thrift and then give them four or five reindeer as a start. In this way we can gradually prepare them for self dependence just as we are training the Indians in Kansas and Nebraska and elsewhere preparatory to alloting them lands in severalty."

Dr. Jackson reports that the Alaskan schools are doing well. There are now thirty-four schools with 1700 pupils. The number in the various schools ranges from twenty up to as high as 140, and there are pupils of all ages from 6 to 40. Dr. Jackson was inclined to be rather humorous over the obituaries of himself which appeared in the New York papers in May last, when it was reported here that he had been murdered by an Alaskan Indian. The story grew out of the killing of a teacher named Edwards of the Indian school at Kake by a whaler, whom the teacher had arrested for smuggling whiskey.

Dr. Jackson will rest for a few days at the Palace Hotel before going on to Washington. He will return to Alaska in the spring of next year.



HERD OF DOMESTICATED REINDEER, PORT CLARENCE, ALASKA.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Proclamation.

THE following provisions of the laws of the United States are hereby published for the information of all concerned.

Section 1956, Revised Statutes, Chapter 3, Title XXIII, enacts that: "No person shall kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur-seal, or other fur-bearing animal within the limits of Alaska Territory, or in the waters thereof; and every person guilty thereof shall, for each offense, be fined not less than two hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and all vessels, their tackle, apparel, furniture and cargo, found engaged in violation of this section shall be forfeited; but the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to authorize the killing of any such mink, marten, sable, or other fur-bearing animal, except fur-seals, under such regulations as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to prevent the killing of any fur-seal, and to provide for the execution of the provisions of this section until it is otherwise provided by law; nor shall he grant any special privileges under this section."

Section 3 of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska," approved March 2, 1889, provides that:

"SEC 3. That section nineteen hundred and fifty-six of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby declared to include and apply to all the dominion of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea; and it shall be the duty of the President, at a timely season in each year, to issue his proclamation and cause the same to be published for one month in at least one newspaper if any such there be published at each United States port of entry on the Pacific coast, warning all persons against entering said waters for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section; and he shall also cause one or more vessels of the United States to diligently cruise said waters and arrest all persons, and seize all vessels found to be, or to have been, engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States therein."

Articles I, II, and III of a Convention between the United States of America and Great Britain for the renewal of the existing *modus vivendi* in Behring's Sea, concluded April 18, 1892, are published for the same purpose.

"ARTICLE I.

"Her Majesty's Government will prohibit, during the pendency of the Arbitration, seal killing in that part of Behring Sea lying eastward of the line of demarcation described in Article No. I of the Treaty of 1867 between the United States and Russia, and will promptly use its best efforts to ensure the observance of this prohibition by British subjects and vessels.

"ARTICLE II.

"The United States Government will prohibit seal-killing for the same period in the same part of Behring's Sea, and on the shores and islands thereof, the property of the United States (in excess of seven thousand five hundred to be taken on the islands for the subsistence of the natives), and will promptly use its best efforts to ensure the observance of this prohibition by United States citizens and vessels.

"ARTICLE III.

"Every vessel or person offending against this prohibition in the said waters of Behring Sea outside of the ordinary territorial limits of the United States, may be seized and detained by the naval or other duly commissioned officers of either of the High Contracting Parties, but they shall be handed over as soon as practicable to the authorities of the Nation to which they respectively belong, who alone shall have jurisdiction to try the offence and impose the penalties for the same. The witnesses and proof necessary to establish the offence shall also be sent with them."

Now, therefore, I, GROVER CLEVELAND, President of the United States, hereby warn all persons against entering the waters of Behring Sea within the dominion of the United States for the purpose of violating the provisions of said section 1956, of the Revised Statutes, and of the said articles of said Convention; and I hereby proclaim that all persons found to be, or to have been engaged in any violation of the laws of the United States, or of the provisions of said Convention, in said waters, will be arrested, proceeded against, and punished as above provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and seventeenth.

[SEAL.]

GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

W. Q. GRESHAM

Secretary of State.

Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, *April* 21, 1893.

Commander NICOLL LUDLOW, U. S. N.,

Commanding United States Forces in Bering Sea.

SIR:—

In pursuance of the convention between the United States and Great Britain, dated April 18, 1892, for a *modus vivendi* respecting the taking of seal in Bering Sea, you will cause the vessels under your command to warn all American and British vessels they meet outside of Bering Sea not to enter the prohibited waters of that sea for the purpose of sealing, and you will deposit on board of each vessel so warned a copy of the convention, of the President's proclamation, dated April 8, 1893, ~~of the British Seal Fishery (Bering Sea) Act, 1891~~, and of these instructions. Entry of notice and warning will be made upon the register of all vessels notified.

Any vessel found to be, or to have been, employed in sealing within the prohibited waters of Bering Sea, whether with or without warning, and any vessel found therein, whether warned or not, having on board implements for taking seal, or seal skins, or bodies of seals, will be seized.

The prohibited waters include that part of Bering Sea east of the line of demarcation, marked upon Hydrographic Office Chart No. 68.

The commanding officer of the vessel making the seizure will, at the time thereof, draw up a declaration in writing, stating the condition of the seized vessel, place and date of seizure, giving latitude and longitude, and circumstances showing guilt. The seized vessel will be brought or sent in charge of a sufficient force to insure delivery, together with witnesses and proofs, and the declaration of the officer making the seizure, if American, to Sitka and there delivered to the officer of the United States District Court at that place, and if British, to Unalaska and there delivered to the senior British naval officer in Bering Sea. The master of the seized vessel, her mate or boatswain, and such portion of her crew as can conveniently be carried therein, will be sent as prisoners with the vessel to suffer the penalty of the law.

A signed and certified list of the papers of the seized vessel will be delivered to the Master thereof, and a duplicate copy will be transmitted with the declaration.

Very respectfully,

W. McADOO,

Acting Secretary of the Navy.

UNSTAMPED TOBACCO ON WHALING VESSELS.

Under Section 3385 Revised Statutes, as amended by Act of June 9, 1880 (21 Stat. 167), amended and re-enacted by Act of Aug. 8, 1882 (22 Stat. 372, and amended by Act of Jan. 13, 1883 (22 Stat. 402), and the Regulations, Manufactured Tobacco is allowed to be removed from the factories under bond, as "intended for immediate exportation, without having affixed thereto the stamps indicating the payment of the tax thereon", and thus laden on board of whaling ships bound for any ocean. But these whaling ships are permitted only to sell or trade such unstamped tobacco to foreign ships or to foreign coasts.

There is no provision of the law authorizing the use of this Tobacco, without payment of the tax thereon, as supplies for the crews of these whaling ships; and Capt. Healy may warn the Captains of these ships that they cannot sell or trade or give away this unstamped Tobacco to natives of Alaska or to any other persons on territory of the United States (thus causing it to be relanded within the jurisdiction of the United States), without involving themselves in liability to "be fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than three years",under the Statute hereinbefore mentioned.

CIRCULAR.

KILLING OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS IN ALASKA.

1893.
Department No. 56.
Division of Special Agents.

Treasury Department,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Washington, D. C., April 14, 1893.

To Collectors and other Officers of the Customs,
and to Officers of the Revenue Marine:

Section 1956 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that no person shall, without the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, kill any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animal, within the limits of Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof, and that any person convicted of a violation of that section shall, for each offense, be fined not less than $200 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both; and that all vessels, with their tackle, apparel, furniture, and cargo, found engaged in violation of that section, shall be forfeited.

No fur-bearing animal will be allowed to be killed by persons, other than natives, within the limits of Alaska Territory or in the waters thereof.

The killing by anyone of fur seals, except upon the Pribilof Islands by such party or parties as are permitted so to do, pursuant to the terms of a contract between the Government of the United States and such party or parties, is prohibited.

White men married to natives and residing within the Territory will not be entitled to the privilege of natives under this order.

The use of nets by the natives in taking sea otter is hereby prohibited.

The master of any vessel having on board skins of otter, mink, marten, sable, fur seal, or other fur-bearing animals taken in Alaska or Alaskan waters, before unlading the same, shall report to the collector of customs at the first port of arrival of such vessel in the United States, and shall file a manifest of such skins with said collector.

Masters of vessels failing to comply with these regulations will be considered as having violated the provisions of section 1956 of the Revised Statutes, and will be liable to the penalties prescribed therein.

It will be the duty of the officers of the United States who may be in the localities where sea otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal, or other fur-bearing animals are taken, or who may have knowledge of any such offense committed, to take all proper measures to enforce the penalties of the law against persons guilty of a violation thereof.

These regulations supersede all others previously in force.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary.

ALASKA LANDS—MISSION STATIONS.

INSTRUCTIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, December 21, 1892.

The Honorable, The COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

SIR: I am in receipt of a letter from Sheldon Jackson, Esq., General Agent of Education in Alaska, dated January 14, 1892, in which, after reciting the fact that the regulations issued June 3, 1891 (12 L. D., 583), to carry into effect certain sections of an act entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891 (26 Stat., 1095), properly excepted the mission stations in Alaska from appropriation and entry as manufacturing stations, trading posts, or townsites, he further states that:

> As those regulations were for the information of manufacturers, traders and citizens interested in town sites, you have given no instructions as to the method to be pursued by the several missionary societies that are entitled to a reservation under the bill.
>
> The secretaries of the various bodies are asking this office for information; they wish to know just what steps to take to have their reservations defined by metes and bounds, so that no manufacturers, traders or townsite communities will encroach on them through a misunderstanding of their boundary lines.

In reply, I have to state that the only portion of act that in any way deals with said missionary stations is the following sentence quoted from the fourteenth section thereof, to wit:

> And all tracts of land not exceeding six hundred and forty acres in any one tract now occupied as missionary stations in said district of Alaska are hereby excepted from the operation of the last three preceding sections of this act.

It is apparent, therefore, that no authority was given in said act for the issuance of any official instructions, either by this office or the Department, relative to said missionary stations, other than to provide that the same should not be included either in whole or in part within entries of land made for townsite, trading or manufacturing purposes.

The above-quoted sentence, however, is but a re-enactment of the provision in the act providing a civil government for Alaska (23 Stat., 24), to the effect:

> That the land not exceeding six hundred and forty acres at any station now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said section, with the improvements thereon erected by or for such societies, shall be continued in the occupancy of the several societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong until action by Congress.

And this latter provision was doubtless the result of precedents established by legislation for other portions of our country, notably the former Territories of Oregon and Washington, the organic acts creating which (9 and 10 Stat., pp. 323 and 172, respectively,) confirmed fee-simple title to the lands, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres in a body then occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes of said Territories, in the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belonged.

It will be observed that by the acts establishing territorial governments in Oregon and Washington, as well as by the acts creating a civil government for Alaska, no title or protection was given to any religious society not actually occupying land as a missionary station, within the territory affected by and at the date of passage of said respective acts. It appears, however, that protection has been extended to all religious societies that established missions among the Indians of Alaska subsequent to May 17, 1884, and prior to March 3, 1891.

With a view to avoiding conflicts between the claimants of mission lands in Alaska and others who may lay claim to the same or adjacent lands for townsite, trading, or manufacturing purposes, and in anticipation of such legislation as may be enacted by Congress relative to the mission stations therein, I therefore suggest that the several religious societies occupying land as mission stations among the Indians of Alaska prior to March 3, 1891, have the same surveyed and the outboundaries thereof permanently marked upon the ground in such manner as is deemed best. And I further suggest that plats of such surveys be made and placed of record in the office of the clerk of the court for the district of Alaska, who is *ex officio* recorder of deeds, mortgages,

April 1, 1893

The Alaskan Indian

To the Editors of The Christian Union:

The following extract from a letter from the Rev. Sheldon Jackson will speak for itself:

To Whom it May Concern:

This is to certify that Mr. Marcus O. Cherry will be appointed missionary teacher to the Island of St. Lawrence in Behring Sea. The people have never had a school or any privileges whatever. The Government simply furnishes books and charts for a primary school; the other things that are needful will have to be furnished by the benevolence of Christian people interested in lifting up a barbarous and savage people to a Christian civilization. I therefore most heartily commend Mr. Cherry's appeal to the benevolence of those to whom he may apply.

SHELDON JACKSON,
General Agent of Education for Alaska.

Having been for two years in Alaska, and being acquainted in the different schools, I know that to be successful it is positively necessary to give the children their lunch and often to clothe them. Drugs and medicines are other things needful. My estimate says $250. Will not some Christian heart give it for the Master's sake, and give it *now*, so that I can spend the few weeks left before starting to the object of ascertaining in our hospitals the best methods of overcoming the diseases most prevalent among the natives, for I will be entirely alone, hundreds of miles from any white man, and by healing the sick I will be gaining their love in the most powerful way. Will some one help by giving this $250, that His name may be the more quickly learned and loved by these people? I will gladly call on any one interested in the cause.

MARCUS O. CHERRY.
215 West Seventeenth Street, New York City.

Youth's Companion. Boston
March 16. 1893.

BERING'S MONUMENT.

What is perhaps the loneliest monument in the world has just been erected. It is a granite mausoleum, surmounted by an iron cross, and has been raised by Russian naval officers on the long ridge of high lava rocks, not far from the coast of Kamchatka, called Bering Island. It marks the grave of Vitus Bering, the famous navigator, who was wrecked on this island and died here soon afterward of scurvy. Bering's career was a most interesting one; and to judge from what is known of his character, a monument more to his liking could not have been devised. He was a Dane, and was born in a quiet village in the peninsula of Jutland in 1680.

He had a very adventurous disposition, for which his native country offered no scope. At an early age, therefore, he went to Russia and entered the naval service of Peter the Great. Soon afterward he fought in a war against the Swedes, distinguishing himself and earning advancement.

In 1725 he was appointed to the command of a Russian expedition sent to explore the Sea of Kamchatka. Although a Russian Cossack named Dechnef had visited this region some eighty years before, extremely little was known about it, and many geographers supposed that the American and Asiatic continents were joined. Bering now spent three years in sailing along the peninsula which is sometimes called by his name, exploring the Siberian shore, and passing through the strait which is also called in his honor.

In 1741 he returned to the same waters and explored the American coast. But on his return his ship was cast ashore on a lonely island, and there he perished and was buried.

Bering Island is really the farthest outpost of the Aleutian Islands, and is therefore geologically a part of America. But it is only a few miles from the coast of Kamchatka, and with the other islands of what are called the Commander's Archipelago, belongs to Russia.

It was therefore a Russian ship, the *Aleout*, which was not long ago sent to locate the spot where the explorer was buried, and discover his remains. This was not a difficult task; for a rude pile of stones had long been pointed out as Bering's burial-place, and indeed, under this cairn a heap of bones was found which undoubtedly included the explorer's remains.

Here they were left, as was appropriate; and the officers of the *Aleout* returned to Vladivostok, the chief town of the Siberian coast, to seek means to raise a monument to Bering. Such means were soon found, and the mausoleum has been erected.

A more honorable monument still is the name of the great sea whose waves and winds beat upon the memorial. Bering's name is honored as no other geographer's has ever been. It is attached to a great sea, to an important strait connecting two oceans and separating two vast continents; to an extensive peninsula, to a cape, and to an island.

and other contracts relating to real estate in said district. The survey, marking and platting of said mission stations will not be held to settle any existing controversies regarding lands in said district, the adverse claims to any land applied for as a townsite, trading post, or manufacturing station being the subject of proof to be submitted on the day advertised to make entry thereof under the provisions of said act of March 3, 1891, and of careful investigation prior to the allowance of entries or issuance of patents under said act.

Should these suggestions be followed, the work must in each instance be performed at the expense of the society in whose interest the same is undertaken.

Where certain lots or blocks only, in the center of villages, or tracts within townsites, are occupied for school or mission purposes, ample provision has been made in sections 26, 29, 30, 31, and 32 of said circular of instructions issued June 3, 1891, for the acquisition of fee-simple title to the lots or blocks thus occupied and improved, by the respective societies to which such lots, blocks, and improvements belong, according to their respective interests.

Respectfully,

W. M. STONE,
Acting Commissioner.

Approved:
JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary.

The winter of 1892-3 was unusually severe in the Artic. On the Siberian coast it set in with a rain that froze as it fell covering the whole country with a coating of ice.

Owing to this the deer men lost heavily from their herds of reindeer by starvation.

On the American side the reindeer wintered successfully. Of the 153 reindeer left in the herd at Port Clarence, September 30th, 1892, by Dr. Jackson, eleven died during the winter from injuries received during transportation from Asia.

This spring 87 fawns were born of which 79 lived.

Mr. Miner W. Bruce took with him to the States a party of 11 Eskimo men, women and children with their dogs, sleds and household effects for Exhibition at Chicago and the principal cities of the country.

N O R T H A M E R I C A N C O M M E R C I A L C O M P A N Y.

San Francisco, California.

---oooOooo---

U. S. MAIL STEAMER "CRESCENT CITY".

Running from S I T K A to O U N A L A S K A, A L A S K A.

---oooOooo---

Schedule of Rates etc. for Season 1893.

			Freight Per ton	Cabin Passage	Steerage Passage
From Sitka	to or from	Yakitat	$ 6.50	$ 14.00	$ 9.50
" Yakitat	" " "	Nutschuk	5.00	13.50	9.00
" Nutschuk	" " "	Kodiak	5.00	13.00	8.50
" Kodiak	" " "	Karluk	2.00	4.50	3.00
" Karluk	" " "	Unga	5.50	14.00	9.50
" Unga	" " "	Sand Point	5.00	1.00	.50
" Sand Point	" " "	Ounalaska	10.00	16.50	11.00
" Sitka	" " "	Ounalaska	20.00	70.00	45.00
" Sitka	to	Ounalaska & return		120.00	80.00
" Sitka	to or from	Kodiak	10.00	35.00	22.50
" Kodiak	" " "	Ounalaska	10.00	35.00	22.50
" Kodiak	to	Ounalaska & return		60.00	40.00
" Sitka	"	Kodiak & return		60.00	40.00

San Francisco, January 30, 1889

Captain M. A. Healy,

U. S. Revenue Steamer Bear,

San Francisco.

Dear Sir:-

We, the undersigned, interested in the Whaling business in the Arctic and desirous of expressing to you our appreciation of the valuable services you have rendered to our fleet in the past, respectfully request that you will accept the accompanying memento of our regard for you personally as well as in recognition of your services at all times freely offered.

With our best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity,

Very truly yours,

PACIFIC STEAM WHALING CO

S. FOSTER & CO

WRIGHT, BOWNE & CO

ROTH, BLUM & CO

JNO. A. MAGEE, JR.

M. LIEBES & COMPANY

JAS. MONERIA

ESKIMO BULLETIN

3

Eskimo hunters
on the ice in
Hopedale harbour

Eskimo hunters
on the ice in
Hopedale harbour

Eskimo hunters
on the ice in
Hopedale harbour

29

Unalaklik, Alaska,

Aug. 25, 1893.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As you kindly promised me, that if I did write to you and explained the matter, you would try to get the money Mr. Ivan Petroff is owing me for having taken the census. The agreement was, that I on my side should take the census between St. Michael and Golovin Bay, the Indian settlement Ulukuk included, and Mr. Petroff on his side should for this pay at least $250 the following year.

I also enclose the two letters which I got from him last year, and after that I never heard any more from him.

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Axel E. Karlson.

Department of the Interior,

Census Office.

Hanover, Pa. Oct. 6, 1892.

Dear Mr. Karlson:

I have been ill and in much trouble and am still in distressed circumstances, but I will see that you get your money as promised. Please let me know how much time you can give me and you may count upon my carrying out my promise.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Ivan Petroff.

Hanover, York County.

October 22, 1892.

Dear Mr. Karlson:

Your favor of the 18th has just come to hand. I should not have asked for time if it had been in my power to do otherwise. What I can do for you is this: I will send you one-half the amount by the 10th of November and the remainder the 10th of December. I cannot do it any quicker.

Hoping that this will be satisfactory, I am,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Ivan Petroff.

4

BOSTON WEEKLY TRAVELLER

And Our Country,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

Traveller Publishing Company.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1893.

Missions in Alaska.

There has lately been distributed from the rooms of the American Missionary Association in Boston a very valuable map of Alaska. It was prepared for the United States Bureau of Education by the United States Coast Survey to illustrate Dr. Sheldon Jackson's report on the introduction of reindeer into Alaska. The map is interesting and suggestive in many ways. One of its chief attractions is that it shows the location of all missionary work in the territory. Beginning at the southern end of Alaska we find Mr. Duncan's famous work among the Indians of Metlakahtla. Near by on the coast are two Presbyterian stations. At Sitka are the Presbyterians again and the Greek Catholics. Perhaps 150 miles north of Sitka are two other Presbyterian stations.

Following the coast around as it abruptly trends to the west, we come under the shadow of Mt. St. Elias to a mission of the Swedish Evangelical Church. At least 500 miles to the west of this on Wood Island is a Baptist mission; far beyond this on an island close to the long narrow peninsula that marks in part the southern boundary of Bering Sea is a miss on ot the Methodists, and near by a station of the Greek Catholics. Still farther we t on Analaska, one of the Aleutian Islands and one of the first in that long chain that stretches westward towards Japan, the Methodists and the Greek Catholics are located.

Passing around the long western peninsula of Alaska and bearing along the coast towards the northeast for 500 miles, we come to a mission of the Moravians. Three others follow, from 50 to 100 miles apart. In this immediate neighporhood are found five Roman Catholic and three Greek Catholic missions. In this same group also and on the Yukon river are two Episcopal missions, while on the coast is a mission of the Swedish Evangelical church. At Cape Prince of Wales on Bering strait at the nearest point to Asia, we strike the first and only Congregational mission in Alaska, that sustained by the American Missionary Association. North of this, within the Arctic circle, and located on the Polar sea, is an Episcopal mission at Point Hope and a Presbyterian mission at Point Barrow.

To sum up, there are 31 missions in Alaska. One is independent, one Congregational, one Baptist; two are Methodist and two are Swedish Evangelical; three are Episcopalian; four are Moravian; five are Roman Catholic; six are Greek Catholics and six are Presbyterian. This really is a good showing for Alaska in the brief time it has been in the possession of the United States.—Advance.

BOSTON HERALD.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
VOL. XCIII, NO. 129.

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1893.

REAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Those in Alaska Run Things Pretty Much to Suit Themselves.

"Alaska women," said Judge Sheakley, who was for five years United States commissioner at Alaska, to a Washington Star reporter, "have a way of bringing their husbands to time which is very effective.

"They do not fling flatirons and rolling pins or give curtain lectures, but retire to a corner, neglect their household duties and sulk, refusing to say a word. A few days of this treatment brings the husband around.

"The women in Alaska also have an odd way of quarrelling. They do not pull hair or resort to fisticuffs, but after giving each other a severe tongue-lashing they retire to their homes. Alaskans are divided up into families, such as the Bear, Crow and Deer families. These families take cognizance of quarrels and feuds result. After the quarrel Mrs. Bear will retire to her house, tear up her clothing and two or three blankets, and then send word to Mrs. Eagle, her enemy. It thereupon becomes incumbent upon Mrs. Eagle to destroy a greater amount of clothing and more blankets of her own than Mrs. Bear. By pursuing this peculiar process she evens things up in the quarrel. If she did not do so she would be disgraced in the eyes of her relatives and opposite tribes.

"The women are great traders, carry the purse, and manage things generally. If the husband makes a bad bargain in trading his wife ridicules him.

"There is a woman in Sitka known as Princess Tom, who is very rich. She at one time had three husbands, but has become Christianized and has discarded two. She is an extensive trader, and has several large canoes, in which she transports goods from Sitka to the interior, and exchanges them with the natives for furs. She is known all over Alaska, and wears upon her arms 20 or 30 gold bracelets made out of $30 gold pieces.

"The natives also trace their genealogy through the female branch of the family, and the inheritance comes through the mother's side. For instance, if a chief should die, leaving a son, his sister's son or nephew would succeed in authority, and not his own son. The women are not slaves, as in the Indian tribes in this country, but exercise a great deal of authority.

"They have another peculiar custom. In this country a man's prominence depends largely upon his wealth. Among the Alaskans it depends upon how much he gives away. If a rich member of the Eagle tribe, for example, wishes to become a chief or a prominent man, he makes a 'pot-latch' or gift of all his property. All the members of the Eagle family, no matter how remote, are invited to attend the 'pot-latch,' and the festivities include dancing and feasting, and frequently lasts a week. The more he gives away and the poorer he makes himself the more exalted he becomes in the estimation of his fellows.

"The women emulate their sex in civil-

LIFE ON THE YUKON.

S. F. Chronicle

FATHER TOSI DESCRIBES HIS ICY HOME.

May 12 1893

Praise for the Character of the Alaska Indian—Agricultural Experiments.

Special Dispatch to the CHRONICLE.

SEATTLE (Wash.), May 11.—The Rev. Pascal Tosi, superior of the Jesuit missions in Alaska, en route to his wilderness home by the glacial flow of the Yukon after almost a year's absence, was interviewed here to-day. He is a man of sun-browned features, over three score years of age, and with that air of solemnity which outdoor life and a peaceful conscience alone can bestow. Eight years he has passed amid the silence and redmen, traversing all the Alaskan country, including the tributaries of the great river.

His errand away from home was to visit Rome and the Holy See, under whose auspices the Yukon missions were established, and to make a report of his stewardship, which must have been quite satisfactory to the holy father. Father Tosi was a Rocky mountain missionary for twenty years before going to Alaska. The principal mission of the Jesuits is twenty-five miles up the Yukon from the sea, where there is quite a community of Jesuit nuns and Indian children. Father Tosi takes with him a mother superior, two lay brothers and two additional nuns to assist in evangelizing the savages. He may have to go to San Francisco to catch an early boat for the Yukon.

The missionary told of some most interesting things in the Yukon country. At the principal mission, which is in a clearing by the river bank, he had raised some garden truck with more than medium success. By patient experiment he hopes to be able to raise in time all the vegetables that will be needed. The Yukon has always been spoken of as too frigid a scene for verdure of any kind, much less gardening. The soil is nothing more than a dense moss, which, when turned up and exposed to the midsummer sun, has sufficient nutrition to impart life to seed. He has made a report of his experiment to the bureau of agriculture at Washington.

The last census taken of the Indians of the Yukon is wholly deficient, he avers. The Government agent merely took a steamer up the river, stopping only where the boat made a landing to inquire as to the numbers thereabouts. He says there are tribes upon tribes of dusky denizens away up the tributary streams and far over the mountains of almost perpetual snow, and he speaks in the most kindly terms of the Alaska Indians, one of whose faculties is a peculiar aptitude for music. The average Indian can catch an air with marvelous facility and carry it away with wonderful correctness.

The prayers are set to music for children, who like the florid compositions of Sam Biallotte. One tribe picks up scraps of a song from another, and thus a new air travels marvelously quick for a country of no means of communication.



UNALASKA AND ILIULINK HARBOR.

IN NORTHERN ALASKA

Interesting Sights in a Trip to Fort Yukon.

WHERE NIGHT IS LIKE DAY.

Beyond the Limits of the Tourist's Path—The Flora, the Scenery and the Natives of America's Little Known Possessions in the Far Northwest—A Personal Narrative.

IN THIRTY DAYS, with the aid of the transcontinental railway service, which cooperates with the Pacific coast steamship lines, the New Yorker can visit southeastern Alaska, but he is there far from the "land of the midnight sun." That portion of the territory within the frigid zone is not so easily visited. Transportation is uncertain and irregular. Not less than eighteen months must be allowed for the trip, with a possible delay of a year longer. Thirty or forty years ago the visiting agents of the Hudson Bay Company's post at Fort Yukon occupied seven years in making the round trip from London. The journey was made with dog sledges from Winnipeg over the Mackenzie and Porcupine rivers. Since the advent of the Alaska Commercial Company another approach is afforded. It is by ocean steamer to St. Michael, thence by river steamer up the Yukon.

In June, 1889, the writer was one of a party of twenty who started from San Francisco for northern Alaska to determine the international boundary. We sailed from San Francisco on the 14th of June on the Bertha. For the succeeding two weeks our experiences were such as are generally incident to a long voyage on the Pacific ocean. Our voyage to Unalaska was through as barren and desolate a waste as a journey through Death valley. A few "gooneys," as the sailors called some birds of the albatross species, followed us continually to detect the drop of every crumb. Other sea animals—porpoise, nautilus, barnacles, some small animals resembling "Portuguese men-of-war," and up near Bering sea a few schools of killer whales and numbers of fur seals.



SMALL ESKIMO VILLAGE NEAR ST. MICHAEL.

PASSING THROUGH THE ALEUTIANS.

On the 27th the captain announced that "the distant pale cloud to port is land." His statement was soon verified by the appearance of bright, snowy mountains, both to the left and to the right—showing we were headed for a "pass" in the Aleutian chain of islands. The rest of the day the most enchanting views presented themselves. If a section were taken from Colorado's most rugged, snow-capped range and placed on the middle of the broad Pacific, the picture would not do justice to the Aleutian chain. On the left was Mt. Makooshin, the Vesuvius of Unalaska, 5,500 feet above the sea. On the right was mighty Shishaldin, towering 8,500 feet—its symmetrical cone enveloped in crowns of perpetual snow and its base washed by the mad waves of the Pacific and the more gentle surf of Bering sea. Both to the east and to the west was island after island, peak after peak, gradually turned into cloud in the distance.

We pass by "Egg Island" and "Old Man," high mountain peaks, projecting above the sea, and go through Onalgo pass into Bering sea. An Aleut village ten miles to port attracts eager interest. The captain points out Beaver bay, where Capt. Cook refitted his fleet in 1778. Mount Makooshin was the first landing place of the Russians under Stepan Glottav in 1757. By 4 in the afternoon we are within twelve miles of Unalaska. "Priest Rock" marks our position. This is one of those fantastic "necks" so common in volcanic-made lands, standing out of the sea slender and high, with cowl and gown, in thoughtful attitude.



INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE YUKON RIVER.

ARRIVAL AT UNALASKA.

Unalaska is about as well known as San Francisco was before 1849. It is the San Francisco of the Aleutian Islands. At Unalaska we are not yet out of civilization nor out of temperate climes. Here the torrid and frigid zones meet and barbarism and civilization shake hands. The Japanese warm current pays tribute to the cold zone of the north in the form of raw fogs and chilly rains. Here is to be seen the first cryptogamic plant life and the tundra peculiar to cold climes, yet the average annual temperature is about the same as that of the middle states and the emperor goose of northern Alaska finds it warm enough for winter quarters.

Unalaska's little land-locked harbor of Iliuliuk was filled upon our arrival with men-of-war, revenue cutters, merchantmen and whaling vessels.

It was the middle of the flower season. Variegated anemones, orchids, monks' hoods, buttercups, dandelions and daisies were only a part of the luxuriance everywhere in profusion.

PROGRESS OF THE ALEUT.

Since his first contact with Russian civilization upon the landing of Stepan Glottav in 1757 the Aleut has undergone a change in language, religion and dress. He is not improved, but he is changed. He still likes his fish, cod, halibut, trout, herrings and seal, and as a rule he spears his game in the old primitive manner. He is still at home in his underground barabara, or primitive house. But he has also learned to crave the canned foods, bread and flour of civilization, and he has not the least superstition against living in a comfortable cottage, burning Australian hard coal and dressing in imported cloth-made suits. The Aleut has inherited the qualities of his ancestors, the wild Japanese-like natives of 1750, and the habits of his other ancestors, the Russian traders of 1757 and later. These people are members of the Greek Church. Many of them read and write the Russian language. This is taught them by the priests. The Aleuts are dependent upon the traders for a living. They are paid fixed prices for their otter, fox, mink, marten and other skins, and they work by the day about the warehouses of the Alaska Commercial Company. During our stay a cargo of coal was discharged by women and girls, who carried heavy baskets of the article on their backs from the vessel to the warehouse.

DEPARTURE FOR THE NORTH.

Early on the morning of July 2—the fifth day after our arrival—we left for the north. Our stores and quarters had been transferred to the St. Paul, a larger and more comfortable vessel, in charge of Capt. Erskine. Our course was somewhat to east of the Pribiloff Islands. Small birds did not desert us, and though the sea became somewhat "choppy" there was a marked improvement in comfort over the voyage on the Pacific.



A SUMMER HOUSE.

On the glorious Fourth we were entering the region of ice fields. On deck the thermometer registered a few degrees above freezing and the steam heater in my state room was a comfortable provision. A popular resort was the huge smokestack, around which brave arctic explorers and daring adventurers comfortably performed most valiant deeds.

AT ST. MICHAEL.

All vessels having business with the Yukon country are obliged to anchor at St. Michael—the nearest safe port to the mouth of the river. Upon awakening on the 6th I found the vessel anchored two miles off St. Michael, and the deck already swarming with a motley crowd of Esquimaux, half-breeds and white men—some eager for news, some eager for trade, all curious to see. To these the arrival of the St. Paul had been a subject of much speculation during ten preceding months. No Crusoe ever gazed

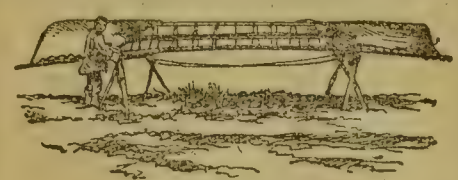
more longingly for a sail than do the weary waiters at St. Michael each summer. Interest in the St. Paul increased by the news that our party of twenty was aboard, together with the workmen and material for the construction of a 300-ton steamer, to be known as the Arctic, to be used in landing our party and stores 1,300 miles up the Yukon river. The Arctic was to be several times larger than any steamer yet launched on the Yukon, and her construction at St. Michael during the next few weeks would make lively times.

THE NATIVES AND THEIR KIAKS.

The sea was rough, too rough for our stores to be lightered ashore. Nevertheless, the natives found no trouble in coming off to us in their small "kiaks." Kiaks are small canoes made of the raw hide of the seal. They are hatched over, leaving only a hatchway large enough for the legs of the occupant. The natives wear waterproof shirts made from the entrails of sea lions. These garments are called "kamlikas." After taking his seat in the "kiak," with the skirt of the "kamlika" securely fastened to the rim of the hatchway, and with the hood on the "kamlika" drawn tightly about his head and chin, the expert paddler would ride any sea. He might disappear beneath the waves, but always to reappear, making good progress all the time. In this way one is able to carry considerable baggage dry and safe through a rough sea, and with the exception of his face and hands the expert native never becomes wet. A white man, without much practice, is unable to ride one of these "kiaks," even in still water, so difficult are they to balance. In spite of all his efforts at first the "kiak" insists on turning hatch downward. A member of our party tried riding in one on a calm sea, but it was only by a quick manning of the whaleboat that his life was saved.

HEADQUARTERS OF NORTHERN ALASKA.

St. Michael is the most northerly trading station on the coast of Alaska, and is headquarters for the trade of Alaska north of the



MAKING A KIAK.

Aleutians and of northeastern Siberia. Part of the outfitting for the DeLong expedition on the Lena delta was done here, and some of the dogs used in that expedition are to be seen here.

The redoubt is as old as the Russian possession of Alaska. Some of the bastions erected by the Russian exiles a generation ago still stand. There is an artistic Greek church, which was erected by the Russian government. It is the finest structure of the kind in Alaska.

No trees grow on the territory bordering on Bering sea, but flowers and berries nursed in cradles of downy moss are luxuriant. Beneath is frozen soil and perpetual ice—how deep no one knows, but it is estimated to be several hundred feet. The land is of volcanic formations; there are numbers of extinct craters in sight. The general flat surface of the country is sufficiently varied by low mountains as not to be unpleasing, but in winter when the sea is frozen and the earth clothed in monotonous white the scene becomes tiresome.

WHERE NIGHT IS AS DAY.

The nights at this season of the year are as light as the day. The ship's carpenters work far into the night on the Arctic.

We left St. Michael amid the firing of an old Russian howitzer, the blowing of whistles and the waving of flags. Precarious as is the navigation of Bering sea in properly fitted ocean steamers, real danger begins upon taking the river steamers. When these crafts leave St. Michael it is always a matter of doubt whether they will ever return.

UP THE YUKON RIVER.

In less than twenty-four hours we had successfully passed through the shoals of the coast, over seventy miles, into the placid waters of a bayou of the Yukon. For several days scenes and experiences may be summed up in traders' stores, Indian villages, graves decorated with totem poles and fantastic coverings, wild roses, marsh marigolds, blue bells, coarse marsh grass, belugas (white whales), hair seals and mosquitoes. We passed by an ancient battle ground, where arrow heads and fragments of primitive weapons testified to the once "grappling vigor and rough frown of war."

As we left the sea the coarse and homely features of the Innuit tribes of Esquimaux changed to more attractive expressions. At the lively and populous summer village of Rasbanski the bank of the river was lined with plump and laughing maidens dressed, at least in some cases, in light cotton wrappers. Here was the beginning of spruce, cottonwood, alder, willow and birch timber, and consequently of the birch-bark canoe, which is used in place of the "kiak."

One of the oldest settlements on the Lower Yukon is the Russian mission, once the seat of priests of great power. It is now dilapidated and decayed. The priests are half breeds, who have adopted many of the repulsive habits of Indian savagery. The natives were filthy.

We found a veritable garden at Kasceriski above the mouth of Kuskokwin river. This is the seat of a thriving Jesuit mission and Indian boarding school. Think of turnips, onions, peas and radishes in this frozen wilderness!

Beautiful scenery on the Yukon begins just below Anvic. In July nature bestows her most attractive tints upon the mountains and skies. Bright Phœbus is near enough the horizon throughout the twenty-four hours to perfect such scenes as we witnessed at Anvic rapids.

A BEAUTIFUL SCENE.

It was a view of the Kaiyuh range. Perpetual snow is not usual in the long arctic summer day. It rather chooses to melt and hide below the moss in the form of everlasting ice. At Anvic rapids the first snow-capped range was seen. The picture reminded me of views of the La Platas and Ute Peak in Colorado, as seen from the lower mountains of New Mexico, fifty miles to the south. The Kaiyuh range extended from east to west, cutting our course at right angles. The wide silvery sheet of the river, with its banks hidden in green chapparal of alder and willow, and higher bluffs covered with spruce and aspen, lost itself in the deep purple base of the distant mountains. Over the scene towered white domes and peaks into clouds as variegated as the rainbow.

Our vessel's whistle was ever the signal which sent the dogs at the native villages along the banks howling frantically to the wilderness, and brought squaws, children and men in small canoes about us like flies. Most of the time we kept ourselves closely barrred in our little state room; otherwise the mosquitoes would have devoured us.

We were sometimes entertained with dances by our Indian crew. These fellows appropriated "for'd" part of the lower deck to their sports, labors, beds and meals. The latter they prepared and consumed at all hours, and a meal usually consisted of a salmon stew and tea.

AT FORT YUKON.

We passed successively through the "Palisades," high walls, from which are exhumed great quantities of mammoth ivory, and the "Ramparts," or canons of the Yukon. Next we entered the arctic "flats." These are similar to the great flat plains at the delta, 1,000 miles below. The river is so wide here that its banks are not intervisible and it is filled with scores of islands. Timber is plentiful. Mountains—the Sheep range—were seen to the east.

We arrived at the spot on which Fort Yukon is located on August 2.

This is "the land of the midnight sun." The short arctic summer was ended. A great commotion was raised by the appearance of a star, the herald of approaching darkness. Ice formed at night. Camp fires were comfortable.

Our party was divided here. We bid "goodbyes" to ten men, in command of J. Henry Turner, who, with the steamer, went up the Porcupine river farther into the land of boreas. The rest of us, in command of J. E. McGrath, waited the arrival of the Arctic.

now be face to face with all the horrors of famine, with no possible hope of escape from the frozen territory. Collector Clark had received a notification from Washington, asking him to collect the bill for five days' rations for sixteen men who had been fed at the expense of Uncle Sam.

Early last fall Mr. Weare, accompanied by his son and a party of mechanics and seamen, left Puget sound on a sailing ship for Fort Git There, on St. Michael's island. This speck of land is situated about eighty miles north of the great Yukon river of Alaska and about four miles from the mainland. For cargo the ship took a large quantity of provisions and a dismembered river steamboat of 400 tons burden, which had been built in Seattle. The cargo and passengers were safely landed on the uninhabited island. This site was selected for the reconstruction of the steamboat. The vessel which had brought out the party sailed on its home voyage. Work was then begun on the steamboat. Away up the Yukon river, 2800 miles distant, a party of 300 miners at work in Fort Cudahy (named after John Cudahy) awaited the arrival of the steamboat with the provisions, which were to carry them through the bitter winter.

Lack of necessary tools and supplies made it impossible to put the steamboat together, and the middle of September found Mr. Weare and workmen still on St. Michael's island. It was too late in the season to expect a visit from a chance vessel. Help came, however, when the revenue steamer Bear, Captain Michael Healy in command, steered into the harbor with the Stars and Stripes floating from the deck. Commander Healy sent engineers from his vessel with all the needed skill and tools to push forward the work of rebuilding the steamboat. It was soon ready to be launched, and then it steamed away to raise the siege of famine at Fort Cudahy.

Of the men in Mr. Weare's party sixteen took passage on the Bear to Oonalaska, where they found a ship ready to sail for Puget sound. Mr. Weare and his son also disembarked at Oonalaska and came into San Francisco in the United States war ship Yorktown, in care of Captain Evans. "But for the aid of Captain Healy the miners at Fort Cudahy must surely have starved to death," said Mr. Weare yesterday.

WORTH THE PRICE.

San Francisco Chronicle

THE STORY OF A LIQUIDATED ACCOUNT.

Jan 30 ——— 1893

A Party Rescued in the Arctic Settles Up With Uncle Sam.

No bill for $24 was ever more cheerfully paid than that which was presented to Portus B. Weare, the LaSalle-street commission man, the other day, by the United States Treasury Department, says the Chicago *Herald*. The Government is no longer a creditor on Mr. Weare's ledger, but a debt of gratitude remains that cannot readily be balanced.

But for the timely assistance rendered by a United States revenue cutter in the far northern seas this debt would not have been incurred and Mr. Weare, with his companions, would now be suffering from the vigors of an Arctic winter. In addition, too, a force of 300 men at work in the mining district on the Yukon river would

SALMON CANNERIES.

S. F. Chronicle

Purchase Outright of All in Alaska.

Feb 9, 1893

Three Million Dollars Is the Figure.

Ex-Mayor E. B. Pond and Eugene B. Beck Engineered the Big Deal.

Three million dollars was paid over yesterday for the purchase of twenty-seven salmon canneries in Alaska.

The deal took place in the offices of W. F. Beck & Co., on California street, in this city, and it closed one of the biggest deals of the kind that has come to the surface in years.

The affair is a combine of nine men with means enough to bring such a thing to a head, and they drew up their articles of incorporation under the title of the Alaska Packing Association. The incorporators are E. B. Beck, E. B. Pond, Isaac Liebes, Charles Hirsch, H. F. Fortman, Sidney M. Smith, George W. Hume, H. A. Williams and S. B. Peterson.

These gentlemen constitute the board of directors, and they have forwarded the articles to be filed at Sacramento, and upon their return they will be filed with the County Clerk of this city and the officers of the association will be elected.

The capital of the association is $5,000,000, three-fifths of which has been paid out for the complete purchase of the Alaskan canneries, leaving $2,000,000 as a working capital.

"The experience of the salmon canners has been this in the past years," said Eugene Beck, one of the directors who was most active in getting up the association. "Thousands of

salmon have been killed wantonly and to such an extent that there are no salmon to speak of in the Sacramento river. Fishermen on the Columbia river, as well as other waters, net thousands of fish more than can be used, and they are tossed back dead into the water. Our proposition is to have only just such a catch yearly as the market calls for. The canneries will therefore be run to that same purpose. Prices will remain just as they are, for the very good reason, if no other, that salmon is too plentiful to be a luxury. For the canning business the commodity must be one of general demand or else our business could not be made to pay. If prices were raised the commodity immediately becomes a luxury and the demand would necessarily fall off. There is absolutely no profit in the business unless our goods can be placed on the market so that they can be purchased by every one.

"When the market was overstocked during the past few years it did not make a particle of difference in the prices. Warehouses and canneries, as well as stores, were packed. Salmon, in cans, keeps readily and no sales were made under the regulation prices, hence every once in a while the canneries became silent and men were thrown out of employment. Now they will run all the time, but will only furnish what the demand calls for.

"The demand is increasing yearly and last year, when the canners combined under the form of a lease of all all their institutions, the output was 685,000 cases, as against 347,000 for the year previous. The catch two years ago was just as large, however, as last year and it is there that you can see the wanton loss of fish.

"As I remarked before, the Sacramento river is about dead, so far as salmon is concerned. Two years ago the output from there was 235,000 cases and only 5000 cases were obtained last year. That kind of business cannot possibly continue without eventually killing all the fish in the Columbia and Alaskan waters as well."

A CODFISH COMBINE.

S. F. Chronicle

New Trust Formed by Local Firms.

Feb 10, 1893

Condition of the Industry on the Coast.

The Union Fish Company Buys Up All of Last Season's Catch.

A codfish combine has been perfected in this city under the name of the Union Fish Company, and last season's catch of codfish taken in the Behring and Okhotsk seas and cured at Lynde & Hough's station at California City and the McCollam Fishing and Trading Company's station on Kashaw's island, opposite Sausalito, has been disposed of to the Union Fish Company.

The two companies which form the combine retain their individuality to a limited extent, but will operate their vessels for mutual benefit.

The reason given for the combine is that competition has put down the price of codfish to such a figure that the industry could not be profitably conducted so as to hold out against cheap and adulterated articles which are put on the market from the East.

"The codfishing industry has been running down on this coast since 1883," said C. P. Overton, the secretary of the Union Fish Company, yesterday, "when there were seventeen vessels in the service. Last year there were only five or six schooners and barkentines. While the fish caught the last few years were of good size and excellent quality—showing that the banks in the Behring and Okhotsk seas were improving—competition in this city has nearly killed the industry.

"Last season's catch of Lynde & Hough's and the McCollam Company vessels, after being cured at the fishing stations in the bay, has been handed over to the Union Company to dispose of. This company will regulate prices and to a certain extent control the market of Pacific coast codfish. There is no intention to run up the price. The tacit agreement by which the two companies' product is handled and turned into another company will in itself bring a big saving in operating expenses.

"There is a good foreign market open to development. Another point that the new company has to deal with is Eastern competition, and legislation, both State and national, will be sought for the passage of laws compelling dealers in and packers of codfish to label their products so that the quality as well as the locality where it is caught may be known.

"There is often seen in this market cured hake, haddock, cusk and pollock, which are made to masquerade as codfish and are sold as such. Sometimes the fish are packed in two-pound bricks with a wrapper of genuine codfish. When cooked these fish are tough and unsavory. The flooding of this market with these 'adulterated' codfish bricks marked 'Boston' and 'Gloucester' has also had the effect of injuring the business on this coast."

The McCollam Fishing and Trading Company has six stations in Alaska, the principal one being Pirate cove. The others are Pauloff, Johnson harbor, Port Stanley, Sanborn and Ikatok. The company has one vessel, the new three-masted schooner Czarina.

Lynde & Hough have six stations, the principal one being Sand point, on Popoff island. This place is a port of entry, sporting a custom-house, which is in charge of Deputy Collector C. H. Bullard. It has about 800 inhabitants, and up to two years ago, when the Behring sea was closed to sealing vessels, was the rendezvous of that fleet. The other stations of the company are Kelly's rock, Ikatak, Unga, Sanak and Company harbor. The vessels used in codfishing are the barkentines Falkenberg and Fremont and the schooners Arago and John Hancock.

The president of the new company is William C. Lynde. The McClolam Company expects shortly to give up its present offices and take smaller ones. Arrangements for the handling of this season's catch have not been perfected, but it is quite probable that the fishyard on Kashaw's island will be closed and that this year the entire catch north will be cured at California City before it is handed over to the Union Fish Company.

There are two other vessels that go after codfish and are fitted out as private enterprises. One is the schooner Hera, sent out by the Golden Gate Salmon Company, and the schooner Frances Alice, which is owned by several merchants.

TRIP TO THE YUKON.

S. F. Chronicle

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THAT GREAT RIVER.

Feb 28—1893

A Mighty Stream Passing Through a Grand and Desolate Valley.

J. W. Black, up to the time of his departure a teller in the First National Bank of Fairhaven, and Henry Wirth, another prominent young man of that city, returned yesterday from one of the most remarkable trips ever made into the interior of Alaska, not even excepting that of Lieutenant Schwatka and the expeditions sent out last year by the publishers of Frank Leslie's periodicals, says a correspondent of the Chicago *Times*. They were gone seven months, most of which time was spent in traversing the great valley of the Yukon, from the headwaters of that mighty river in the Northwest territory entirely across Alaska to Behring sea.

The story of their trip is well calculated to dispel many of the illusions which the roseate reports of the great commercial and transportation companies interested in Alaska have had a tendency to create, not as regards the scenic glories either of the interior or the coast, but as to the extent and value of the gold discoveries and the conditions of life in the vast valley of the Yukon. In a conversation last evening Mr. Black said:

"You ask me about the Yukon. It is a mighty river, 2700 miles long, I am told and I know it is fifteen miles wide at Fort Yukon, 1600 miles above its mouth, and that its average width from there to Behring Sea is fully four miles. It is ninety miles wide at its mouth. It is navigable for over 2000 miles from June 1st to October 1st, though there is some floating ice during part of this time. Its current runs at the rate of six or seven miles an hour.

The valley is very grand in places and in others is as dreary and utterly desolate as you can imagine. For 400 miles above the river's mouth it is absolutely treeless, the only vegetation being moss and swamp grass. Further up there is a dense growth of scrubby timber—birch, bull pine and spruce. In places even as far up as Fort Yukon the valley is fully 200 miles wide.

"It abounds in game—moose, cariboo and bear—while during the short summer there are myriads of geese, ducks and swan, so plentiful that we killed many of them with clubs to save ammunition. Though there is frost there every month in the year, the mercury at midday in summer sometimes rises as high as 110 in the shade.

The scenery is indescribably grand. We have a large collection of kodak negatives, the only ones, I think, which have ever been brought from there—those of the Wells and Schwatka parties, or nearly all of them, having been lost, though the sketches of the artists were saved and from them some excellent pictures have been made. The great valley is practically uninhabited, except by Indians, and the climatic conditions are such that it is never likely to be populated by white people.

"There are many good Indians, those in the interior being tall, well formed, and of much finer appearance than the ones we see about here. The Jananas, living far up on the Janana river, which, by the way, is a large navigable tributary of the Yukon, but is not on the maps, is a wild, fierce tribe, among whom the missionaries have never yet ventured. Some of the missionaries have undoubtedly done a good deal of good, but it seems to be the general opinion up there that most of them are "on the make" and gladly profit by opportunities to sell the natives Bibles and other articles of Christian make at astoundingly low prices.

"Of course, I am ready to admit that Alaska as a whole is a great country, in point of size, and it undoubtedly has great resources, but in my opinion most of the published accounts of its attractions and riches are very highly colored to suit the great trading and transportation companies which have large interests there."

DWELL IN CLIFFS.

S. F. Chronicle

STRANGE RACE OF PEOPLE IN BEHRING SEA.

Mar 6—1893

There Are Two Hundred of Them, They Have No Laws and Are Happy.

Ben E. Miller, a Port Townsend boy who was on the United States steamship Bear during her recent eight months' cruise in the Northern seas, has many tales to relate of his adventures and the sights he has seen. Among other things he tells of the Bear's visit to King's island, in Behring straits, thirty miles off Port Clarence and the shores of Alaska, where there are about 200 of the most curious islanders that ever were seen, says the Port Townsend *Call*. The island or rock they inhabit is about half a mile wide and a little more than that distance long, and the islanders are cave-dwellers and live on whale blubber, seal and walrus meat.

On the southeast side, closely nestling against the cliff, is a village of the cave dwellers. One abode is built over and under the other, and to the right and left, giving them a strange, motley appearance, not unlike the recesses inhabited by bald eagles. There are narrow caves excavated into the side of the crumbling volcanic rock, and in the bottom of each is some of the short native grass, forming a bed on which to sleep. At the mouth of the cave and just in the interior fires are lighted, and here they warm themselves in the winter. Skins of different kinds are also suspended outside to keep out the snow and cold. In the summer the hardy natives leave their holes and live in odd houses made of poles constructed near at hand on the edge of the cliff.

The strange people are usually as strong and vigorous as can be found anywhere. Moreover, they are entirely contented and as happy as people in any of the great cities of America. They have no government, no chief and no need of laws. Living in families and setting forth every day in their kiaks for the whale, seal and walrus, they return each night

to their caves or pole tents, caring nothing for the outside world.

Odd to relate, however, the prestige of the native is determined by the clothes he wears. As these consist of skins and constitute the wealth of the islanders it will be seen that they are not in this respect so much unlike civilized people. But the man with more clothes than anybody else has no more authority. He is respected for his sagacity, but that is all.

Little has been known of the islanders hitherto. For a great many years after the whalers had been going to Behring straits and the great Mackenzie it was supposed the huge brown rock was uninhabited. It was like a beacon in the sea, and about it nothing was to be seen or heard except the roar of the waves and the weird cries of the wild fowl. Finally some one discerned smoke ascending from the other side of the cliff.

A landing was made and there the islanders were found. They said they and their forefathers had been there always and that they knew no other world, though they had heard that there was one. This was only a dozen years ago. Since then the whalers have kept an eye out for them, for they liked the generous natives, who showed many good traits.

San Francisco Examiner
March 16, 1893.

ALASKA'S BOLD SMUGGLERS.

The Impractical Blair Bill and Belief That Swineford Will Be Reappointed.

O. H. Webster of Juneau, Alaska, is in the city. He says the facts of illicit whisky and opium smuggling in Alaska have never been half told. In all the towns, and by various means and devices, the smuggling is going on.

"I don't see any way of stopping it till we get different laws, different regulations and different officials," he said yesterday. "Under the former Collector, Max Pracht, and the administration of Governor Swineford it was prohibited more than it ever was before or since. However, the attempt on the part of the Governor to carry into effect a common-sense license project was opposed by the smugglers and the missionary element, who, oddly enough, stood in with them. Collector Pracht, who was aiding the Governor, was removed because one of the missionaries wrote a letter misstating the facts to the President. Afterwards he got a rehearing and was reinstated in office.

"However, because of ignorance concerning the matter, another order regarding whisky and opium was made which made it more intricate and complex than ever. The result has been chaos and plenty of smuggled whisky for the Territory.

"All of the revenue cutters that the United States has cannot keep liquors out of Alaska. The country is so vast that it is impossible to guard its shore line, not to mention the British Columbia boundary. A high license system is what we want. Under Governor Knapp and Collector Pracht the money received for licenses was paid into the hands of local boards of trustees, and by them expended in street
the towns. We got some good out of
way. Now we don't get any, but are
ely injured.
e whole project of legislation thus far, or
as it exists, is a farce in Alaska, and the
the Administration finds it out the

hink ex.Governor Swineford will be reap-
Governor of Alaska, and so does nearly
ne there. He is a close personal friend
sident Cleveland. We hope now that
as been a change in the administration
e Blair bill, which has been proposed in
ited States Senate, and which would
and continue the bad features of our
government in Alaska, will be defeated
t we will get on solid ground."

SOUTH BETHLEHEM STAR.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(EXCEPT SUNDAY,)
BY D. J. GODSHALK.

ADDRESS LETTERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE STAR,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1893.

ALASKA MISSIONS.

REV. DR. JACKSON SPEAKS IN THE BETHLEHEM MORAVIAN CHURCH.

He Illustrates His Remarks by a Large Map and Gives an Exhaustive Account of Alaskan Missions—The Introduction of The Reindeer in Alaska.

Last evening the large Moravian church in Bethlehem was crowded with an audiance on the alert to hear Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States commissioner of

The Bethlehem Times.

MONDAY MARCH 20, 1893.

THE LECTURE LAST NIGHT

DR. JACKSON'S INTERESTING TALK ON THE ALASKANS.

Many Important Facts About Missionary Endeavors in That Far off Part of Uncle Sam's Domain—How the Natives Live, Act, and Have Their Being—Etc.

Unusual interest attended the services in the Moravian Church, B., last night, for the feature was a lecture by the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the famous missionary and government commissioner of education for Alaska. It was he who was reported dead in the newspapers of the United States some time ago, but the report was happily untrue and he is still giving his energy and works to his noble calling. The announcement of the Rev. Mr. Jackson's appearance attracted a larger assemblage than ordinarily gathers. The lecturer made use of a large map of Alaska, the British possessions in the vicinity, Behring Sea, and Western Siberia to illustrate his discourse.

But a few years ago, the lecturer told the audience, all the Esquimaux, with the exception of a few in the coast villages, were barbarians. Their houses were simply holes in the ground with a roofing of logs, grass, brush, and earth. The houses had neither doors nor windows, but had a crude platform where all the denizens slept rolled up in furs without taking off their clothes. Furniture they had none, neither tables, nor chairs. In many regions they did not even cook their food, but ate their fish and other meats raw, oftimes in a frozen state. When an Alaskan kitchen contained a cooking kettle, the Esquimaux ate their food from it with their fingers. Dish washing there was none, for the dogs did as well by licking the kettle clean.

In this state the Alaskan needed no income in money, but that commodity is now necessary to his existence. Teaching him religion and trying to civilize him, he is only made more miserable if he is not taught the means of earning something of a livelihood and procuring an income. Hence it is plain that the missionary's work is difficult. He must not only teach the Alaskan religion, but must also find him some remunerative employment. This the missionaries have to a small extent accomplished and are progressing by teaching the Alaskan to do the work in the salmon packing establishments along the coast, heretofore done mostly by debauching Chinese.

The Alaskan's have been improvident as to food supply. Some years the fish are plentiful, then scarce. Mr. Jackson's theory is to teach them to establish a store house in charge of the mission for surplus supplies on which they can draw when food becomes scarce When neither fish, walruses, nor whales are procurable, they are often driven to the verge of starvation and are compelled to eat their dogs. The speaker gave a graphic description of a famine in four villages on the northwest coast of Alaska three years ago.

All the inhabitants of three villages starved to death. In the fourth, which the Rev. Mr. Jackson visited, they had eked out their lives by eating their furs and the moss on the walls. They begged pitifully for a teacher, but the Rev. Mr. Jackson has appealed in vain to some rich congregations. Being called upon by this time to teach religion to the natives, he found it necessary to procure food to save them from starvation, in order to have some people to teach.

In Siberia the natives are as low down in civilization, but have plenty of food, owning reindeer in large herds. To alleviate the condition of the Alaskans, the speaker advocated the importation of reindeer. Failing to secure an appropriation from congress for this purpose, reindeer were brought over by private efforts. A herd of

education to Alaska. As is known all over the globe, the Moravian church is considered the great Protestant missionary church of the world. Some ten years ago when not a mission board would heed Dr. Jackson's pleas for missionaries to go to the Kuskokwim and Nushagak rivers, Alaska, the lamented Bishop Edmund De Schweinitz gave thoughtful attention to him when he visited Bethlehem, and a meeting of the mission board was called resulting in the sending of Rev. John Kilbuck and others to that arctic land. Ever since, the Moravian church in Bethlehem has taken a great interest in Alaska, and has worked for it faithfully.

The services last evening were opened by the singing of an anthem by the choir, after which Rev. W. H. Oerter led in the rendering of the Lenten liturgy. At its conclusion Rev. Mr. Oerter in a few appropriate remarks presented Rev. Dr. Jackson to the audience.

Dr. Jackson, as is usual with him, gave a most interesting talk, setting forth the mission work entire in Alaska with the great results accomplished by the gospel in that benighted land. The lecture was made doubly entertaining by a great map of British America, Alaska and part of Siberia, on which the speaker pointed out the mission stations, all too few in that immense land. Dr. Jackson told most pathetically of the eagerness of these poor Esquimaux to be taught and the faithfulness with which they seek knowledge. The Moravians have established their missions on the Kuskokwim and Nushagak in the southwest of Alaska, the Methodists on the Aleutian islands, the Presbyterians at Sitka and other places in Southeastern Alaska, the Congregationalists at Cape Prince of Wales and the Episcopalians at Point Barrow, the most northerly point of the globe inhabited by human beings with the exception of one part of Greenland. At the two latter places whaling vessels had not stopped in several years, the people were so savage No women were allowed to go to the stations and when the revenue cutter left the missionaries at their lonely posts after building their houses and chapels combined, they scarcely expected to find them alive on their return the next year. When, however, they came they heard wonderful tales. At one of the schools they found that for nine months of the year the missionary had been holding school five days in the week, with an average daily attendance of 104 pupils. Their building was small and held only 50 so that one set of pupils succeeded another from early morning until bedtime.

Dr. Jackson spoke also of the great amount of starvation in Alaska when the whales and seals do not come in large numbers, instancing cases where whole villages had been found lying dead in their huts. Dr. Jackson considers the remedy for this the introduction of the reindeer, 175 of which have already been brought over from Siberia, across Behring strait, only a few miles from Alaska. An effort is being made to obtain a government appropriation for the purpose. Twelve thousand dollars used in bringing those alread in Alaska, together with men to teach the Esquimaux how to care for them, etc., was contributed privately. Altogether Dr. Jackson's appeal for the Alaskans was an earnest and affecting one. A collection was taken for the Ladies' Alaska Auxiliary society, through whose instrumentality he was brought here and a large sum was contributed. The interesting services were concluded by singing, prayer by Rev. M. W. Leibert and the benediction by Rev. Dr. Jackson.

In the morning Rev. Dr. Jackson spoke in the Presbyterian church, on Centre street, Bethlehem, to a large audience. Dr. Jackson is a Presbyterian and his brethren in the Bethlehem church were very glad to hear his good account of the work at the Presbyterian mission stations in Alaska and at the other stations which he visits annually.

177 has been located in one place for breeding purposes. The speaker warmly praised the missionary endeavors of the Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists, as well as the Moravians, in Alaska. The Church of England is doing the same for the Esquimaux in the British possessions. Their united influence is working a wonderful change on the Esquimaux and they are gradually being lifted from their barbarian state.

Dr. Jackson remarked that he always loved to come to Bethlehem, as it was to him as coming to the Throne of Grace, as he came for inspiration. In the rooms of one of the largest missionary societies in New York City, he said, is hanging a map of the United States, and in different parts of the map are red rings. These rings signified the rising cities in the West and therefore head quarters for missionary enterprise. "I believe" he continued, "if there is such a map in Heaven the large red rings would represent Hernhut in Europe and Bethlehem in Pennsylvania as being the centers of the great missionary enterprises."

In conclusion Dr. Jackson paid a glowing tribute to the labors of the Moravian missionaries and showed that a great many more laborers are needed in that field. Dr. Jackson was introduced by the Rev. W. H. Oerter, who presided at the meeting. After the address many people met the good doctor personally.

SAN FRANCISCO

THE RUSH'S MISSION.

S. F. Chronicle

All Ready for the Trip to Honolulu.

March 20, 1893.

Waiting for Commissioner Blount.

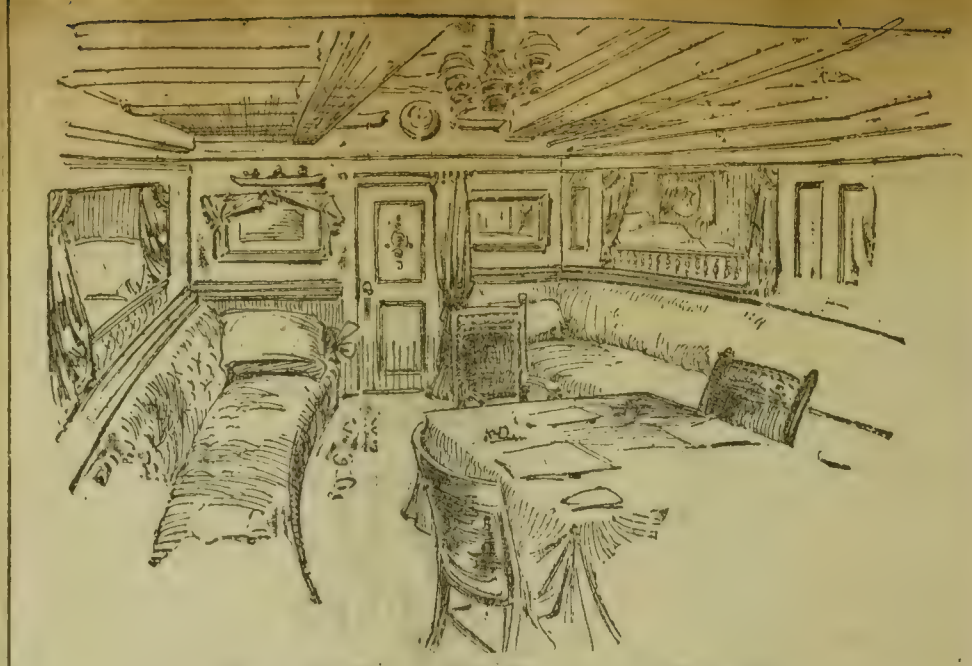
The Luxurious and Commodious Quarters on the Revenue Cutter.

The United States revenue cutter Richard Rush, Captain C. L. Hooper commanding, will be in readiness at 10 o'clock this morning to sail for Honolulu at five minutes' notice. Every officer in full uniform will be on duty and all hands will be at their posts; steam will be blowing off from the safety-valves and the port anchor will be hove to a short cable so that it can be weighed at a minute's notice and the cutter proceed to sea on her trip to Honolulu.

All these preparations are in anticipation of the arrival of Commissioner to Hawaii James H. Blount and party. The officers of the Rush confidently expect that the cutter by noon to-day will be well outside the heads bound for Honolulu. The overland passengers are due here at 11:45 o'clock this morning, and it is quite possible that the commissioner will lose no time in getting on board the Rush and making a quick start. It is also probable that a tug will take him direct from the Oakland mole to the cutter, thus saving a trip to this side.

Among the mail received at the Postoffice yesterday were a lot of official letters from Washington, D. C., for Captain Hooper of the Rush and a letter for Commissioner Blount directed to the care of the Rush.

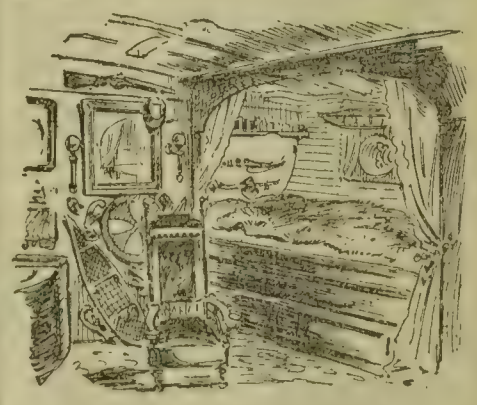
The cutter, which has been taking an extra supply of coal on board at Greenstreet pier, dropped into the stream yesterday morning, taking up an anchorage off the end of Clay-street pier. The bunkers now contain ninety-six tons of coal and on the quarter-deck at the stern eleven tons in sacks. The consumption of coal in the furnaces is about six tons a day, and, saying that the trip to Honolulu takes up nine days, there will still be a good supply on hand when the cutter reaches her destination. The distance between here and Honolulu is 2086 miles, and the Rush, with favorable weather, will cover the distance at the rate of from 230 to 250 miles a day.



THE CAPTAIN'S CABIN ON THE CUTTER RUSH.

Captain Hooper's quarters on the Rush are luxurious and roomy. It is there that the commissioners will hold forth, as the captain will turn his accommodations over to his guests. The cabin is about 14x16 feet. In the center is an extension table, which is square when closed, and which will seat comfortably four persons. Two plush-covered divans extend along each side of the cabin and are large enough to be made up into beds for two persons each. Against the sides of the vessel and above the two divans are extra berths. A body brussels carpet is on the floor and on the sides are numerous ornaments. The quarters are far more private and everything as comfortable as most of those on any of the large ocean steamers sailing out of this port.

Captain Hooper's stateroom is furnished most artistically. The captain in his many voyages to Alaska has accumulated a large number of curios, some of which are very rare. One is particularly valuable. It is a bedspread composed of the down of Alaska eagles. Over one hundred birds were needed to furnish the breast feathers for this piece of native art work. The feather spread is valued at about $600. The other articles in the room include a tom-tom, a native headpiece with ornaments of glass beads strung on the whiskers of a walrus, bows and arrows, spears, Esquimau paddles and miniature canoes, modeled after those used by different Indian tribes. The stateroom is about 5½x6 feet in size, has a double berth and a stationary washstand. A bathroom and toilet is adjoining.



CAPTAIN HOOPER'S STATEROOM.

A CHRONICLE reporter boarded the Rush yesterday afternoon and found everything ready for the trip. Lieutenants Cantwell and Dodge and Chief Engineer George M. Robinson were on duty for the day. "We are prepared for a trip of 2500 miles and expect to leave tomorrow for Honolulu," said one of the officers. Six of the crew were allowed liberty for the day, with orders to be on hand at 7 o'clock this morning. Passed Assistant Engineer F. B. Randall has been temporarily transferred from the Corwin to the Rush for the trip to Honolulu.

Special dispatches from Washington may delay Commissioner Blount in this city, but it is hardly thought probable as it was reported on good authority yesterday that cipher dispatches were awaiting the Commissioner's arrival. They undoubtedly contain late instructions regarding Hawaiian matters.

Washington (D.C.) Post.

TUESDAY, MARCH 21,

1893 FACTS ABOUT ALASKA. 1893

Some Interesting Statements Made by Rev. Father Tosi of the Catholic Mission.

SOME WIDE VARIATIONS AS TO TEMPERATURE—VEGETATION IS VERY POOR, BUT HE HAS MADE SOME SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS IN RAISING CROPS—CURIOSITY OF THE ESQUIMAUX.

The Rev. Father Tosi, general superior of the Catholic missions in northwestern Alaska, writes interestingly about the climate, vegetation and other things in Alaska.

He says: In Nulato, during five months, the temperature averages 25 degrees, and on the coldest days 50 to 60 degrees. At Forty Mile Creek and Stuart river the average is 30 to 35 degrees; the minimum, 60 to 70 degrees. In the winter of 1887 the temperature fell to 75 degrees, the mercury freezing December 23 and remaining solid until March 21, 1888. The snow is from one to two feet deep; at the coast range it is from four to six feet deep; on the lakes in 1888 it was only one foot deep.

In Nulato and farther up the spring is earlier; at Forty Mile creek and beyond the ice breaks at the end of May. The climate there is mild and less changeable. The thermometer goes up to 80 or 90, sometimes to 110 degrees. At the lakes and at the mouth of Pelly river the snow begins to melt in April and has disappeared at the beginning of May. At this place May and June are delightful months. Here, too, crops grow very rapidly and reach full maturity.

VEGETATION POOR.

Vegetation is generally very poor, except in a few sheltered places. There are no trees to speak of, and few bushes along the Yukon and Kuskaquim and on the south side of the Konsivak mountains. The ground is all covered with a heavy coat of moss from ten to eighteen inches thick. Over the moss berries of different kinds grow in abundance. Occasional patches of huckleberries and salmon berries are seen.

The woods begin from 150 to 200 miles inland. Birch is the first met with; pine begins farther up and continues to the heads of the rivers. The tops of the highest mountains are without wood. The tallest trees grow in the gulches and on the islands of the rivers.

Vegetation begins toward the end of May and is luxuriant about the 10th of June. There is no frost from the time the ice begins to break on the Yukon and Kuskaquim, which takes place about the middle of June, until the middle of September. About the 20th of May we begin to prepare the ground for gardening and toward the end of May we plant.

From the mouth of the Pelly to the coast range, southeast some twenty-five or thirty miles from the sea, bunch-grass grows everywhere except on the low ground. August 22, 1887, I gathered at the south side of Lake La Barge about ten heads of wheat, nearly ripe, in a place where some miners had camped the year before. There, as in Nulato, I found huckleberries, raspberries, chickenberries, wild roseberries, cranberries and black currants.

HIS PERSONAL EXPERIMENTS.

The first experiment undertaken by myself in plant-growing was at Nulato, during the season of 1883. Here I cultivated a small piece of ground and succeeded in raising some very fine turnips and lettuce; more, indeed, than one farmer could consume; and the miners, who occasionally passed the mission, were glad to avail themselves of the cheerfully accorded privilege of helping themselves to the mission vegetables.

More extensive experiments were undertaken at the Holy Cross Mission, 250 miles from the mouth of the Yukon, as mentioned above. During the season of 1890 a variety of seeds were planted here, but the results were very poor. Cabbages grew well and gave large leaves, but none of them formed heads. The clearing away of the moss, however, a deep coat of which covers the soil and prevents it from thawing during the warm season, having exposed that portion cleared for garden purposes to the heat of the sun, the ground thawed deeper the next season, 1891, and the results were very satisfactory. No fertilizer was used. That season there was raised in the garden, of cabbage more than 2,000 very fine heads; of potatoes nearly twenty bushels from a quarter-acre plat; of turnips seventy bushels, some of them of extraordinary size, which were distributed as presents; radishes were very successful, while rutabagas, beets, carrots and chicory were all very satisfactory; onions were much less so, while beans and corn proved a failure; of peas only the dwarf variety was a success, and a supply of seed was reserved and planted in 1892; flax was a successful crop.

For the year 1892 the fathers had four acres fenced in and cleared from moss. Of this half an acre has been sown to turnips and a quarter of an acre to peas. They have also planted 600 pounds of potatoes from the last year's crop; the rest is devoted to such vegetables as grew well the previous season.

INTEREST OF THE ESQUIMAUX.

Father Barnham reports from the mission station near Cape Vancouver, Nelson's Island, that a small piece of ground was cleared of moss for garden purposes. The Esquimaux in the vicinity were much interested, and several of them came over regularly to visit the little truck patch. Their curiosity frequently led them to pull up turnips to note their growth, but they were always very careful to replace them in the ground. At this mission only turnips and radishes were successfully raised, enough so as to more than repay the trouble. The other vegetables, however, failed. An intelligent half-breed trader residing there has this year (1892) been furnished with seeds.

The fathers are quite anxious to make some experiments in the small fruits and the Siberian crabapple. They would also like to experiment with the various grass seeds.

IN REGARD TO LIVE STOCK.

In regard to live stock, our experience has been that they can be kept during the long winter months, provided there is a good supply of roots for them. At Kozyrevsky the mission fathers had eight head of cattle and several calves were raised. During the summer months these animals were in fine condition. They were, however, a very common stock and had suffered many hardships during their long sea voyage. The native grass is luxuriant, but it affords a worthless hay, devoid of nutriment. It is believed that goats could be raised and kept to great advantage in the territory, and an experiment was made with these animals at the mission at Kozyrevsky. Unfortunately, however, the three animals sent from San Francisco were of the Angora breed and proved too tender for this rigorous climate. So far they have done well, but they require constant care and must be carefully protected from the savage native dogs. These brutes, indeed, are the chief obstacle to the introduction of cattle in this region. Horses would be of no use whatever; they could not travel in many sections either in summer or in winter unless, like the horses of Iceland, they could eat dried fish, as it would be impossible to carry sufficient food for the journey.

A Cold-Blooded Murder.

1893.

[Special to the EXAMINER.]

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), March 17.—The City of Topeka, which arrived from Alaska this morning, brings news of a cold-blooded murder at Juneau City in the early part of the past month. Deputy United States Marshal Jack Dalton, mortified by injurious remarks made by Daniel McGinnis, deliberately walked into the latter's store, and before his victim could arise from his desk struck him with his revolver, stunning him, and while he was falling to the floor shot him three times. The injured man, after making a deposition, was taken in a canoe to Sitka, but died upon his arrival. An officer from Sitka was immediately sent after Dalton, and he is now in custody in the Government jail. Excitement over the crime ran high in Juneau, where the murdered man enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the entire community.

The Alaska Journal.

(Entered at the Juneau, Alaska, post-office as second class matter).

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

THE - ALASKA - PUBLISHING - CO.

E. O. SYLVESTER, EDITOR.

Contributions relating to the interests of Alaska will be received for publication.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Three dollars per annum, in advance. To foreign countries extra will be charged to cover postage.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1893.

THE ALASKA SLATE.

No uneasinoss is felt among the prominent democrats of Alaska regarding the action of President Cleveland when the Alaska appointments are reached. Much nonsense has been talked here by our republican friends regarding the coming officials; indeed any talk from them which savors of dictation is nonsense, for the democrats are entirely able to take full charge of all matters political for the next four years at least. Four years ago the democrat officials here promptly resigned, feeling as they were not in accord with the administration that it was their duty to place no impediments in the way of the speedy apppointment of republican offie-holders. Now it is changed, for with the exception of Marshal Porter, (whose resignation was sent in some time ago,) no one has intimated to the administration that his position was awaiting the coming of his successor. In view of the action taken so promptly and willingly by the democrats when Harrison came into power, this death-grip to say the least smacks of greediness. We want those places, every one of them for our own men, and are going to have them too. The American people have adjudged them to us and the men who are in them now must go, willing or unwilling. True their coming forward like men and tendering their resignations, instead of waiting to be removed would expedite matters somewhat, but the new appointments will be made in a few months any way, and it will be a clean sweep too. Not content with holding on to these places with such bull-dog pertinacity, some of them assisted by a few of their henchmen are laying every obstacle possible in the way of the new administration. Not a mail goes out from here but it is loaded with nonsensical charges against the democratic applicants in particular and the people of Alaska in general, and earnest, tender pleadings that the republican carpet-baggers may be kept for "a little while longer."

As to who will be the new appointees, the JOURNAL has from the beginning indorsed the same men it does to-day, and latest advices give us all confidence that we are making no mistake in saying that the President will appoint for governor, Hon. A. P. Swineford; for judge, Hon. A. K. Delaney; for collector, Louis L. Williams; for marshal, Max Endelman, and for clerk, Dr. Rogers.

Mr. Delaney, although warmly attached to Alaska, would in accepting the judgeship here be obliged to sacrifice so many important business plans that he may refuse the position, although we are sure it will be tendered to him. Every one of the above named gentlemen are identified with Alaska, and Cleveland has already shown by his action in appointing the governors of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico that he intends sticking closely to the democratic home rule plank. Our paper has indorsed these gentlemen from the start and we look for their appointments to soon be made.

Much has been said of the good men that California, Oregon and Washington have to offer us. That is all right, but we don't need them, and besides none of those states have any claim on the administration wnich entitles them to ask for Alaska appointments Is it because Washington is somewhat nearer to us than other states that we should look to her as a paternal guardian? What better right has she to name our officials than Rhode Island, for instance. Not one whit; indeed, officials from more distant states would be preferable, as they would not have to turn the grindstone for the sharpening of so many private little hatchets. The same holds good of Oregon. That state had better keep her democrats at home, they can find plenty to do there in bringing their own state government into happy accord with the administration. And what does the democratic party owe California that it should give to her Alaska as a hand-maiden Is it because Stephen M. White succeeded in becoming a U. S. senator? Not because California was turning to the ways of the true democracy, but because California couldn't possibly swallow M. D. Young was the reason that the state got a democratic senator. No, the American democracy has no debts to pay the Pacific coast states which call for the sacrifice of Alaska, and we must ever maintain that we have had quite enough of their law and of their guardianship.

Alaska is entitled to have her officials appointed from her own people, and we believe the administration is ready to recognize our rights. The importation of officials received in the election of Grover Cleveland a death blow and the coming four years will witness a better government here than ever has been recorded on the pages of the past.

Already the dawning of a brighter day for Alaska suffuses the east with golden light; our sun of progress is rising, and though some of our officials are so buried in the shadows of the mountains of republican misrule that they have not yet caught a

AN ALASKAN INTERVIEWED.

From a long interview with C. S. Blackett, Esq., as published in the Seattle Press-Times, we clip the following:

"The Alaskans want reform and are not content to let their splendid country remain in statu quo. They want to see advancement and prosperity, instead of the stagnation which has lately characterized the country as one of snow and ice, where nothing is supposed to grow, instead of the rich country it really is. Some time ago, for instance, a commission was appointed in Washington, D. C., to investigate our resources, and they never, so to speak, touched land, but running in and out of the fiords of the shore on a government boat saw nothing but what was in sight practically from the sea. Of course here and there they necessarily touched shore, but no report was made from which an idea of our resources could be obtained.

"At a latter day also we had a representative at a meeting of delegates from territories in Washington, D. C. He was not received as a delegate proper, of course During the session the country was alluded to as being of "snow and ice" to an extent that called forth a vigorous and perfectly warranted defense from our representative, but it was apparent in that meeting that Washington city did not appreciate our country.

"The people are urgent in their appeal for Swineford because they know he will rustle to obtain all they ask in the way of laws.

ONE-SIDED LAWS.

"In Governor Knapp's time nothing has been done but to obtain a law whereby title to land is given to companies or corporations intending to establish an industry or for the purpose of trade, but it is impossible to obtain title for those individuals who desire to raise stock, or establish a dairy, or make a garden to raise produce and feed.

"Under the act also $2.50 must be paid for every acre—palpably unjust in the face of the laws of other territories and the states in the union, where land is granted free.

ANCIENT LAWS.

"The best illustration possible of the state in which we live is that we are still under the same laws of Oregon, May 17, 1884, which were placed for our administration then. None of the amendments instituted since have been given us.

"This is evidently a rank injustice and not at all worthy of a government. If Alaska must be governed we want it done rightly and thoroughly. We number a large population which increases perceptibly and which will increase still more as soon as the false state of affairs is removed.

"Harrison gave to Alaska those of the Oregon laws applicable to the country as a territory, vesting the attorney-general with the exclusive power to adjust the laws, but he did not pass them entire to the territorial

The Sun.

6 MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1893.

REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

THE REV. SHELDON JACKSON TELLS OF HIS EFFORTS TO OBTAIN THEM.

Difficulties in Raising Means and Then in Buying Animals of Their Siberian Owners—Boding Famine in Alaska—What Reindeer May Do for that Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The difficulties that beset the few enthusiasts who sought to introduce domesticated reindeer into Alaska for food and carrying purposes are practically at an end, and the experiment is no longer such, but seemingly an assured success. Very little money has been spent in the undertaking, but it has been carefully disbursed, and the results are gratifying.

Practical people will ask the necessity for what seems to many of them to be a senseless and useless idea; but the good effects that have already become apparent are so numerous as effectually to quiet objection and prove the foresight and good judgment of the promoters of the scheme. The results have been of manifold advantage to the natives of Alaska and to their white neighbors. The starvation that threatened the Alaskan tribes from the extermination of seal and walrus has been partially averted; a permanent, regular, and abundant food supply has been furnished; the population is beginning to increase; the natives are being taught to provide for the future, the first step from barbarism in the direction of civilization; the question of Arctic transportation has been solved, and a new industry has been added to Alaska which will help swell the aggregate of national wealth. These and other arguments are made by enthusiasts on the subject, the principal of whom is the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., general agent of education in Alaska, who has embodied the result of three years' investigation of the reindeer problem in a report to the Commissioner of Education.

After fruitless attempts to secure an appropriation from Congress to test the experiment of introducing domesticated reindeer from Siberia into Alaska, Dr. Jackson sought contributions from private persons, and when he started out in the summer of 1891 to make his inspection of native schools in the Territory he carried with him $2,146 which had been secured through his efforts. If he had listened to the ominous arguments that were raised against the movement, he would have left the money at home and given up his hobby in despair. The proposition had excited widespread and general interest. In the public discussions which arose with regard to the scheme a sentiment was found in some circles that it was impracticable; that on account of the superstitions of the natives they would be unwilling to sell their stock alive; further, that the nature of the reindeer was such that they could not bear ship transportation, and also that even if they could be purchased and safely transported the native dogs on the Alaskan coast would destroy them and the natives would kill them for food. Dr. Jackson enumerates these objections in his report, and says that they were held by many intelligent white men and asserted so strongly and positively that it was thought best the first season to go slowly, and instead of purchasing a large number of reindeer, possibly to die on shipboard or perhaps be destroyed by the Alaskan dogs, thus at the very outset prejudicing the scheme, it was deemed wiser and safer to buy a few.

It was two years ago that condemnation of the undertaking, on the grounds named, was so strong, and when Dr. Jackson went to Alaska in the summer of 1891 it was with the determination of ascertaining the correctness of the objections. He gave up the whole summer to this work, thus delaying the actual establishment of a herd until the following year.

He ascertained that the statement that the natives had a superstitious dread of selling their deer alive was partly true, but not to such an extent as others would have him believe. The wild deermen of Siberia were superstitious even concerning the sale of deer for food, and observed certain ceremonies in disposing of their stock. Capt. Healy, commander of the United States revenue marine steamer Bear, once had occasion to purchase a few reindeer from some Siberians for food purposes, and Dr. Jackson describes the ceremonies that were observed on the occasion in this way:

"When getting ready to lasso the deer the owner's family seated themselves in a circle on the ground, where probably some rites connected with their superstitions were observed. Upon attempting to approach the circle, I was motioned away. After a short time the men went out and lassoed a selected animal, which was led to one side of the herd. The man that was leading him stationed himself directly in front of the animal and held him firmly by the two horns. Another with a butcher knife stood at the side of the deer. An old man, probably the owner, went off to the eastward, and, placing his back to the setting sun, seemed engaged in prayer, upon the conclusion of which he turned around and faced the deer. This was the signal for killing the animal. With apparently no effort, the knife was pushed to the heart and withdrawn. The animal seemed to suffer no pain, and in a few seconds sank to his knees and rolled over on one side. While this was taking place the old man before mentioned stood erect and motionless, with his hand over his eyes. When the deer was dead he approached, and, taking a handful of hair and blood from the wound, impressively threw it to the eastward. This was repeated a second time. Upon the killing of the second animal the wife of the owner cast the hair and blood to the eastward.

"Since then I have often observed the man who was selling a deer pluck some hair from the deer and put it in his pocket or throw it to the winds for good luck. If a man should sell us deer, and the following winter an epidemic should break out in his herd, or some calamity befall his family, the Shamans would make him believe that his bad luck was all due to the sale of the deer."

Another difficulty Dr. Jackson encountered was the non-progressive spirit of the Siberian deermen. For ages they had lived away from the rest of the world, and they were suspicious of the white men who came to purchase their deer. It was the first time such offers had been made, and the Siberians could not understand the purpose. The fact that Dr. Jackson was on a Government vessel was of great advantage in overcoming the suspicions of the deermen, for it impressed them with confidence that they would be treated honorably and justly. "The moral effect was so great," says Dr. Jackson, "that we secured results that otherwise could not have been obtained so easily." The confidence the natives had in Capt. Healy, commander of the Bear, was another element that was favorable to the undertaking.

Time and patience were required, however, to effect the purchases. When the Bear would anchor in the vicinity of a settlement the natives would flock aboard, bringing skins and furs to exchange for flour, cotton, cloth, and other articles. According to custom, loaves of hard bread would be distributed among them as a sort of preliminary step toward effecting a trade. Nothing would be said about reindeer, although the natives knew the white men were after their animals. It was not until after the feast and the distribution of a few presents that the bartering was begun. The natives by this time would be in good humor, and a few of the leaders would then be taken into the pilot house and the main subject broached. Some time would be consumed in striking a bargain, and then offers to sell would be made, one man perhaps offering twenty deer and another one or two only. The arrangements completed, the sellers would send their servants after the deer, some of them herded at a distance of four or five days' journey.

It was found that many of the men with the largest herds, who could best afford to sell, were inland and difficult to reach. This was, of course, a great difficulty, but not so great as that born of the business selfishness of the people. A sale might be all but effected when the deerman would ascertain that their animals were to be introduced on the American side and the barter would be unsuccessful, for the natives believe that their trade in deerskins might be injured through this means. For many years they have been accustomed to take their skins to Alaska and exchange them for oil, and to establish herds in Alaska will, they fear, ruin this business.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties and delays, the Bear coasted from 1,200 to 1,500 miles, calling at the various villages and holding conferences with the leading reindeer owners on the Siberian coast. Arrangements were made for the purchase of animals the following season, and to settle the question whether reindeer could be purchased and transported alive, sixteen were bought, kept on shipboard for three weeks, passing through a gale so severe that the ship had to "lie to," and finally landed in good condition at Amaknak Island, in the harbor of Ounalaska, after a sea voyage of more than a thousand miles. Dr. Jackson says the results of investigation for 1891 were the cultivation of the good will of the Siberians, the actual purchase of sixteen reindeer, and that reindeer can be transported with the same facility as other domestic cattle.

When Dr. Jackson returned to Washington from Alaska he made another attempt to secure an appropriation from Congress for the purpose of carrying out his scheme, but was again unsuccessful. For this reason he was compelled, on his visit to the Arctic regions in the summer of 1892, to be careful in the expenditure of the small amount of money collected through private sources. During the season he made five trips to Siberia on the Bear and purchased 155 reindeer. These were taken by the Bear to Point Clarence, the nearest good harbor to Asia on the American side, and a central position for the distribution of deer, and on June 20 that place was selected as the location of the first reindeer station, with Miner W. Bruce of Nebraska as superintendent, and Bruce Gibson of California as his assistant. The first installment of deer, numbering fifty-three, was landed at the new station on July 4.

A comfortable house, 20x60 feet, was erected as a residence for the superintendent and his assistant, and dugouts were built for the use of the herders. Reconnoissances proved that

moss was abundant and accessible for winter pasturage near the new station. Four Siberians, well acquainted with the management of reindeer, were brought over and placed in charge of the herd, and with them were sent a few young men from the Alaskan Eskimo, who are expected to learn the management and care of the deer. It is intended to increase the number of Alaskan boys to become apprentices to the herders, and when they have learned the business to give each a small herd as a start in life. The expectation is that in time the herds will be distributed over the entire northern part of Alaska.

The main objects hoped for in the introduction of reindeer to American territory are to establish a permanent food supply and to furnish better means for transportation. The native supply of food in the region has been destroyed by the industries of the white men. The whale and the walrus that once furnished more than half the food supply have been killed or driven off by the whalers; the caribou and fur-bearing animals, which also furnished food and clothing, have been destroyed, and it is believed that the salvation of the Alaska tribes lies in the introduction of domestic reindeer.

Dr. Jackson gives in his report instances of the distressed condition of the natives. Upon one occasion, in the fall of 1891, Capt. Healy providentially called at the village of King Island, where the population was starving. The appeals for food were so pressing that Capt. Healy detailed a Lieutenant to make a thorough examination of the village, and Dr. Jackson went with him.

"In a few houses," says the Doctor, "we found that the families in their great distress had killed their sled dogs to keep themselves from starving. In the larger number of families they were making a broth of seaweed, their only food supply. In all human probability but for the vessel's arrival not a man, woman, or child would have been left alive to tell the story." Numerous instances of this character are given, and Dr. Jackson says this same scarcity of food exists across the entire northern portion of North America. He contends that this condition of things will go on, increasing in severity from year to year, until the food supply of the seas and of the land is entirely gone and there is nothing left but the extermination of the native population. He believes that the general introduction of reindeer alone will change this entire condition of things, and furnish as reliable a supply of food to the natives as the herds of cattle in Texas and Wyoming and the flocks of sheep in New Mexico and Arizona do to their owners.

"The Reindeer," writes Dr. Jackson, "is the animal which God's providence seems to have provided for those northern regions, being food, clothing, house furniture, implements, and transportation to the people."

The present transportation of the Arctic region of Alaska is by dog sleds, but the method is unsatisfactory, and whalers, missionaries, and Government employees are looking forward to the successful accomplishment of the reindeer undertaking, in the hope that they will have surer and swifter means for carrying and travel. A reindeer express across Alaska from the Arctic to the Pacific Ocean would have a commercial value to that section corresponding with the value of the telegraph to London and New York. It would enable the owners of the whaling fleet to avail themselves of the latest commercial news and to keep a more perfect control over their business.

An increase in population is also looked forward to as a result of the introduction of the deer. The natives are worth saving, and it is certain that many of those who emigrated because of the scarcity of food will come back when the herds of deer have multiplied. The commercial advantage to be gained from the undertaking is also apparent. Lapland sends to market about 22,000 head of reindeer every year, and it is believed that Alaska will exceed this figure before many years have passed.

A BIT BEING OVERLOOKED

Port Townsend Leader June 8 1893

Some Slices of Federal Pie Unappropriated.

PATRONAGE IN THE NORTH.

The Billets at the Disposal of the Collector of Alaska—The Jefferson County Committee to Take Action at Once.

In the great scramble for the federal plums at the disposal of the new collector of customs, the places which Benjamin P. Moore, the successor to Edward T. Hatch of the Alaska district, has to dispose of, appears to have been lost sight of. Moore having at one time resided at Colville, considers himself a sort of Washingtonian, and is probably disposed to do what is right by this state in the disposition of the positions which are under his control. Oregon and Oregonians have heretofore had nearly all the good things in the northern territory.

Nearly all the billets in Alaska are worth striving for. There are all told, twenty-seven places in southeast Alaska. Following are the names of the present incumbents, the states from which they were appointed, and the salary per annum which goes with the position which they occupy:

Governor, Knapp, Vermont, $5,000; judge district court, Truitt, Oregon, $3,000; marshal, Porter, Oregon, $,8,000, (fees); collector of customs, Hatch, Oregon, $4,000 (fees); deputy collector, Juneau, Ward, Oregon, $1,500; deputy collector, Wrangle, Tolman, Oregon, $1,500; deputy collector, Kodiak, Brotherton, Oregon, $1,500; deputy collector, Ounalaska, Emmons, Oregon, $1,500; deputy collector, Sand Point, ———, Oregon, $1,500; deputy collector, Mary island, Poole, Oregon, $1,400; inspector, Wrangle, Dick, Oregon, $1,400; inspector, Sitka, ———, Oregon, $3 per day; United States commissioner, Wrangle, Kelly, Oregon, $1,000; assistant inspector of education, Kelly, Oregon, $600; deputy mineral surveyor, Garside, Oregon, $2,000; deputy marshal, Kodiak, West, Oregon, $750; United States commissioner, Ounalaska, Oregon, $1,000; district attorney for territory, Johnson, Kansas, $2,500; clerk United States court, Peckenbaugh, Indiana, $2,500; special deputy collector, Sitka, Isham, Washington City, $1,800; commissioner, Juneau, Hoyt, Wisconsin, $4,000; (this place is already disposed of to J. H. Luttrell, of California;) commissioner, Sitka, Rodgers, California, $2,000; deputy marshal, Wrangle, ———, Oregon, $750; deputy marshal, Juneau, Edleman, Minnesota, $1,500; deputy collector internal revenue, Juneau, Blackett, Iowa, $950; special agent salmon fisheries, Max Pracht, $8 per day; territorial superintendent of education, residence at Washington, D. C., Sheldon Jackson, ~~$6,000.~~ $2400.

Besides these there is a special timber inspector for the territory with a salary of $6 a day, the place being at present unoccupied, and several agents appointed by the treasury department to guard the seals, whose pay is $1,500 a year.

Collector Moore is expected to be a passenger to his new post by the steamer Queen, which leaves here on her first trip north next Wednesday.

The Local Scramble.

Applications continue to pour in upon James C. Saunders, every mail bringing them by the dozen. Local candidates are also very thick. They are not, however, as numerous as was generally expected. The word has been passed around that those pushing their claims now will wear themselves out by the time the new regime assumes charge. Acting upon this cue, the wiser heads are not as yet giving the new collector much trouble.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Democratic county committee is to be held in the early part of the coming week for the purpose of making arrangements for a meeting of the committee as a whole It is expected that the pie will be cut at this latter session for distribution to those who can prove they are entitled to receive the cuts. 1893

The present season was noted for the reckless trading of liquor along the Siberian coast.

In order to get rid of their large supply before crossing to the American side some of the whalers gave as high as a barrel of whisky for a slab of whalebone. Over 100 barrels of liquor was landed along the Siberian coast. But for the presence of the Bear and the vigilance of Captain Healey, the same demoralization would have existed on the American side.

San Francisco CHRONICLE, THURSDA

BY RAIL TO ASIA.

June 8 1893.

A FEASIBLE ROUTE BY WAY OF ALASKA.

The Rich Country to Be Traversed—Great Natural Resources.

Written for the CHRONICLE.

There has been some discussion in the last few years upon the subject of the practicability of connecting the two continents by an all-rail route through Alaska by the way of Behring straits and down the east coast of Siberia to a junction with the projected line now being constructed by the Russian Government toward the Pacific coast. To those who judge the climate of a country solely by the latitude in which it may be situated such a proposition seems utterly preposterous, but to the people of the Pacific slope particularly, who have had practical experience of the contradiction of this theory, it should not be such a difficult matter to comprehend, that other powerful agencies contribute greatly toward the amelioration of the severity of the climate in northern latitudes.

To the reading public generally the whole of the vast territory of Alaska is a terra incognita; even the geography of the country is not understood, as may be seen from almost every article pertaining thereto that appears in the daily papers, but the edge of this reflection is greatly tempered by the fact that the best maps txtant at the present time are defective. Only within the last year or two has a tributary of the Yukon, almost as large as the Ohio river itself been given an adequate showing upon any map, and Lieutenant Schwatka tells us that but about twenty-four years ago one of the best firms of globe-makers in this country, without so much as by your grace, presumed to empty the Yukon river into the Arctic ocean. But it was left for an article in one of the leading San Francisco papers less than two years ago to roll back its mighty waters to their upper springs and debouch them into the North Pacific ocean.

And again, so much has been written by flying tourists to Sitka and Juneau in a vain effort to impress the world with the importance of their travels and wonderful discoveries that the little peninsula extending south from Mount St. Elias to Dixon entrance has come to be regarded by the public as the whole of Alaska. The same idea dominates the minds of our Territorial officials at the capital, as but few of them ever venture beyond its narrow limit, either in the spirit or in the flesh, or come in contact with the residents of the main part of the territory, for all commerce and travel plying between San Francisco or the cities on Puget sound and points west of Mt. St. Elias passes back and forth several hundred miles to the westward of Sitka. Except by the United States mail route it is not in the line of travel to any other part of the territory, the Behring sea or the Arctic.

A writer in a recent magazine article, in speaking of this panhandle, aptly says: "It bears about the same relation in point of size and importance to the greater Alaska as Florida does to the whole United States." From this misconception of the real facts every one attempts to build a paper railroad to the Behring straits selects as the initial point some place in British Columbia like Victoria or Vancouver, doubtless thinking by that means to reach Alaska directly and thereby shorten the distance to the objective station, and then proceeds to locate it up along tide water, over and under the deeply indented, rock-ribbed coast, with only a narrow strip of commerce-producing country between the summit of the coast range and salt water.

This is the route usually pursued by

civil engineers who make topographical surveys of thousands of miles of impenetrable mountain ranges with a field glass from the smooth deck of an excursion steamer.

A straight line drawn between Chicago and the Behring straits will show the general route of the future Alaska railroad and possibly the future inter-continental highway. At present a road extends from that city through Minneapolis on to Prince Albert upon the Saskatchawan river, crossing the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Regina, and is projected still further to the northwest into the Peace-river country, if not fully completed that far. Another reaches from Calgary, in the same direction, to Edmonton, a prosperous prairie town that is just now having quite a boom. The Peace-river valley is famous as a wheat growing country and enjoys a much milder climate than the same range of country lying directly to the east of the Rocky mountains and extending as far south as Montana, for the reason that the mountains north of the elbow or north bend of the Columbia river dwindle into ordinary hills and elevated plateaus, thus admitting the warm currents from the Pacific into the interior. From the Peace river, continuing northwest on the line already indicated, over a gradually ascending inclined plane of prairie country, abundantly supplied with nutritious grasses and interspersed with numerous lakes and ponds connected by sluggish streams, for a distance of about five hundred miles and passing over a low divide, we reach the headwaters of the Pelly river, a tributary of the Yukon. At the confluence of these two rivers, called Fort Selkirk, in years gone by the Hudson Bay Company had a trading post, and over this route by pack train and by water transportation they brought their stores of goods and provisions to supply the numerous native tribes that then inhabited the upper basin of the Yukon, and over it for years, mining men from the East with their outfits have made their way into the valley, and by it a part of the expedition under Mr. Ogilsvie, a Canadian engineer, reached the mouth of the Pelly in the spring of 1887.

So far, then, to connect by rail with navigation on the Upper Yukon there is nothing in the topography of the country or in the climate to prevent it. In fact, it is a much easier proposition than was the construction of either the Canadian or Northern Pacific road, and at the rate at which the Canadians are pushing out in that direction it will not be long until less than 1000 miles of rail will be required to supply the gap. This line, too, for the greater part of the way lies through a territory that is rapidly settling up with home-seeking farmers from Scotland and the North of Europe, and stockmen from the Eastern provinces and even from the States. When we contemplate the energy and perseverance by which the vast unproductive prairie lying between Winnipeg and the Rocky mountains has been changed into a golden harvest field within the last decade we can more nearly approach a correct estimate of the amount of business liable to be developed further to the northwest along this route.

Such a line, connecting with river steamers at the head of navigation on the Yukon, and with ocean steamers at the mouth of that river for San Francisco, through the Behring sea and the Aleutian islands, would not be able to accommodate the tourist travel that would flock to it for four months of the year at least. It would open up to the wealthy, who have worn out all the highways and byways of Europe, a new world indeed, actually into the Land of the Midnight Sun, along a magnificent river in all its primeval beauty, scarcely yet disfigured by a human habitation.

Down the valley of the Yukon a railroad could be built without meeting any serious obstacle, for it is broad and timbered with a light growth of spruce and cottonwood. About 600 miles from its mouth, where the river trends suddenly to the south, the road would leave the valley and take a straight course for Behring straits over or through high rolling grass-covered hills and plains devoid of timber.

As to tunneling the straits that is a question for engineers. They are twenty-four miles wide, divided into three passages by the Diamede islands, no one of which channels is more than twelve miles across. From a superficial view there is no good reason why an enterprise of this kind should not succeed as well there as in any other place. If the route is as practical and other conditions no less favorable on the Siberian side than they

THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

Created as a Department March 2, 1867.
Made an Office of the Interior Department July 1, 1869.

COMMISSIONERS.

HENRY BARNARD, LL. D.,
March 14, 1867, to March 15, 1870.

JOHN EATON, PH. D., LL. D.,
March 16, 1870, to August 5, 1886.

NATHANIEL H. R. DAWSON, L. H. D.,
August 6, 1886, to September 3, 1889.

WILLIAM T. HARRIS, PH. D., LL. D.,
September 12, 1889, to date.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., November 3, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893:

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

In May, 1892, the general agent of education in Alaska, Dr. Sheldon Jackson, started on the U. S. revenue-marine steamship *Bear*, Capt. M. A. Healy, commander, to make his annual tour of inspection among the schools in western and arctic Alaska and to purchase and transport domesticated reindeer from Siberia into Alaska. In this undertaking he had the hearty coöperation of Capt. M. A. Healy, to whom the honorable Secretary of the Treasury had given instructions to furnish every possible facility for the purchase and transportation of the deer. The honorable Secretary of State secured from the Russian Government instructions to their officers on the Siberian coast to render what assistance they could.

Upon reaching Unalaska it was found that the reindeer left on Amaknak and Unalaska islands in 1891 had wintered successfully and were in good condition with an increase of two. During the summer five trips were made to Siberia and 175 reindeer purchased, brought over, and landed at the head of the bay of Port Clarence, which being the nearest good harbor to Asia and a central point for the distribution of the deer was selected as the location of the first reindeer station.

To secure full and reliable information with reference to pasturage in the vicinity of Bering Straits, under instructions from Dr. Jackson Mr. W. T. Lopp, teacher at Cape Prince of Wales, had the previous winter made two trips along the coast, and in the fall of 1892 Mr. Bruce Gibson, assistant superintendent of the reindeer station, and Mr. Miner W. Bruce, superintendent of the station, with parties of natives explored the regions to the north and east of Port Clarence. These reconnoissances proved both the abundance of reindeer moss and its accessibility for winter pasturage.

A comfortable house was erected as a residence for the superintendent and his assistant and also for the storing of the annual supply of provisions and barter goods. Close to the main house two dugouts were made for the use of the Siberian herders. Four Siberians, well acquainted with the management of reindeer, were brought over and placed in charge of the herd. With the Siberians were placed a few young Alaskan Eskimos, who are expected to learn the management and care of the herd. The present expectation is to increase the number of Alaskan boys who shall become apprentices to the herders, and when they have sufficiently learned the business and proved their capability to take care of reindeer, a small herd will be given each as his start in life. As from year to year the number of such young men is increased, the herds will naturally become more and more distributed throughout the country until that northern region shall be covered with them, as similar regions of Siberia and Lapland are now covered. Thus the needs of the people will be relieved, a means of transportation will be furnished, and that vast and hitherto almost unknown region will gradually be opened up to civilization. Inasmuch as a reindeer can travel nearly 100 miles a day with a sledge, it is not unreasonable to hope that in a few years there may be a winter express route extending from Point Barrow to southeast Alaska, with which it is possible to maintain communication by steamboat at all

seasons of the year.

During 1891 and 1892 the importation of the reindeer had been conducted with funds placed at the disposal of the Bureau of Education by benevolent individuals. In the spring of 1893 Congress, in the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, appropriated the sum of $6,000 to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of introducing and maintaining in the Territory of Alaska reindeer for domestic purposes.

In May, 1893, Dr. Jackson started on his fourth season's work in arctic Alaska and Siberia. Again taking passage on the U. S. revenue steamer *Bear*, Capt. M. A. Healy, commanding, he reached the reindeer station at Fort Clarence the last of June. On anchoring, Mr. Bruce, the superintendent, brought the welcome news that the herd transported the previous year had wintered successfully. There had been only eleven deaths, and none of these occasioned by climate or want of food. On the other hand, there had been a gain of 79 fawns this spring. This is the more satisfactory because on the Siberian side large numbers of deer starved to death during the winter. The question whether Siberian deer will thrive in Alaska may therefore be regarded as settled. During the present season 127 additional reindeer were purchased and transported to Alaska, making the aggregate number in the herd 345.

Inasmuch as Dr. Jackson is required to make a voyage each year to northwestern Alaska while the reindeer experiment is in progress, and for that reason can not perform his duties in southeast Alaska, I resolved to place the schools of the Sitka district under the immediate charge of Mr. William Hamilton, the assistant agent, who had hitherto been stationed continuously at the Bureau of Education. In November Mr. Hamilton proceeded to southeast Alaska and spent a month in that region, making himself fully acquainted with the school situation, consulting with Mr. W. A. Kelly, the local superintendent, and with the local committees, and inspecting the schools at Sitka, Juneau, Douglas, Killisnoo, and Wrangel, the only places that could be reached at that season of the year.

Section 14 of "An act to repeal timber-culture laws and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1891, reserves from sale "any lands belonging to the United States which shall be occupied by the United States for public purposes, or which shall be reserved for such purposes."

During the past year a number of incorporated companies, engaged in trading, fishing, and lumbering in Alaska, have availed themselves of the provisions of the same act, whereby they can make application for a survey and patent to 160 acres of land upon which their improvements are situated.

As some of these applications cover the site of existing villages where the Government has school buildings, it is important that the land necessary for these school buildings and playgrounds should be marked and reserved at once. Therefore I would respectfully suggest that the Hon. James Sheakley, governor, the Hon. Warren Truitt, judge of United States district court, and Hon. Wm. A. Kelley, United States Commissioner at Wrangell, be appointed a special commission to visit the more important settlements of southern Alaska, select and mark sites for public-school buildings, and report the same to the Secretary of the Interior that they may be reserved for such purposes by executive order.

I can not urge too strongly the need of an increased appropriation for education in Alaska. For three years in succession the amount granted by Congress for this purpose was $50,000. For the fiscal year 1892–93 this amount was reduced to $40,000. It was only by strict economy that the expenses of the school system had been kept within the limits of the appropriation of $50,000, and the consequence of this reduction was the suspension of three Government schools (Klawack, Kake, and Karluk), the reduction of the salaries of some of the teachers and of the amounts paid to the contract or mission schools. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1893–94 is only $30,000. With this amount it will of course be impossible to reopen the suspended schools and many very urgently needed repairs to the school buildings must be postponed. It will also be necessary to make sweeping reductions in the amounts granted to the contract or mission schools which for the past three years have been doing excellent work in civilizing the natives of western and arctic Alaska.

New schools are urgently needed in at least six places (Kotzebue Sound, Nuklukayet, St. Lawrence Island, Kenai, Nutchek, and Tongas), having more than six hundred children with no school privileges.

For the present year I had submitted an estimate of $50,000. Without sufficient means it will be impossible to keep the present schools in efficient operation, much less to promote a gradual and healthy growth of the educational system, so essential to the utilization of that vast portion of our country.

fare on this an intercontinental railroad can be built and operated on this line.

During the winter of 1887–88 the deepest snow in the valley at any time was not more than two feet. 1000 miles up the Yukon almost directly under the arctic circle near the national line. At my cabin door, which stood well up in the timber on a south slope, it was just thirty-seven days from the time the sun ceased to rise above the horizon until it again appeared. The coldest weather was 54 degrees below zero. That same winter it was much colder than this in many parts of the States where railroads are operated, to say nothing of the Dominion of Canada, or the difference between the same degree of cold in a calm, timbered valley and a bleak prairie. Towards the mouth of the river the temperature grows milder, and on the lower 800 miles it is seldom any colder than it is at times in Chicago.

The natural resources of the country have not yet been developed, but enough is known to justify the opinion that the precious metals exist in almost every part of the interior. For the last six years from 300 to 400 gold miners have been working successfully with only the most primitive appliances the more accessible gravel deposits along some of the tributaries of the main river. Quartz ledges, coal and almost every kind of mineral abound. Countless shoals of salmon ascend the Yukon in the summer season, and many other varieties of fish are found in all the streams. Large game and water fowl delight the heart of the hunter and furnish forth the rustic board of the pioneer with meats fit for the table of a king. Potatoes and other hardy vegetables are grown, the same as in other lands. Twenty-two, and later twenty-three hours' sunshine out of every twenty-four, and the continuous light of day are wonderful factors in clearing the streams of ice and bringing forth all kinds of vegetation as if by magic. In some seasons by the middle of April the swelling buds are opening into leaflets, and the hillsides are decorated with green grass and blooming flowers. Cloudy days are seldom seen, but generous showers descend at frequent intervals throughout the six months of warm weather. Just below the mouth of the Pocupine river the Yukon reaches its highest northern limit, crossing and again recrossing the Arctic circle within a short distance. At this point, about the 22d of June, the sun is visible throughout the night. The upper section of the river particularly, if not the clime of the east, is the veritable land of the sun. During the three months at least of his unbroken reign nothing can be more delightful.

A poor and dying remnant of the powerful nations that once inhabited this extensive valley is all that is now left, and if it could at any time within itself subsist so dense a population, what is there to prevent it again from furnishing prosperous homes to at least an equal number of human beings, assisted by the arts of civilization? The economy of nature everywhere supplies the place of the aborigines with a stronger and more skillful race. White traders have lived on the Yukon for the last quarter of a century, where doctors are unknown, and within their knowledge the native population has decreased more than one-half. Five steamers conduct the commerce and vitalize the trade of the river.

We are all prone to measure everything with our own little yardstick. Even great men are often mistaken in their conjectures about new countries of which they have no practical knowledge. When the Oregon question was before Congress, Daniel Webster expressed his indifference by saying that the country was so remote that the term of a Congressman elected from it would expire before he could reach Washington. And yet we know now that they get there on time with commendable directness.

I remember distinctly, when a boy, having heard Salmon P. Chase, then a candidate for Governor of Ohio, in a speech criticizing the policy of his political opponents, assert that the territory acquired from Mexico at the close of the war with that country, was so barren that a turkey buzzard in flying across it was obliged to carry a knapsack of provisions. But doubtless the great Secretary of the Treasury and Chief Justice of the United States lived to enjoy an agreeable refutation of his statement in an overflowing cornucopia of fruit and oil and wine from California, whether by courtesy of the turkey buzzard with his knapsack, or by more adequate means of transportation.

Can any one be so foolish as to suppose that God made Alaska for no purpose, and drew his almighty finger across the face of it for fully 2000 miles to mark the course of one of the greatest rivers of the

earth, surpassing in bold picturesqueness and sublime scenery for almost its entire length the natural beauties of the Hudson or the Rhine? Is all this surpassing grandeur "worth ten years of peaceful life" to be forever veiled from the appreciative eye of the world and reserved forever for the few rugged and brave gold seekers who now penetrate its mysteries? Surely not. Such pictures are painted, such towering monuments created, such natural phenomena exhibited for the improvement, refinement and elevation of all mankind.

Years of experience in those latitudes force upon me the conviction that the enterprise is feasible and that long, long before Macaulay's New Zealander takes his stand upon the broken arches of London bridge with sketchbook in hand some colossal Yankee railroad conductor, standing upon the solid span of a second Brooklyn bridge and lighting his lantern at the electric torch of the Goddess of Liberty, will swing it almost round the world and shout in stentorian tones: "All aboard for Chicago, Behring straits, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Paris, London and way stations." JOHN DUFF.

Juneau City Mining Record

Published every Thursday by
FRANK F. MYERS.
DAVID DAVIES, Proprietor.
Entered at the Juneau Postoffice as second class Mail Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Any part of the United States or Canada, one year, postage paid $3 00
Foreign countries . . . . . 75 cts. extra
Single copies, 10 cents.

All subscriptions must be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Legal and Transient advertisements, $2.50 per square of ten lines nonpariel for first insertion, and $1.50 per square for each subsequent insertion, A liberal reduction on the above rates for commercial advertisements.

Local Notices 20 cents per line for each insertion.

No affidavit of publication will be made until the advertising bill is paid.

JUNEAU CITY, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1893.

CAPTAIN CARROLL INTERVIEWED.

Seattle Telegraph.

Capt. James Carroll of the steamship Queen was seen in his cabin yesterday by a Telegraph reporter relative to his alleged candidacy for governor of Alaska.

"I would just like to meet the press correspondent who sent out that report," said the captain in reply to the question. "Point him out to me and you may go north as my guest next trip," but while the genial mariner was somewhat annoyed it was still apparent that he was not in reality bearing malice towards the imaginative correspondent.

"I am a democrat to the core", continued he, but I do not want and am not seeking any government position and would not accept any appointive office in Mr. Cleveland's power to bestow. If it were by popular vote and I should be returned governor of Alaska that would be a different matter. You may just publish these statements for me and you cannot make them too positive. The sole business of Alaska office holders is to draw their salaries and make out annual statements. I do not want the government to feed me, I can do that myself."

"Alaska is not treated right politically. Generally speaking the politicians sent there—office holders, if you like—are such as could not be sent credibly to other places, but they are of such influence that places must be found for them. There is one good office holder in Alaska, at least, and that is Judge Truitt. He is a fine man, a jurist and a republican, but for one I would be pleased to see him retained."

"Governor Swineford and his chances? Gov. Swineford is not in Alaska. He may be admired and have plenty of friends here, but he is not so generally approved of by the people up there.

Statistics of education in Alaska.

Public schools.	Enrollment. 1885–86.	1886–87.	1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	Teachers in the public schools, 1892–93.
Afognak	(*)	35	24	55	38	37	35	40	E. S. Smith.
Douglas City, No. 1.	(†)	(†)	67	94	50	23	25	13	E. O. Smith.
Douglas City, No. 2.	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	92	68	24	108	J. E. Connett.
Ft. Wrangell	70	106	106	90	83	93	49	49	Miss. E. Tolman.
Haines	84	43	144	128	(†)	(†)	(†)	54	W. W. Warne.
Jackson	87	123	110	105	87	100	100	82	Mrs. C. G. McLeod.
Juneau, No. 1	90	236	25	36	31	33	26	23	D. Davies.
Juneau, No. 2	(†)	(†)	67	58	51	51	75	61	Mrs. M. A. Saxman.
Kadiak	(*)	59	81	68	67	80	69	74	C. C. Solter.
Karluk	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	33	29	(†)	
Killisnoo	(*)	125	44	90	32	68	33	137	L. F. Jones.
Klawack	(*)	184	81	75	68	50	38	(†)	
Sitka, No. 1	43	60	60	67	58	54	59	50	Miss C. Patton. / Mrs. G. Knapp.
Sitka, No. 2	77	138	60	51	83	55	54	48	Mrs. L. Vanderbilt.
Unga	(†)	35	26	(†)	24	(†)	33	35	O. R. McKinney.
Chilkat	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	89	(†)	
Kake	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	60	(†)	
Port Clarence	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	(†)	20	M. W. Bruce.

Contract schools.	Pupils 1892–93. Boarders.	Day.	Expended by Government. 1887–88.	1888–89.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–92.	1892–93.	Expended by societies, 1891–92. ‡	
Anvik			$500	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	Episcopal	$1,187.61
Point Hope			(§)	(§)	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Metlakahtla			(§)	2,500	3,000	3,000	2,500	2,000	Independent	5,000.00
Bethel			500	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Moravian	6,613.37
Carmel			300	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		
Hoonah			(§)	(§)	(§)	200	2,000	8,000	Presbyterian	31,724.65
Sitka industrial school			(§)	12,500	18,000	15,000	11,000			
Point Barrow			(§)	(§)	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000		
Unalaska			(§)	(§)	1,200	2,000	2,000	.....	Methodist	1,953.53
Nulato			(§)	(§)	1,500	3,050	1,000	1,000	Catholic	10,300.00
Kosoriffsky			(§)	(§)	1,500		1,000	1,000		
Cape Vancouver			(§)	(§)	(§)	(§)	1,000	1,000		
Cape Prince of Wales			(§)	(§)	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Congregational	4,107.65
Unalaklik / Yakutat			(§)	(§)	(§)	(§)	1,000	1,000	Swedish Evangelical	7,325.00

* Enrollment not known.
† No school.
‡ Amounts expended by missionary associations, in addition to subsidies received from the Government.
§ No school or no subsidy.

Appropriations for education in Alaska.

First grant to establish schools, 1884	$25,000
Annual grants, school year—	
1886–87	15,000
1887–88	25,000
1888–89	40,000
1889–90	50,000
1890–91	50,000
1891–92	50,000
1892–93	40,000
1893–94	30,000

BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The organization and force of the Bureau at the close of the year were as follows:

Commissioner.—Wm. T. Harris, Massachusetts.
Chief Clerk.—John W. Holcombe, Indiana.
Clerks to Commissioner.—Charles E. Waters, Rhode Island; Kepler Hoyt, Wyoming.
Arthur MacDonald, specialist in education as a preventive of pauperism and crime.
Division of Correspondence and Records.—Mrs. Harriette F. Hovey, Illinois; Miss Eleanor T. Chester, Illinois; Almos P. Bogue, Michigan; Mrs. Florence K. Evans, Kansas; Miss Caroline G. Forbes, Virginia.
Division of Statistics.—Statistician, Weston Flint, New York; Frederick E. Upton, New Jersey; James C. Boykin, Georgia; Wellford Addis, District of Columbia; Lewis A. Kalbach, Pennsylvania; Allen E. Miller, South Carolina; Mrs. Frances A. Reigart, Colorado; Jesse P. Crawford, Kentucky, and Miss Lizzie Joseph by detail from the Secretary's office. Collector and compiler, Isaac Edwards Clarke, New York; Mrs. Rebecca L. Foot, South Carolina.
Division of International Exchange.—Specialist, Louis R. Klemm, Ohio; translator, Miss Annie Tolman Smith, District of Columbia; Miss Frances Graham French, Maine; Miss Sophie Nussbaum, New York; Mrs. Nannie H. McRoberts, District of Columbia; Mrs. Aduella P. Bryant, Tennessee; Miss Margaret Bingley, Virginia; Mrs. Virginia L. Moore, Texas.
Division of the Library and Museum.—Librarian, Henderson Presnell, Tennessee; Henry R. Evans, Maryland; Mrs. Lucia J. K. Clark, Minnesota; Mrs. Helen E. Shepherd, Maine; William A. Jackson, Alabama; George Knowles, District of Columbia.
Alaska Division.—General agent of education in Alaska, Sheldon Jackson, Alaska; assistant, William Hamilton, Pennsylvania.
Laborers.—Thomas Casey, Alabama; John D. Marshall, Delaware; Frank Morrison, Alabama; Thomas Smith, District of Columbia; Chas. G. Porterfield, Ohio; Pom K. Soh, of New Jersey; Charles Williams, Ohio.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. T. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

"Max Pracht he is gone. You know he was sent out with a new commission in his pocket as special fish commissioner to establish a salmon reserve on Afognak island. He appeared in some haste and the new federal officers feared he would go so far out on the Aleutian islands coast they could not reach him, and a telegram was sent after him from Washington City. Ex-Congressman Luttrell, I think; of California, now has his place.

"Speaking of the governorship, there is one man I would like to see get it, and he is Dr. Sheldon Jackson, a man whose whole soul is wrapped up in Alaska and a man whom all the people like. The present governor of Alaska is a great temperance man, but there is one fact I would like to call your attention to. The sale of intoxicants in Alaska is restricted to medicinal and scientific uses, but the steamship City of Topeka on her present trip has as much or more than $1000 worth of whisky on board for a single man in Sitka. He secured a license and permit through the governor and Collector Hatch and what uses he is going to make of it can probably be surmised. I know that the liquor went up on the steamship, because I was told so by the purser and the captain."

The Alaskan

SITKA FIRE BRIGADE.

Chief Engineer—PETER CALISEN.
Foreman of Apparatus—JOHN HANLAN.
Assistant Engineer, H. A. WILDE.
Foreman of Hooks and Ladders J. Burns.
Secretary—EDWARD DE GROFF.
Treasurer—A. A. MEYER.

Saturday, April 29, 1893

LOCAL NEWS.

The sealers George R. White, Capt. J. Chenoweth, which came into port, yesterday a week ago, take in a supply of fresh water, went to sea on Monday last. The sealers Anna Mathilda, Capt. C. H. Walch, came into port for fresh water on Wednesday evening, and has since been detained from sailing through the prevailing fog. During her six days' absence from here she made a catch of 14 seals, bringing up her total to 62 skins.

The Al-ki brought up the news that the report is current at Puget Sound that Hon. A. P. Swineford has been appointed, by the President, Governor of Alaska, and that the Governor will be here on the next boat. Private advices received today lead us to credit the report as Gov. Swineford wrote on the 4th inst. that he expected to hear about the President' decision within a very short time.

Rev. Vladimir Donskoi has organized an orphanage at this place for 10 boys, with Mrs. Catharine Halsted, who arrived from Killisnoo on the 16th inst., as matron.

Don't forget that Ed. de Groff has still on hand a lot of fresh flower and vegetable seeds.

On Wednesday evening last, at about 10.20 o'clock, some would-be funny individual, with more money to waste than brains, fired off some contrivance, the report of which resembled the signal gun discharged by the Pinta when the mailsteamer has been sighted. Everybody almost went down to the wharf to hear why the Topeka, as it was thought that had arrived, was two days late. The people were much disgusted to find that the repot was a false signal. If persons, who play such tricks, imagine that they do not lower themselves in the public estimation, they sadly mistaken, and will realize it some day.

The following gentlemen were appointed, last year, by the then President of the Day the Constituent Committee to elect the Executive Committee for this year's celebration of Decoration Day: Messrs. Geo. B. Allard, John Burns, R. W. Beasley, P. Callsen, and E. deGroff. The Executive Committee ought to be given ample time to make preparations, and we would, therefore, be glad to hear that the gentlemen named had disposed of the task incumbent upon them.

Mr. James Gilligan offers the first cabbage plants for sale. How is this for—"you can grow nothing there"—Alaska?

Yesterday afternoon, the beach in the vicinity of the Mission presented a busy scene, as several of our citizens, assisted by the Mission boys, were carrying up beyond the reach of flood tide, a lot of planks to be used in finishing the Cemetery Road. Through the courtesy of Capt. Burwell, of the Pinta, the planks, which had been made up in a raft, had been towed by the gunboat's steamlaunch from Brady's sawmill to the spot where they were to be landed. The Mission team has been busy, during the week, graveling part of the new road, and thus through combined efforts the thoroughfare will soon be brought into a lasting condition.

We congratulate Dr. L. W. Atlee, U. S. N. and his estimable with the arrival of their firstborn early this morning. The little stranger is a boy.

The mailsteamer Al-ki Capt. W. Plummer, arrived in port this afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The Al-ki left Port Townsend on time the 18th inst., bringing up 100 tons of freight for Sitka and 950 tons for other Alaskan points. Judge N. R. Peckinpaugh returned home on the Al-ki from Juneau The following gentlemen are paying the capital city a visit during the steamer's stay in port: Mr. C. S. Blackett, from Juneau, Rev. Loomis J. Gould, from Howkan, and Mr. Wm. Millmore from San Francisco. Mr. Struve who formerly was one of the teachers at the Mission, and Mrs. J. Dalton were also passengers on the steamer.

We were glad to shake hands with Capt. Plummer and his First Officer Harrison, whom we not seen for several months.

The Alaskan

Continued from first page.

revenue cutter Bear was at Princess Island, Alaska, last summer one of the exploring parties found, not far from shore, a habitation that appeared different from any on the island.

It was constructed of the usual material, mud and old timber, and in front looked exactly like a dozen other houses of the people who live near the Arctic circle.

But the back of the house was what attracted the attention of the officers. Nothing like it was ever seen in any part of the country where the Esquimaux live. The whole end of the house was covered with walrus skulls, piled in rows until they looked like the catacombs of Paris. There were hundreds of them of all sizes, from the baby's no larger than a man's fist, to that of the monstrous bull who could sink a whaleboat in an instant. Some of them were bleached and crumbling, and others were fresh as just put in the pile.

The natives did not like the place and would walk a long distance to get around it. It was not that they were afraid of walrus skulls, but they were somewhat superstitious, knowing how the skulls came to be there.

The officers of the vessel became interested and tried to find out why that particular hut should be different from others in the village. It was with great difficulty that the story was learned, as most of the natives seemed for some reason to be afraid to talk about it.

After a great deal of urging it aws learned that the owner of the house was not a native of the island but had come there many years before on a whaler and remained. He married and became one of the people, and everybody thought as much of him as it was possible for such people. The man was a Scandinavian by birth, named Waage. His childhood's home was near the North Cape of Europe, and he was not at all out of place among his Arctic surroundings.

After his marriage he was devoted to his wife, and his superior skill as a hunter and fisher gave him greater means than the other inhabitants of the village, so she had better surroundings than the others.

But when his boy was born it was the happiest moment of his life, and he made up his mind that his child should be the greatest man in the world.

But the father's anxiety for the greatness of his son eventually caused the child's death. One day both were out on the water in the father's boat, and the little fellow was amusing himself splashing the icy fluid on his parent. Both seemed very happy, but it did not last long. Before the father realized what was the matter a large walrus came up to the boat and pushed the child overboard.

Waage was a changed man after that and had but two ideas—to kill the enormous walrus that had been the cause of the child's death and to

others as a matter of principle. He was a most powerful man, nearly seven feet high and none but the largest ever gave him kind of a fight.

After that he devoted all his time to walrus hunting. He scorned all the common methods of the tribe, because then he could not tell that he had the particular beast he wanted, and instead went out with only his sheath knife.

He would crawl over the ice for hours until he saw one like he wanted. He would then rush straight in front of it, and with his short knife in his right hand grab one of the tusks with the left.

His strength at such times seemed to be supernatural, and unless his enemy was a monster he raised it upon its tail and looked into its eyes a moment as in expecting to see the child's face there. But that made no difference, for the next instant the knife was in the creature's throat, afterwards slashed at the creature as long as there was a quiver in its body, all the time hurling curses at its tribe. When he had spent his wrath he cut the head from the body and took it to his home where he removed the flesh and then carried it out and laid it on the child's grave.

This was his only pleasure in life, although it did him a great deal of harm. He was isolated from his people that had adopted him, and as he paid no attention to his wife she left him. But he did not mind these things and it seemed as if the only thing in the world that he cared for was buried under the walrus skulls at the back of the house.

It is more than likely that his thirst for revenge will cause his own death. It is only a matter of slip of the foot or his knife missing his mark when one of his enemies will send him to join his child.

Shenango Valley News

GREENVILLE, Penn'a.

W. H. H. DUMARS, Editor and Proprietor.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1893

A Creditable Appointment.

The appointment of Hon. James Sheakley, of this place, as Governor of Alaska, is a credit to the President, to the Territory itself, and to the country at large. Mr. Sheakley has had a large experience in the internal affairs of this far-off annex to the United States, having been a commissioner thereto under President Cleveland's previous administration, though not a paramount one by appointment, like Blount to Hawaii, however it may have been with our worthy townsman personally. From what we have heard and read of the local government of the semi-civilized natives, Mr. Sheakley must have been practically "autocrat of the breakfast table," as it were; a patriarch as well as big chief among the Indians,—general ruler, governor, supreme judge, chief director of public instruction, and head of the missionary work at that important station; and the fact that he was backed in his last appointment by the whole moral element of the Territory and of the Christian country, is certainly to his credit as a former Federal officer in the same prolific field, and likewise is an earnest of a continuance of the progressive, upright and Christian policy which he established during his former administration of the domestic affairs of the Territory.

This is one of Mr. Cleveland's few really appropriate appointments, in which "the eternal fitness of things" got the better of partisan considerations in making the selection. The fact of the matter is, our townsman is better and broader than his party, and the concession in this case is in line with that of Secretary Gresham, where merit is prefered because it is the best policy.

IF THE STORY IS TRUE

Port Townsend Leader
July 27, 1893.

Serious Charges Against Alaska's Governor.

WAS REMOVED FROM OFFICE.

While United States Commissioner at Fort Wrangel During a Former Administration—Was Charged With Malfeasance In Office.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY.

If the story told by Captain William Millmore, United States deputy marshal at Sitka, yesterday to a LEADER reporter is true, James Shakeley, recently appointed by President Cleveland governor of Alaska, will probably not be confirmed.

Millmore was deputy marshal at Fort Wrangel two years ago when Shakeley was acting United States commissioner at that point, and deputy superintendent of education under Sheldon Jackson. He had been appointed to both positions under Cleveland's first administration, and through the influence of the missionary element, was permitted to remain in office through a portion of President Harrison's term.

Lyman A. Knapp had been acting as governor for about two years, when he was petitioned by the people of Wrangel to remove Shakeley, who was charged with malfeasance in office, the specific allegation against him being that he was pocketing certain fees alleged to have belonged to the federal government. Millmore says Governor Knapp made a special trip to Wrangel to investigate the matter, and went away fully convinced the charges were true. The facts are said to have been reported to Washington with a recommendation that Commissioner Shakeley be removed. This step, so Millmore asserts, lead to the sending out from Washington City of Alexander McDougal, a special examiner of the department of justice. McDougal made a thorough investigation and is said to have heartily approved Governor Knapp's findings in the premises. Shakeley was then dropped from the federal service.

Millmore alleges it was through his efforts the investigation originated and that the facts as above set forth are on file with the department of justice at Washington. He authorizes the use of his name in connection with this story and states further that Governor Skakeley is between 80 and 82 years of age and consequently is disqualified from holding the office to which he has been appointed. Shakeley was a member of the 44th congress, having been elected as a Democrat from the state of Pennsylvania. He had most excellent recommendations for the position of governor of Alaska territory. Senator Vest of Missouri being his especial political sponsor. He was one of the delegates from Alaska to the national convention which last year nominated Grover Cleveland for the presidency. He is expected to be a passenger to his official post of duty on the steamer Queen, which leaves here for the north to-morrow. Millmore states that the missionary element, headed by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, secured Shakeley's appointment as governor.

Those who know the chief executive of the northern territory in this city, say that Millmore's statement regarding the age of Governor Knapp's successor is untrue. He is alleged to be not more than 55 years old.

Captain Millmore is perfectly responsible. He has been a deputy under Marshal Orville T. Porter for years and is well known to scores of people in this city.

The Weekly Leader.

PUBLISHED BY THE

TOWNSEND LEADER COMPANY

[INCORPORATED.]

J. WILL LYSONS, N. W. O'REAR, } Managers

THREE TIMES THE CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

THE STORY WAS NOT TRUE

Aug 10. 1893.

Billy Millmore's Yarn on Gov. Shakely.

ALASKA MEN DENOUNCE IT.

John C. Callbreath Says James Shakely Is In the Vigor of His Intellectual Powers and One of the Best Men Ever In Alaska.

Some time since the LEADER gave space to a story told by "Captain" William Millmore of Sitka, about James Shakely, recently appointed governor of Alaska, who will go north on the next steamer. Millmore was in Port Townsend on his way home from California, where he went with United States Marshal Porter in charge of a number of Alaskan convicts sent to San Quentin.

But it seems that Millmore's story regarding Governor Shakely is full of holes. At least a number of responsible citizens of Alaska have so stated, and it appears that Millmore and Shakely had some trouble when the latter was a commissioner of the territory. Millmore was at that time a deputy marshal and some of his fees were not allowed by that commissioner. He was also accused of arresting persons without cause.

Among those who came to the defense of Governor Shakely is John C. Callbreath, of the firm of Callbreath & Cook, Wrangel. Mr. Callbreath is one of the most responsible business men of Alaska. He was in Port Townsend last Friday, but was at that time quite sick and did

not care to talk. He said to a LEADER reporter, however, that Shakely was not over 60 years of age and in the vigor of his intellectual powers. After reaching Victoria on his way to Alaska, Mr. Callbreath wrote the following letter to the LEADER:

TO THE EDITOR: My attention having been called to an article in your paper of July 21st, in regard to the appointment of Hon. James Shakely to be governor of Alaska, I deem it my duty as a citizen of that district and a long resident of Fort Wrangel, to give an emphatic denial to every charge contained in Billy Millmore's statement (I never before heard him called Captain) reflecting on Governor Shakely's good name or competency for the position to which he has been appointed. It is a needless waste of paper to go through in detail and deny the slanderous accusations made by this creature against Governor Shakely. No man ever left Alaska with a fairer name; none ever has nor ever will return and receive a more hearty welcome.

That Governor Shakely was endorsed by the distinguished gentlemen named in Millmore's letter is doubtless true, and the only truth regarding Governor Shakeley in the entire slanderous publication. Yours Truly,

JOHN C. CALLBREATH.

William Millmore, the United States deputy marshal who made the allegations affecting the official integrity of Governor James Shakely of the territory of Alaska, appears to have had a very selfish motive in view. The new governor is vouched for by authorities which are of the best. Millmore's story was originally printed with a great deal of reservation. His reputation for truth and veracity had, however, been guaranteed as being of the best. Even the greatest newspapers are occasionally imposed upon, as witness the case of the several big dailies and the great Associated Press, which were recently taken in with the Mohican-Alexandria yarn furnished by "a discharged marine."

The Alaskan

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

AT SITKA, ALASKA, BY

C. H. Schaap, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Postoffice, Sitka, Alaska, as Second-class Mail Matter.

SATURDAY AUG. 19, 1893.

BILLY MILLMORE'S CHARGES

Billy Millmore, who likes to hear himself talk, has during the past four years that Marshal Porter has showered his favors upon him, greatly risen in his own estimation. After he had made himself "impossible" as deputy marshal at Wrangell, good fortune brought him an appointment of lamp cleaner, or some such thing, in a lighthouse, near San Francisco. However, he did not do as well as Sir Robert Porter, K. C. B., of Pinafore fame, but soon polished himself out of the job. At last returning to Sitka's hospitable shores, he was given by Marshal Porter a temporary appointment as jail guard, while the District Court was in session at Juneau, last June. Several prisoners were sentenced, at the time to serve their terms in the San Quentin jail, California. Marshal Porter bethought himself once more of Billy and sent him below as one of the guards over the prisoners. It was on his return from San Quentin that the interview took place, published in the Port Townsend *Leader* of July 21 last. When that article came to the knowledge of the Editor of this paper, he was informed by Millmore that the interview was a malicious falsification, and pointed to the fact that the article had not appeared in print until the day after his departure from Port Townsend. He hoped to be able to further explain matters after the arrival of last week's mails.

The mails have come, and all Billy has got to say now is that there is on file in the Governor's office, at this place, a petition of the people of Wrangell asking for the removal from office of Mr. Sheakley as U. S. Commissioner also a statement of himself formulating charges against the said gentleman, and that Gov. Sheakley would not like to see these matters "stirred up." As the Editor of this paper has personally known Mr. Sheakley during his entire term of office in this section the answer was that no fear was entertained to keep the matter before the public. The Juneau *Mining Record* and THE ALASKAN have both already expressed their welcome to the newly appointed Governor, and it is gratifying to us to find in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer an echo of the sentiment entertained by the majority of the people in Alaska, in the following dispatch from Port Townsend, under date of July 23d last:

"The friends of James Sheakly, the new governor of Alaska, are indignant because he was charged with malfeasance in office by a Tacoma newspaper recently, while he was a United States Commissioner at Fort Wrangel. James McCurdy, of this city, and ex-customs officer of Alaska, and the officers on the steamship Queen deny the truthfullness of the reports. They aver that ex-Deputy Marshal William Millmore, who was quoted as making the charges against Sheakly, was dismissed from the government service by United States Marshal Porter, upon the recommendation of Judge Sheakly, for having attempted to impose upon his (Sheakly's) court, and Millmore, it is said, has retaliated by attacking Sheakly's official character. Although Sheakly was not the choice of the people of Alaska for governor, yet it is claimed that his judicial administration was far above reproach."

WESTERN AND ARCTIC NOTES.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Bear, conveying Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Agent of the Government for the purchase of tame reindeer in Siberia, struck heavy field ice on the 15th of June in the neighborhood of St Mathew island, Bering Sea. From that time forward heavy ice was encountered almost daily.

In January last, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lopp, of the Mission Station at Cape Prince of Wales, made a dog sledge journey of over 500 miles to Point Hope (North of the Artic Circle) and return.

In May a child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Lopp at Cape Prince of Wales. This is the first white child ever born on Bering Straits.

The A. C. Co's Steamer Arctic brought down from the Yukon River from "40 Mile Creek" $60.000 worth of gold dust, and a larger quantity of furs than has been secured for several years past.

Owing to the prosperity of the miners, the A. C. Co. are sending to the trading posts on the Yukon three times the usual amount of supplies and trade goods.

The North American Transportation Co. is also sending in a large quantity of supplies.

The schools in the Artic and upon the Yukon River were found by Dr. Jackson to be in a flourishing condition.

The Swedish Evangelical Mission Union is establishing a new station on Golovin Bay, at the northern end of Bering Sea.

Rev. John W. Chapman, Episcopal Missionary at Anvik, Yukon River, is en route to visit his friends in Vermont. Rumor has it that he will return next season with a wife.

Rev. and Mrs. G. C. Wallis, Church of England Missionaries, at Rampart House, Porcupine River, are en route to England on account of the lady's health. Mr. Wallis has spent 7 years in that frozen region where the thermometer will register a degree of cold 65° below zero for two weeks at a time.

The Alaska Commercial Co.'s Str. Bertha on her trip from San Francisco to the North, in June last, brought up a large company of missionaries.

Mrs. J. H. Killbuck, child and two Eskimo boys (who had been in school at Carlisle, Penna.) were returning to their home on the Kuskokwim River.

Miss P. C. King (a trained nurse), of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. B Helmick of Michigan, were new comers destined for the Moravian Mission on the Kuskokwim river.

Mr. Helmick expected to erect and run the Mission steam sawmill.

Miss Sussan Mellet, a bright witty lady from Galway Co., Ireland, was on her way to join the Church of England Mission at "40 mile creek."

Under the Arctic Sun.

Alaska, Our Great Northern Domain, and a Little About Its People.

WHEN the question of the purchase of Alaska was being considered by Congress in 1867, a certain Senator, in a speech opposing the purchase, is said to have remarked that Alaska contains

Only size and snow
And dirty Eskimo.

That Senator would certainly have been very much surprised if he could have seen the report on Alaska compiled by the Census Bureau in 1890. This report is a very interesting one, giving, as it does, a graphic picture of our great northern domain, with its wonderful natural scenery and resources.

In 1792 what is now Alaska has a population of about 6,000. In 1860 there were 10,000 inhabitants; in 1890, 32,052. The material resources are greater than we would expect from a land so far north. The value of fur seal skins shipped from Alaska and sold in the London markets since the territory came into the possession of the United States is given as nearly $33,000,000. From 1884 to 1890 the product of the salmon canneries was valued at $7,000,000. The largest cannery in the world is at Karluk, Alaska, and over 3,000,000 salmon were caught there in 1890. The whale fisheries yield over $1,000,000 worth of products annually. Over $4,000,000 worth of the precious metals have been exported from Alaska up to the present time, and the annual production of gold is worth over $700,000.

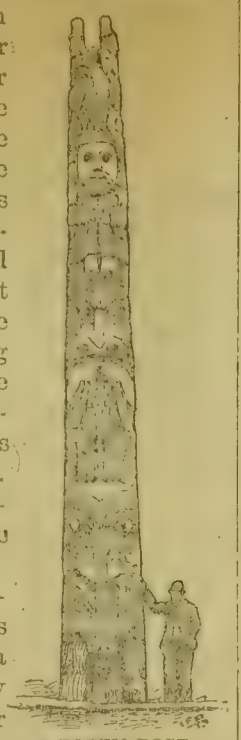
But by far the most interesting portion of the report is that which describes the people, their mode of life, manners and customs.

Alaska is divided into six districts, the seventh or Arctic, division being inhabited almost exclusively by native Eskimo. These natives have some very curious ways and habits.

Courtship is a matter very easily arranged. The suitor usually first makes his wishes known by presenting the maid of his choice with dainty morsels of food, clothing of all descriptions and furs. He then threatens her parents with all sorts of things until they consent to the match. He generally gains his bride, and then his household is complete. From this time on he takes life easy. He goes out hunting or loafs around the hut, while the wife becomes the slave and does all the hard work. She sews, cooks, helps paddle the canoes, feeds and tends the sled dogs and performs other menial offices.

But, despite their hardships, the Eskimo women, and the men too, are very cheerful in disposition and exceedingly kind-hearted. They are, however, great drunkards. Intemperance is one of their greatest curses.

They are very superstitious, and are profound believers in ghosts and magic. Their shamans or doctors, which they call onutkoots, are greater humbugs than even the Western Indian "medicine men." For the least sickness or ailment one or more of these shamans are called upon to drive away the evil spirits or devils that are supposed to have located themselves in that part of the body where the pain lies. In treating a patient, only the members of the household and invited guests are in the home or tent. White men are not regarded with favor as spectators.



A TOTEM POST.

The hut being darkened, the shaman enters with a slow step and a solemn face. Desultory conversation ensues for a while, and then, assuming a grave and portentous air, he produces a drum made of walrus or hair-seal bladder stretched over a hoop. With a thin, flat stick he strikes the drum, producing a doleful sound, and amid the noise he commands and exhorts the evil spirit to come out. The performance is usually inaugurated with mournful sounds; but as the shaman proceeds, he is encouraged by the approval of the audience, who make responses to the incantation, such as "Go ahead," "Yes, that's so," and queries as to the location of the devil. Gradually he warms up, his utterances become thick and quick, and the symptoms that are supposed to be essential to the driving out of the spirits now appear. The shaman rolls his eyes, his tongue protruding and body quivering, and his whole frame seems to be in a hysterical and highly nervous condition. Many of these impostors at this juncture cover their heads with a coat of seal gut, shaking it to and fro, and under its cover emit ventriloquial sounds, such as the quacking of a duck, barking of a dog, blowing of a whale, and other nondescript noises. He breathes upon or touches the parts where pain is supposed to be located, drawing his hands from the body upward and downward, as if to drag the pain away. Ventriloquism is again brought into play, and a conversation with replies ensues between the shaman and the evil spirits. With a whoop and a jump, the "doctor" finally declares that the devil has left the patient, and then sinks to the ground exhausted. There is a great amount of exaltation and peculiar hysterical conditions visible during these performances, and the shaman, after an extended seance, exhibits all the symptoms of a faint or an epileptic fit.



A TYPICAL FAMILY OF ESKIMO OR INNUITS. (EATERS OF RAW FLESH).

After the whaling season is over—that is, in June and July—all the natives, men, women and children, indulge in outdoor games, football, wrestling, dancing. In summer the young girls amuse themselves by tossing rounded sandstones in the air, two or three being kept in motion at once. In winter the boys kick a ball on the smooth ice, a pastime resembling our football, while the girls toss with their feet a small, rounded piece of ice, keeping it from falling for hours. The girls also play a sort of blind man's buff. These games call for considerable activity, and, bundled up thickly in furs as the young people are, they are a laughable sight when at play.

They have curious names, some of them not unpleasant to the ear. Here are some favorite masculine (Indian) names: Tach-ah-rak, meaning "A knot in wood;" Metig-i-lach, "To spring back when bent;" Kagoo-rach, "A hammer;" Kah-le-ak, "A chief or protector;" Tipoo-chak, "White fish." Women and girls have such names as May-yook, "To ascend;" See-woo-ak, "Mountain with trees;" Kig-wha-look, "Muskrat;" Kyoothlik, "Blackfish;" Now-nak, "The Northern Thistle." Every one has a different name, and there are no surnames.

The native population of central and southern Alaska is chiefly Indian. These Indians are generally intelligent, and all possess a remarkable talent for wood carving. One tribe, the Haidas, is especially clever at this. In this tribe the totem, or particular animal or bird which is the peculiar deity of the different clans or families, is represented by hideously carved high posts set up in front of the huts. In many cases the entrance to the house is through the mouth of some monstrous creature carved on these posts, which are objects of great veneration. The illustration shows the comparative height of these totem posts.

Christian Guardian

(October 25, 1893.

Another portion of the heathen world, as yet inaccessible to missions, is that occupied by the pagan Eskimos of Northeastern Siberia. Sheldon Jackson says that any attempt of any missionary society to work among them would be immediately stopped by the Russian Government and the missionaries driven out, and that the only way to reach them is by mission labors among our own North American Eskimos, who go freely to the Asiatic mainland. This is one of the reasons why mission work should be prosecuted efficiently in Alaska.

The Seattle Telegraph
APRIL 26, 1894.

ALASKA'S BROWN GRIZZLIES

The Bear Is a Powerful and Dangerous Brute.

A Northern Cousin That Defies the Rifle—Pathmakers of the Territory—A Quarry Worth Any Hunter's Pursuit—A Personal Encounter.

One whose extensive observation entitles his words to have considerable weight is J. C. Cantwell. He says that instinctive love of danger which leads men to take journeys to the uttermost parts of the earth in search of big game, together with the invention of the magazine rifle, has caused almost all of the larger wild animals to become so scarce or so shy that there are not many places left where sportsmen can go with a reasonable hope of success. Even the musk ox, which once abounded all over the northern parts of this continent, has been so persistently hunted that it has been driven for shelter into the most inaccessible regions of the frozen zone. Even here hunters sometimes follow it and endure the utmost hardships simply to be able to say that they have "shot a musk ox."

During 1884 I met an English gentleman of leisure at St. Michaels, at the mouth of the Yukon river, Alaska, who had made the journey overland from Montreal with only one white companion, and had been nearly 18 months doing it, for no other purpose than to shoot a musk ox. I believe he shot less than half a dozen on the trip, and had been reduced on several occasions almost to starvation, but was perfectly satisfied to return home to England and remain until the fever for sport again asserted itself.

Among the big animals which sportsmen see getting scarcer every year and harder to find in their native wilds is the grizzly bear. Before the advent of the hunter armed with the modern magazine gun caused this animal to grow timid and more wary in his raids, it is safe to say that no animal on earth was more courageous and fierce than the grizzly. In the early days of California this powerful brute resisted fiercely the invasion of his domain. One cannot help regretting that his days are numbered. A few years ago the grizzly liked nothing better than a fair, square, stand-up fight with man or beast, but today he has learned that the man has a weapon which is too much for ursine process, and he has degenerated into a cunning robber of neglected cattle or stray sheep, and will not fight unless cornered or wounded. The hunter, eager to try his nerve, must now look further than the grizzly's home for sport, and to such who have time enough to make the journey, I would recommend a trip to any part of Western Alaska, between Sitka and Oonalaska island, and can assure them that they will easily find plenty of sport, hunting the brown bear which infest that region.

The northern side of the Kenai peninsula, bordering the shores of Cook's inlet, Kodiak island and the Alaskan peninsula as far westward as Unimak island, is the habitat of the Alaskan brown bear (ursus Richardsonii), a huge, shaggy animal, varying in length from six to twelve feet and weighing from 800 to 1500 pounds. This bear possesses all the courage and fierceness of his southern cousin, the grizzly, and he has been hunted so little as yet that he is absolutely fearless of man and is an exceedingly dangerous adversary. The island of Kodiak, being more settled than the other localities mentioned, is less favorable as a hunting ground for the sportsman than the wilder regions adjacent. This is especially true of the eastern and wooded end of the island. On the west the country is more open, and on that account seems to be preferred by the bear. There is still good sport to be had in certain localities hereabout, and native guides can always be obtained at the villages situated on the shores of the bays or on the banks of the salmon streams in this vicinity.

Being an expert fisher, the bear frequents, during the salmon season, all the rivers emptying into Bering sea and the North Pacific and their tributaries as far as the fish go. After the salmon run is over the animal retreats into the recesses of the hills, where berries and small game are plentiful.

The brown bear is the great road maker of this part of Alaska. Not only are the banks of the streams trodden into good trails by the huge, lumbering brutes, but the swampy plains are crossed in every direction by paths leading to the hills. The traveler will do well to follow them in his journeying across the country, as they invariably lead to the best fording places of streams and form the easiest routes to the hills.

The northern limit of the brown bear's habitat is, as yet, undetermined, but I have seen them in the interior as far as latitude 67 degrees, and they probably range still further.

My first encounter with one of these animals was a startling experience for me, and, I have always thought, equally so for the bear. We had been working up against the strong current of the Koowak river all day, and toward nightfall pitched our tent at the base of a high bluff forming the right bank of the stream. While supper was being prepared I climbed the bluff to get a look at the country, and was walking leisurely along with my gun carelessly held in my left hand. The top of the bluff was densely covered almost to the edge with spruces and alders, and the undergrowth was so thick that it was impossible to see more than a few feet through it. Ahead of me a cluster of rocks offered a temporary place to sit down and enjoy the view, and I made for it. Just as I reached the nearest rock a tremendous shaggy animal rose apparently from under my feet, and I immediately recognized in him the brown bear, of whose fierceness the natives had been telling me for weeks.

My first instinct was to shoot, and I probably would have done so had my gun been in my right hand, but the first motion I made the bear reared on his haunches and was so formidable-looking that I concluded to wait and see what he intended doing. After a moment's hesitation, during which he turned his head from side to side and licked his chops in a most suggestive fashion, he dropped on all fours, and with wonderful quickness turned and sprang out of sight in the dense undergrowth.

When I returned to camp and related my experience Tah-tah-rok, my native guide, assured me that the bear must have recently concluded a heavy meal, as otherwise he would have most certainly attacked me.

The mainland of Alaska adjacent to the island of Unga is full of brown bear, and, although somewhat smaller than those found on the west side of Cook's inlet, they are sufficiently fierce and aggressive. Some officers from one of the vessels of the Bering sea fleet went ashore at Herendeen bay during the summer of 1891 on a deer hunt, and one of the party saw a bear about 100 yards distant eating berries. Without a thought of the consequences he raised his gun and fired at the animal. The shot went wide of the mark, but at the report of the gun the bear started for the hunter on the read run. His charge was met by a shower of bullets from the officer's repeater, but although badly wounded the infuriated brute did not hesitate an instant, but rushed straight at his enemy. When within about 10 feet of the hunter the bear rose on his haunches and prepared to close. Blood was pouring in streams down his body. One bullet had shattered his upper jaw, but he was still so full of fight that the outcome of the struggle would have been extremely doubtful had not another of the party arrived and ended the fight by shooting the brute through the brain. An examination of the bear's body showed that it had been struck six times. Three of the shots were in parts of the body ordinarily considered vital, and would doubtless have ultimately caused death; but the vitality of these animals is almost incredible, instances having been cited of their running over a hundred yards after being shot through the heart.

One of the best places in Alaska to find the brown bear is in the vicinity of Portage bay, ten or twelve miles across Unga strait from Sand Point. At the latter place a hotel has recently been erected where visiting sportsmen can be assured of comfortable quarters. The ptarmigan shooting is excellent on these islands, and deer is plentiful, if that kind of sport is more desirable. The bear-hunter, however will not have any cause for complaint on account of scarcity of his particular variety of game. Last summer while I was at Sand Point two hunters came in after an absence of little over a month in the vicinity of Portage bay and reported having killed 33 bears. One day alone they killed seven. In order to show that they were not spinning hunters' yarns they brought the skins with them and sold them at the trading point at Sand Point.

In dealing with the Alaskan brown bear a hunter should never go alone. A companion is almost as essential as a gun. If possible a man well acquainted with the peculiar habits of this animal should be engaged to act as guide. Good bear dogs would be of great assistance, but would have to be brought into the country by the hunter, as there are very few dogs here. There are no trees as far west as Portage bay, and the hunter must be exceedingly careful how he enters the heavy thickets which cover the river bottoms, as the bears favor this kind of ground, and if aroused or wounded will unhesitatingly attack.

During the summer of 1891 two prospectors were looking for coal lands near Port Moller, and about a mile from the shore they came upon an immense brown bear engaged in catching salmon from a small stream. One of the prospectors immediately opened fire and evidently wounded the brute badly. But it got out of sight in the thick brush. Being anxious to secure the skin the two men started to follow the wounded animal. They had not gone a dozen steps before the enraged and wounded brute turned on them, and before either could fire a shot seized one man by the leg and bit it nearly off, and then sprang on his companion and knocked him senseless with a blow of his terrible paw. Having, as he thought, finished his enemies, the bear quietly ambled off and was subsequently found dead a few hundred yards from the scene of battle.

The best season for bear hunting in this region is in June and July, when the salmon run attracts the animals from their lairs in the hills into the open country. Later in the year the dense summer growth of grasses, often as high as a man's shoulders along the banks of the streams, makes bear hunting too dangerous even for the most ardent sportsman.

Pittsburg Pa
April 7, 1894

There is gold in the extreme northern parts of Alaska, and in Siberia and Russia. Nearly every explorer reports evidences of volcanic action throughout the polar regions as far as examined, which renders the presence of gold not only possible but probable.

The cause of science is very dear to some persons, and forms a very strong incentive to spend money and take great risks, but the probability of finding gold will induce men of means, as well as tact and enterprise, to undertake a thorough exploration and development of any section of the country. If it can only be shown that there is gold in the vicinity of the North pole it will not be long until that region is overrun with enterprising men from all countries.

Rev. Axel Karlson was returning to his (Swedish Evangelical) Mission at Unalacleet, north of St. Michael. He was accompanied by Miss Malvina Johnson, of Chicago, and Mr. N. U. Hultburg, teachers.

Father Tosi and Sister Mary Joseph, of the Roman Catholic Mission upon the Yukon, were accompanied by Father Mouroe, Lay Brothers Marchisia, Bossilion and Twig, and Sisters Mary Benedict and Mary Eloise. new Missionaries.

Last fall Father Tosi purchased at auction the British Sealer Steam Sloop "Challenger." This season it was put in good repair and taken to the Yukon to assist in the work connected with the Roman Catholic Mission.

During the Spring and Summer, nearly all the priests of the Greek-Russian Church in Western Alaska have exchanged parishes.

The new orphanage building, erected by the Women's Home Mission Society of the Baptist Church of the United States, at Wood Island, Alaska, is completed and ready to receive children. It is in charge of Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe, of California, assisted by Miss Currant, of Boston.

The facilities offered will prove a great benefit to such orphans as may be fortunate enough to secure its advantages.

The only change among the school teachers to the westward from last year is Mrs. Caldwell of Kadiak for the school at Afognak.

MEETING OF THE ALASKAN SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY.

On Monday evening last, a numerous assembly of the Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology congregated in the parlors of Rev. Alonzo E. Austin, at the Presbyterian Mission, to meet Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., the founder of the Society, who had expressed his desire to consult with the members of the Institution in regard to the best means to further its objects. The transactions of the meeting were as follows:

At 8 o'clock, President N. R. Peckenpaugh called the meeting to order, and owing to the absence of Miss Cassia Patton, Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Schaap was elected Secretary *pro tem.*

Upon motion, the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. F. E. Frobese, member of the Executive Committee, reported the steps taken by that Committee relating to the admission fee of 25 cents now charged to visitors of the Museum.

Mrs. John G. Brady, of the Executive Committee, reported, that to date the sum of $51.55 had been received for admissions to the Museum, from which amount had been paid for printing $4.50; lock 50 cents, for attendance on days that the Museum had been open to visitors $7.50; total expenditure $12.50, leaving a net balance on hand of $39.05.

Upon motion of Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson it was resolved that the Constitution be amended to the effect that the membership of the Society be divided in Active, Honorary and Life members.

Mr. John G. Brady then moved that a lithographed Certificate of Membership be issued to all members, and that a committee of three be appointed by the President to select a design for such a certificate, to report at a future meeting. To this motion Rev. Dr. Jackson offered the amendment "and that the president be added to the Committee".

The President having vacated the Chair the motion, as amended, was put before the meeting by the Secretary, and adopted by a unanimous vote.

A free discussion then took place in which suggestions were offered as to the design of the Certificate of Membership.

The President proposed that the design be flanked on each side by a representation of a totem pole.

Mr. John G. Brady suggested that the back ground of the Certificate be formed by a Chilcat dance blanket.

Mr. Wm. Millmore submitted the proposition that a border surround the Certificate composed of different kinds of canoes, native arms for the chase, and heads of animals, found in Alaska.

The President having resumed the Chair, the meeting was called to order.

Upon motion of Mr. Wm. Millmore, it was resolved that the following dues for membership be established: For Active Members $1 per year, for Honorary Membership $5 in full, and Life Membership $10 in full.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson subsequently moved that a competent person be employed by the Executive Committee to clean and preserve the collection of furs in the Museum, and that the Committee be authorized to purchase 10 lbs of camphorated tar for that purpose. Carried.

The aforesaid gentleman then announced to the meeting his intention of presenting the Society with a fire proof building, in view of the many artcles of considerable value, now on hand of which several could not possibly be duplicated. It was a matter of great satisfaction to him, that through his efforts, and the enthusiastic assistance of the teachers all over the Territory, the Society was now in possession of representative collections gathered upon the Yukon River, at Point Barrow, Point Hope, Cape Prince of Wales, Unalakleet, the Siberian coast, on the borders of the Kuskokwim and the Nushagak rivers, at Yakutat, and a few specimens which had been collected at Kadiak.

The proposed building having been explained, the speaker moved, that Messrs. Peckinpaugh, Brady, and Frobese be appointed a Committee on the new building. Carried.

The President then announced that in compliance with the resolution passed this evening, he appointed Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Waite and Dr. Jackson as the Committee on Design of the Certificate of Membership, besides himself.

The President in a graceful speech paid tribute to the untiring efforts and live interest, devoted by Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson to the growth and prosperity of the Society, and upon motion of Rev. A. E. Austin, the meeting tendered a vote of thanks to Rev. Dr Sheldon Jackson, in thankful appreciation of all he has done and still is doing for the Society.

Upon motion, the President adjourned the meeting, to convene on Tuesday evening next., the 22d inst., at the same place.

Christian H. Schaap,
Secretary Pro tem.

FROM WESTERN SHORES.

At the departure of the Crescent City from Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, on July 29th, the following vessels were in port at that place: H. B.M. S. Champion, U. S. S. Rush, Corwin, and Ranger American bark John A. Briggs, Whaling ship James Arnold (Am.), Whaling brig Blakely (Am.), barks Stamboul, California, and Mars. At Unalaska S. S Dora and Schooner Hunter.

On July 26th, under glorious weather Chief Engineer Harvey Thompson, of the Crescent City, accompanied by his amiable wife made the ascent of Tingle Hill, 1750 feet high, overlooking Dutch Harbor, and during their climb met with 11 tame reindeer, among which were two young ones. The full-grown deer encountered had been imported by Dr. Sheldon Jackson from the Siberian Coast two years ago, on the Revenue Steamer Bear.

The whaler Belvedere, which in June last came into Dutch Harbor from the North to repair her damages sustained by being nipped in the ice, had left for the northward once more when the Crescent City arrived at that place on July 23d last.

Ever since THE ALASKAN gave Gov. Lyman E. Knapp its valedictory he has been rushing into print "head down and tail up." and flings mud at every one whom he thinks does no admire him. The Governor is sadly mistaken if he thinks innuendoes and billingsgate constitute arguments in his favor.

It is reported that the Roastology Club sent down on the last steamer for either Jesse Holmes, or Charlie Kelly to come up on the next mail steamer. They claim they have some business for either of them.

ALASKA CANNERY TROUBLE.

Indians and Whites Dispute Over Fishing Rights.

August 10, 1893.

City of Topeka Arrives From Alaska With Valuable Cargo—Important News—New Deputy Collector at Sitka.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY.

The steamer City of Topeka arrived from Alaska last evening, bringing information of an Indian outbreak in some canneries toward the westward. The trouble arose over fishing rights claimed jointly by the whites and natives. The United States man-of-war Pinta was to have left Sitka for the scene of disturbance after the Topeka came down.

Among the steamer's cargo was $71,000 in treasure, 1082 half barrels and 15 barrels of salmon, and 450 barrels of oil.

The steam schooner Warlock, flying the British flag, in command of Captain Ridderbyeke, a desperate and notorious seal pirate, has left Sitka, where she recently fitted out, upon a cruise which has set the United States Bering sea patrol to thinking. The cutter Rush, in charge of Captain Hooper, has been sent in pursuit of the suspected vessel.

The schooners Alexandria I and St. Paul have arrived at Sitka. The former, when seized, had twelve skins, of which nine were sea otter, also twelve Winchester rifles and nine shot guns. The St. Paul had fourteen skins, of which six were sea otter. Her armament consisted of fourteen Winchesters and nine shot guns. The cases of these two vessels have been set for hearing before the United States district court of Alaska on September 15th.

R. D. Hundy of Sitka has been appointed deputy collector at Ounalaska.

ALASKA FOR A SPORTSMAN.

Salt Lake Tribune

July 27. 1893.

Stanley's Companion, E. J. Glave, Describes Chilcat Hunting Grounds.

HOW TO GET THERE; WHAT TO CARRY.

Interesting Relics of a Strange People Who Fought and Hunted in the Old Days—Native Carving Is Ingenious but Hideous—Life in the North.

[Copyright, 1893.]

Alaska, although so distant, commands a host of summer visitors from many lands. During each month, from May until October, three large steamers, crowded with passengers, leave Puget Sound for the north.

In amidst a labyrinth of islands, fringing the coast line of Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and Alaska, a sheltered passage threads its way for 1000 miles, and in the stormiest weather the vessel navigates these inland seas in safety. Wild and magnificent scenery flanks the channel everywhere; glistening heights, buried in never-melting snows, tower 10,000 feet in the air; and monster ice fields, moving slowly from an inland couch and crunching before them hills that bar their progress, stand on the ocean's shore at last in massive walls of ice 100 feet in height with miles of front.

During the summer time, in climate almost tropical, the visitor enjoys, from the ship's deck in comfort and safety, a panorama of gorgeous landscape. Picture dissolves into picture, as the moving steamer changes the view at every



Alaska Mosquitoes.

turn. At times she speeds across deep, wide bays, then plunges her way through serpentine canals, banked on each side by steep hills, richly draped to the water-line with somber evergreens.

Indian settlements, mining camps and trading posts are visited en route, but the steamer makes but brief stoppages, affording only a hasty glance of the people and the land.

Pyramid Harbor, at the mouth of the Chilcat river, on the southeast coast of Alaska is the furthest point reached by these steamers, and the whole distance, from Puget sound, is covered in six days, and without the discomforts and risks of open sea cruising. The Chilcat river, heading from island glaciers and widening amongst rugged highlands to the ocean, presents to the enthusiastic traveler, sportsman or student a field of wonderful interest.

To any one anxious for a few weeks' sport in a wild country I should recommend a trip into the interior of Alaska up the Chilcat river.

Outfit, in proportion to the time of proposed stay in the land, should be obtained in one of the cities on Puget Sound, and when arranging this equipment be generous in your supply of provisions, for the appetite in that climate doubles its ordinary demand. Moreover, the men you may employ are fed at your expense; a single hunter would certainly require two Indians and possibly a white man as cook and general camp manager. The latter could be hired at Juneau or Pyramid Harbor for $45 a month. The most serviceable stores are flour, corn meal, rice, dried fruits, beans, peas and bacon. These should be packed in cotton sacks waterproofed by soaking in boiled oil. The remainder of your outfit would consist of a small A tent, sleeping bag, rifle 45.90 Winchester Express with solid hardened balls, revolver, hunting-knives, rods, tackle for trout, cooking utensils, axes, a few dozen feet of stout rope for hauling canoe and long rubber boots. The country itself will furnish but little aid to your living except that you can have an abundance of salmon when they start to run. Though the days are warm in summer time, the nights are cold, so it is essential to be provided with stout clothing, and mosquito netting is absolutely necessary in this land where the pest exists in large quantities and is more fierce than in the swamps of Central Africa.

At present at Pyramid Harbor there is a small colony of white men, fishers and those engaged in the salmon canneries.

I have always found these gentlemen exceedingly hospitable and anxious to aid a traveler by proffering such advice as their experience of the land suggested, and upon disembarking at this point you can appeal to them without hesitation. Messrs. Dalton, Perrin and Lindsay especially should be sought out and consulted, and their ideas carefully heeded with regard to the employment of Indians and the best hunting grounds to visit.

Nearly all your inland traveling can be accomplished by canoe, which you can obtain on the coast. When hiring your Indians have every item of the transaction duly witnessed by white men, make a contract for the length of time you intend spending in the interior, with the condition thoroughly understood that should the Indian leave before the term of service agreed upon is expired he shall forfeit his pay. This will protect you against the constant annoyance of being deserted by the copper-colored individuals, who, after a few days' hard work, crave for the laziness of their own village life, return home and leave their white employer stranded in the interior. The two most reliable Indians known to me on the Chilcat river are "Charlie the Hunter" and old "Indiank." They are sturdy, capable fellows and both have journeyed with white men and are familiar with our ways.

From the trading post at the mouth of the Chilcat you can obtain what stores are needed to complete your outfit, and as your transportation is by water you have not to consider the weight or bulk. Tinned fruits, vegetables and meats will pleasantly relieve the insipid monotony of a daily bean and bacon "menu." If spirituous liquors are carried care must be taken to keep them out of reach of your Indians, who, if they know of your alcoholic possession, will conjure up some ailment demanding an instantaneous treatment of such stimulant; in fact, so strong is their craving for strong drink that they will imbibe Florida water, Jamaica ginger and Perry's pain killer till they reel in a drunken frenzy.

From Pyramid Harbor after sailing, paddling and hauling your canoe for twenty miles you reach one of the most interesting native settlements in Alaska, Klokwan, the village of the old-time Chilcat buccaneers.

A couple of days spent at this place will well repay the delay. There are about a score of dwellings in all, low structures built and roofed with heavy planking, with an immense aperture for the escape of smoke from the fires burning constantly inside. Racks and shelves sag with a grimy assortment of property, half-cured bear meat, deer and sheep skins, dried salmon, fresh caught fish, firearms, moccasins, etc., are piled together in heaps none too fresh of aroma. Amongst these dwellings are a few much larger than the others, which are now vacant. These were the habitations of the chieftains, long since dead, who ruled the land with despotic and cruel sway, condemned to death the disobedient slave and tortured their captives for public pantomime. In those early days wars and hand to hand combats were daily happenings, and festivals of eating, drinking and dancing were conducted with barbarous pomp. To-day the nation is not of sufficient size to people the houses, and no longer is any interest felt in the boisterous ceremonies of their ancestors. In these old huts, fast crumbling with decay, large, strongly-carved chests hold a curious collection of wooden fighting masks, cleverly plaited bonnets used for grotesque dancing, thick hide jackets for duel by knife, and old trays and baskets. The Indians, of course, have no written language, but in olden times they endeavored to record events of tribal interest by carving figures suggestive of important happenings, and many of the larger dwellings still contain pillars and tablets chiseled into

weird shapes suggesting to the imagination of the simple white man that the sculptor had thus exemplified his nightmare in wood. Carvings there actually chronicle marriages, deaths, and contests with man and beast, which modern Indians cannot truthfully interpret.

Sixty years ago the whole crew of a Russian ship was massacred by the Chilcat buccaneers, and a cannon taken by the Indians at the time still guards the entrance to old Klenta Koosh's hut.

That hostility no longer exists, and the natives are now friendly disposed towards the whites.

Within a mile of Klokwan village the Kleeheence river, flowing from the west, pours into the Chilcat river, and one day's journey up this stream will bring you to one of the finest bear countries in the world. Steep hills drop to the valley on both sides, and the slopes are clothed with herbs and berry patches, palatable to bears, black, brown and cinnamon. These animals grow to an enormous size and they are fierce and dangerous to hunt. Each year Indian hunters are killed by bears which the former have only succeeded in wounding.

The best way to hunt the bears is to keep up a careful watch with field glasses on the hillsides and in the valleys, and then noting the direction of your game's traveling, hastily form a circuit and head him off. Very often the animal will be busily employed sitting on his haunches and dragging up bushes with his paws so as to get to the dainty roots. In this case you have a good opportunity to approach unobserved, and if he should be facing you, you can fire to the heart through the breast. Sometime in the early spring the heat of the sun and their own warm coats prompt them to seek a colder temperature, and they will scoop out a pit in a snow drift, in which they lie lazily sprawling.

A friend of mine saw at one time eight bears within a mile of each other dotted about the hills on the banks of the Kleeheence. It is said that they will sometimes weigh 1700 pounds; this I can easily believe. I myself saw a skin twelve feet in length, and upon one occasion when riding through a willow choked valley in the interior, where the brushes just reached to my shoulder as I sat on horseback, a big cinnamon bear standing about fifty yards from me showed head and shoulders above the willows. I should advise the hunter always to use the most powerful gun he could obtain; such as are used in killing elephants and hippopotami would be serviceable weapons.

Upon returning down the Kleeheence to the mouth and proceeding in your canoe up the main stream of the Chilcat two days you reach a good hunting field for mountain goats and if you care to undertake an overland march of two days more you can depend upon seeing herds of the graceful ibex.

The months of June and July are most desirable for hunting. All the animals are in good condition both as regards pelt and flesh.

There is a small river flowing into the Chilcat on the western bank. About Pyramid Harbor both goats and bears can be obtained by persistent hunting. Farther in the interior they are more plentiful.

Good specimens of skins and heads of bears, mountain sheep and goats would well repay the hunters' few weeks trip. Bears are fierce combatants and the man who successfully tackles a monster cinnamon needs no worthier evidence of his pluck.

And the mountain sheep and goats, browsing watchfully on the most inaccessible heights close to the snow line, demand of the hunter many a mile of perilous climbing before he carries away their horns as trophies of the chase. In early summer many of the small mountain streams are plentifully stocked with trout, and toward the latter part of June the Chilcat is teeming with delicious salmon.

In the early spring and late fall ducks and geese flock to the lowly flats through which the Chilcat flows, and ptarmigan and grouse, although not abundant, can always be found on the mountain slopes.

The air is so dry and pure in this land that the Indians cure their meat and fish by simply hanging it in the sun to dry.

Picturesque camping places with cool spring water and plenty of firewood can always be found. The summer climate is almost tropical, and the mountain scenery equal to any in the world.

E. J. GLAVE.

Post Intelligencer
Seattle Aug 5 1893.

There will be two exhibitions a day of the Arctic Alaska Eskimos at Leschi park, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, from 2 to 6 p. m. and from 7:30 to 8:30 p. m.

Bering Sea Cutters Ready for Service.

Capt. Shephard, of the Revenue Marine Service, has had the revenue cutters Bear, Rush and Corwin, now at San Francisco, thoroughly repaired, ready for service in Alaskan waters and Bering Sea. It is expected that the Bear will leave for Bering Sea and the Seal Islands early in April, the Rush and Corwin following in May.

Washington D.C.
16 Post Aug 6. 1893

WITCH DOCTORS IN ALASKA

A Curiosity of Superstition Among the Native Tribes.

DREAD OF THE SHAMAN

Civilization Causing It to Disappear Rapidly—One of the Wonderful Beings Who Confessed that He Was a Fakir Pure and Simple—How They Are Dreaded.

SHAMANISM and the power of the Shaman or witch doctor among the native tribes of Alaska are fast disappearing before the advance of civilization. Except in remote localities, where the influence of Christian missionaries has not yet penetrated, the native has learned to believe more in the efficacy of the white man's medicine in case of sickness than in the old-fashioned incantations and ceremonial performances of the Shaman, writes a correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle. But there are still out-of-the-way places where nearly all sickness is regarded as the result of witchcraft, and the cure is through exorcism of the evil spirits by the witch doctors. Probably nowhere in the Territory was this belief more firmly grounded and the evil power of the Shamans more difficult to overcome than among the tribes living in Southeast Alaska.

The ceremonial feasts, superstitions, and tribal organization of the Haides, Tsimshian, and Thlinkit natives, whose villages are scattered along the island-girt shore of Alaska, from Queen Charlotte's Sound to Yakutat Bay, bear such a strong resemblance to those of the Indians of the mainland farther south that it is almost certain that they belong to the same race and are entirely distinct from the Esquimaux or Aleuts who inhabit the country farther north.

The belief in witchcraft and the power of certain individuals to cast out evil spirits, so prevalent among the Indians of the plains, was until very recently a marked characteristic of the Alaskan native, and has only been destroyed by the persistent and, in some cases, rather summary action of the whites. During the year 1885 Gov. Swinford, on one of his official visits of inspection, touched at the native village of Augoon, near Sitka, where he found the population in a state of terrorism, caused by the actions of a Shaman, who had accused certain members of the community of having bewitched one of his patients and so caused his death.

DISSIPATED THE CHARM.

The accused persons, fully believing the Shaman was right, were on the point of committing suicide as an atonement for their crime, when the opportune arrival of the governor put a stop to the proceedings. An investigation was held, and in order to show the natives that the power of the Shaman was mythical, and to punish him for his action, it was determined to have his head shorn of the big matted locks which are the distinguishing mark of supernatural power. In spite of the warning that the Shaman's evil spirits would strike any one dead who should attempt this act of desecration, the governor proceeded to do his duty in the presence of the entire village, and in this way destroyed forever the influence of the impostor in this locality at least.

How the Shaman acquires his supposed power is difficult to ascertain. Some rare natural phenomenon happening at the time of his birth, such as an eclipse of the sun or an earthquake, might be construed by the simple natives as an indication from the Great Spirit that a being of more than usual importance was entering the world, or when during later years the child should develop some peculiarity distinctly marking him as different from the ordinary type, the probabilities are that the future Shaman would begin to act in accordance with his manifest destiny. It is not an easy position to fill by any means, as many of his days are spent in seclusion, in fasting, and in communion with the spirits, far away from his fellows. It was my good fortune to be thrown in contact with several Shamans while exploring a portion of Alaska never before visited by white men, and, while I am sure some of them implicitly believed in their supernatural powers, others I am equally confident were simply gifted with a superior amount of intelligence and knew how to use it to the best of advantage.

My guide and interpreter, a bright young half-breed who was perfectly familiar with the peculiar belief of the natives, advised me to always cultivate the Shaman wherever we communicated with a native village, and never to laugh at his performances if we desired to get any assistance, and I found the advice was very good. On one occasion, after toiling up against the rapid current of an icy stream one day, alternately paddling and dragging our boat through the rapids, we came to a fishing village situated on a sandy bar in the middle of the stream, and concluded to camp. For miles along the river banks the trees and dense undergrowth grew down to the water's edge and made the labor of pitching a tent most laborious, but on the level beach of the sandbar it was the work of only a few moments.

We were soon surrounded by a group of the natives, and in the outskirts of the crowd I recognized the Shaman, who evidently did not relish our visit half as much as the other natives. I sent Tah-tah-rok to him with a present of tobacco, but it was declined, and when our guide returned he brought word that the Shaman was telling the people that if we started a fire on the beach it would kill all the fish in the river and they would all starve. We sent word in return that we had no intention of starting a fire on the beach, as we did not want to hurt the fish, and that we carried our fire locked up in our boat; would the Shaman not come and see it and drink a cup of tea with the white man, who was anxious to see him and have a talk?

CURIOSITY OVERCOMES MAGIC.

Curiosity finally overcame his dignity, and the Shaman followed Tah-tah-rok to our camp, and while the rest of the natives were kept on the beach the Shaman was allowed to go on board our boat and witness the mysterious rite of boiling water over an alcohol lamp. During the operation he sat huddled up in one end of the boat, and watched with the keenest interest every motion that was made, and finally, when the tea was ready and we sat down comfortably to drink it, he did what a real Shaman never does—he smiled on us in the most childlike manner possible, and from that moment was always ready to help us along whenever his services

were required. He confided to Tah-tah-rok that he was not a real Shaman, but the other natives thought so, and if I would only give him the alcohol stove and some of the "burning water" he would stay with the party all summer and make the natives do all our work without pay. This offer was, however, declined, and when we left on our way up stream again the last figure we saw behind us was that of the spurious doctor standing aloof from the crowd and gazing wistfully at us as we paddled away.

Our next experience with a Shaman was after the expedition had penetrated the country beyond the Coast Range of mountains and reached the famous jade mountain in Northern Alaska. We were particularly desirous of investigating this locality, as it was supposed to contain a deposit of jade, specimens of which beautiful stone have been found from time to time in possession of the Esquimaux. It would be necessary to obtain a guide who was acquainted with the exact location of the jade to accompany us, as the time at our disposal would not permit of a very extended search. How we were finally compelled to rely upon our own resources to locate the jade and our miserable failure to do so is another story, as Rudyard Kipling puts it; but it was all owing to the opposition of the Shaman, who threatened any of his people with the most horrible death if they accompanied our party on the journey to the mysterious mountain.

When we reached the Shaman's village and I saw him, I knew at once he was no common fakir, but a fanatic of the worse kind. No inducement we could offer would tempt him to visit our camp, and he insisted that we should pitch our tent on the opposite side of the river. The other natives of the village, with characteristic curiosity, would have followed us, but were called back by the Shaman and his wives, two dreadful looking old hags, who shrieked out the most direful warnings to the younger people not to go near us. Later on I sent some of the river natives of our party to the village, and attempted to open negotiations for a guide to show us the way to the jade mountain. In an hour they returned with word that the Shaman had consented to "make medicine" after the sun went down, and they would then learn if it would be possible to visit the mountain without danger. I was graciously invited to be present if I would not bring any of my magic boxes with me, and would give the Shaman some tobacco and beads for his wives.

OF THE FANATICAL ORDER.

This is how it happened. About 200 miles from the coast the meanderings of the Kawak River brought our expedition within fifteen or twenty miles of a short and very rugged range of mountains, containing three remarkably prominent peaks. For days before we reached this point the natives called our attention to these peaks, and told us that at the base of one of them was a cave whence their forefathers had obtained jade for their spear and arrow heads, but now no one ever went there except a few "witch doctors." Evil spirits dwelt there, and some dreadful calamity would happen to the ordinary mortal who dared to venture on the forbidden ground. The next day, or the day after, we would reach a village near the mountain, and here we would find a famous Shaman. If he would "make medicine and say we could go," said my dusky paddlers, then it would be all right, they would go and bring back as much green stone as the white man wanted.

Accordingly, when the sun was just disappearing below the horizon I crossed the stream and landed at the village. Near the center of the group of summer huts that of the Shaman was conspicuous on account of its size. The front flap of the tent-like covering of the tepee was drawn aside, and the Shaman was seated inside with his eyes turned toward the sinking sun. His two wives, with eyes closed, were seated one on each side of him, and strewn about him over the interior of the hut were skins of animals, articles of household economy, and several uncompleted willow fish traps. Suspended by a cord from the top of the hut the Shaman's tom-tom and a wooden rattle proclaimed his calling. He never noticed us as we landed and approached the tepee, but kept his eyes steadily fixed on the sun until it suddenly sunk from view.

The moment the sun was out of sight the flap of the tent was drawn tight and the view of the interior was suddenly shut off. The rest of the natives were seated in a semi-circle some twenty-five feet away from and facing the tepee, and our party joined them and sat down to await developments. Soon from the interior the soft tapping of the Shaman with the fleshy part of his hand on the tom-tom, and the weird chanting of his wives in unison could be heard. Gradually the noise increased in volume and voices of the singers were raised until they were apparently roused to a state of frenzy. Suddenly the flap of the tent was thrown aside and the Shaman was disclosed inside, divested of all his clothes except a small piece of cloth bound around his loins, beating his tom-tom and howling at the full extent of his lungs.

One of his wives was still seated near him with closed eyes, while the other old hag had assumed a kneeling posture, and with outstretched hands was swaying from side to side, keeping time with the barbarous chant. At the moment when the tent flap was withdrawn the woman sitting on the right of the Shaman threw a handful of inflammable tinder on the smouldering embers of a fire in front of the tepee, and a brilliant flame flashed upward, illuminating the scene and giving to it a very dramatic and startling effect.

The natives sitting near me were trembling with excitement, and even my faithful guide and ally, Tah-tah-rok, was evidently shaking in his boots. Now the Shaman paused and seemed to be asking a question of some spirit of the air. As if in answer the dark form of a raven flew out from behind the hut, and with a dismal croak disappeared in the gloom of the forest beyond. This incident was enough to startle even less intelligent people than these savages, and I was not surprised to see the effect it had on them. With one accord the crowd rose and moved away from the place, and fearing our presence might cause trouble with the natives while in their present state of excitement, our party quietly withdrew to our side of the river, leaving the Shaman howling and beating his tom-tom in triumph. The next morning we learned that so potent had been the warning received by the witch doctor that not a native could be induced at any price to guide us to the jade mountain.

The Alaska Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY BY
WALTER B. PORTER.

VOL II. Sitka S

ONE OF THE SCRIBES.

August 14. 1893

EDITOR HERALD.

I regret that I am compelled again to trespass upon your good nature, but the Sitka Mafia is again rampant and "the fool must be answered according to his folly lest he be wise in his own conceit."

It is quite in accordance with the nature of the institution that they should work in the dark and endeavor to conceal their identity under pseudonymus and fictitious styles. The Club is a band of cowards, doing coward work in a cowardly way. It ought to be clearly understood who among us is capable of such infamy, and he who discloses the personality of the membership is doing the public a service. The space you allow me for this article will permit only a brief sketch of one man's record, and incomplete at that.

The task before me is not an agreeable one and perhaps not dignified; but who stops to consider dignity when engaged in the occupation of skinning skunks? You may remember the story told of a sturdy specimen of muscular christianity who rode the circuit in Illinois during the frontier days. He fell in with a company of roughs who thought to have some fun at his expense and so jostled him, snubbed his nose, made insulting remarks and kept up their annoying treatment until the preacher's patience was utterly exhausted. With calm deliberation he laid his wig upon the table and apostrophizing it "Lay there divinity while I thrash these d——d rascals," proceeded to lay them out, one by one, as they came up to him.

After three years of patient submission to abuse and calumny, at the hands of men who have had no provocation, without replying, I am inclined to yield to the urging of my friends and take a vacation of ten minutes while I endeavor to draw a pen picture of one of the scribes of this Mafia. I shall give further descriptions of the gang if this persecution continues.

The man I refer to was undoubtedly the same who was meant when it was written:—"Beware of the scribes who love salutations in the market places, and the chief seats in the synagogues, and the uppermost rooms at feasts, who devour widow's houses and for a pretense make long prayers." He belongs to the "I am holier than thou," tribe. He poses as a saint upon earth and constantly exhales the odor of sancity. He parades the streets with the bible under his arm and has the precious volume photographed in his hand. He loves the brethren and does not forget it even when so drunk that he imagines his last hour has come and he cries dramatically, "I am dying, A——, I am dying, kiss me good bye."

He was welcomed by his associates in the civil government, when he came here three years ago, as one who would stand with them in the difficult work of administering the government and upholding all good things. He soon showed himself treacherous, plotting and meddlesome. Utterly selfish he has sought to supplant those who held positions he coveted. Failing to supplant he became an implacable and unscrupulous enemy. His excessive vanity, excited by a little fulsome flattery led him to believe that in case of a vacancy he could secure the office of Judge of the District Court. The history of his part in the efforts to create such a vacancy is well known. That scheme fail-

ing to materialize for his benefit, he turned his attention to the governorship to which he next aspired, and he sought to undermine the present incumbent.

To this end he became spy, collected copies of correspondence, posted newspaper reporters as to the wicked liquor licenses issued by the Governor and his own virtuous refusal to have anything to do with them. He sought to alienate friends and covertly aided and encouraged those who were openly unfriendly.

He was opinionated and uncomfortable and sometimes contumacious, refusing to perform duties clearly defined by law. He several times refused to obey the orders of the court of which he was an officer, and once was threatened with mandamus by the governor, before he would comply with a request to make record of certain official papers.

I leave the history here, though it would not be difficult to prove that he lives in a glass house while carelessly throwing stones himself. He made charges of immoral conduct and drunkenness against at least two of his official associates. What if he were charged with conduct which would bring the blush of shame upon the cheeks of virtuous woman? What if it were alleged that he has been repeatedly drunk, in Juneau, Sitka and elsewhere? That two brother officials, with hanging heads escorted him in a state of beastly intoxication through the streets of Juneau, in order to get him out of the public view? That on one occasion he was so drunk that he fell down the stairs of the Barrack's building and was removed by another brother official? What could he answer to all these questions? What could he urge in palliation if it were charged that he prostituted his office and his official seal to the base purposes of administering an extra-judicial oath to further one of the foulest conspiracies to injure fair reputations ever brought to the light of day? Is it especially creditable to have won the reputation of intrigue and sneaking endeavor to ruin others and build up himself; to promote discord and stir up strife among those who ought to stand together?

Gentlemen of the Alaskan public, do you recognize the likeness in the above pen picture? I leave it for you to judge as to who is meant.

LYMAN E. KNAPP.

The Alaska Herald
PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY BY
Aug 21. 93. WALTER B. PORTER.

Reply to Gov. Knapp.

SITKA, ALASKA, Aug. 19, 1893.
EDITOR ALASKA HERALD.

In your issue of August 14th, there appears an article by Lyman E. Knapp, in which, by direction and implication, he makes charges against an official whose name he fails to give in the hope doubtless, of evading a reply. However I accept the situation, fully aware that I subject myself to the charge that the "shoe fits," and respectfully ask permission to reply through your columns.

I have never courted newspaper notoriety, neither favorable nor unfavorable, and my appearance now is not of my own choosing.

As to my personal and official standing and character I have nothing to say. The fact that I enjoy the confidence of and have been treated with the utmost kindness by my official associates, except Governor Knapp, by the officers and men of the navy and marine corps, and by the citizens generally, including those of the press, is quite sufficient and satisfactory. I have long since learned that man hews out for himself by his own conduct and life, the place, both as a private citizen and a public officer, into which he fits with perfect exactness and the public justly cements him into it. No word of endorsement by others; no self aggrandizement, however strongly written, can lift him above his level. Governor Knapp's unwarranted and malicious attacks upon others is as void of effect in this direction as is his attempt to herald abroad, by his own writing, his greatness and goodness.

He deserves the distinction he has won by his conduct and life, of being narrow minded, intolerant, vindictive and selfish, and thus he will go down in history, if he goes down in history at all, unless he writes it with his own hand. Dignified, indeed. It has not been known, I believe, until now that he was so very much overburdened with dignity as to require a vacation.

He came to the territory with two ideas paramount in his mind, self-importance and money. He was the Governor, and his mind and opinions were to be the law. Intolerant as he was and is, he who dared to differ with him at once engendered his ill-will. Money has been his god and at its shrine he has worshiped. That he entertained some good intentions toward bettering the condition of the people, advancing the interest of the Territory and enforcing the laws may not be doubted, but these have been dwarfed by his efforts to maintain and enforce his individual opinions and schemes and accumulate wealth.

His attack upon me can only be accounted for upon the grounds of envy and malice of the most malignant character, with which his statements sparkle. The fact that I held opinions differing from his and stood by my principles firmly. That I refused to come and go at his beck and bidding and allow him to dictate to me or interfere with my records. That I refused to longer sign commissions without the payment of fees justly due me, especially while he held fees due me. That I refused to break friendship with his real and supposed enemies. That I refused to stand by and lend him my influence when engaged in some of his disgraceful personal encounters. The very fact that I dare to be independent of his will and maintain by common manhood was quite sufficient to bring down upon me his wrath. Judge you of the motive which prompted the attack.

His every material statement and imputation is utterly void of truth and is the reflex of his perfidy and falsity, as the real facts will show. "A truth half told is generally a whole lie."

Neither time nor space will permit dealing with them here and now and for this reason I give attention to those most prominent.

He says: "He was welcomed by his associates * * * * * * as one who would stand with them in the difficult work of administering the government and upholding all good things." And so I have stood firmly, at all times a ready and willing helper in this direction, and when the Governor faltered and turned aside and entered into the unauthorized scheme—"wicked license" scheme, if he likes,—to issue licenses to sell liquor upon the payment of $250, etc., I stood firm, refused to have anything to do with it and entered my protest against it, for the reason that I then believed it to be, as it was, not only unauthorized, but in violation of both the spirit and letter of the law, and would, as it afterward did, bring disgrace upon the administration and reflect discredit upon the civil officials in Alaska. It proved to be a "wicked

license" scheme, for after he had carried it into effect, the authorities at Washington on being informed of the true facts, manifested their displeasure by summarally directing its discontinuance, by telegraph, and by the removal of one official, a better and truer man than the Governor. Not only this, but it entailed upon him severe criticism, both in the public press and in congress, while my action was commended and approved of. For this he bears malice toward and falsely accuses me as he has repeatedly done before. It lies at the very foundation of his action.

He further says, "His excessive vanity * * * led him to believe that in case of a vacancy he could secure the office of Judge," etc. I regret having to refer to this unpleasant matter, but his untruthful statement compels me to do so. The facts are not at all creditable to him. I never sought the Judgeship and the Governor knew it when he made the statement.

After charges were preferred, I was called upon by the authorities at Washington to report the facts. I immediately went to the Governor and from him obtained much of the information upon which I based my report, and when the report was completed it was submitted to him. He approved of it and said in substance, "It is very moderate and if I had anything to suggest it would be to make it stronger, strong enough to secure his removal at once." I declined to act upon his suggestion. He did more than this but I will not, even now, betray his confidence.

At that time he suggested to me the idea of securing the place and asked my permission to suggest my appointment to the authorities at Washington. This I refused telling him that I could not afford to do so and would not, under the circumstances, accept the place if tendered me. This position I stoutly maintained throughout the controversy. Further than make the report required of me I did nothing in the matter.

I never sought the governorship nor have I ever sought to undermine him, on the contrary I refused to lend my influence in that direction when asked to do so. In this I may have been derelict of duty. I was not a spy, but, if I had been, what need an honest man care for that? I kept in mind the transactions and conduct of my associates and when required by the proper authorities, reported the facts, not always to the Governor's liking, I grant you. I did secure copies of some of his correspondence and for this among other reasons, I read the man and then believed that his malice would induce him to attempt to do me some injury before he left the Territory. His attack upon me now justifies the conclusion I then reached. I immediately prepared to meet the emergency and to this end gathered such facts as were within reach.

I never "was threatened with mandamus by the Governor." I never made any record which I in the first instance declined to make, nor have I ever disobeyed any just order of court. I did refuse to pay an unauthorized allowance, and my action in this was sustained by the Comptroller who passes on my accounts.

I never preferred charges against any official. I did make a statement to the Governor in strict confidence as to the conduct of several of the officers as he did to me, this confidence he betrayed at the first opportunity when it subserved his personal ends..

I never prostituted my office and official seal to any base purpose. I have at the request of gentleman administered extra-judicial oaths, just as an other official has done for the Governor and as he and I had a right to do, without question.

All of his other statements and thrusts are as unfounded in fact and as unmanly as those I have mentioned.

I do not doubt the Governor's ability and willingness to invent any kind of an untruth his revengeful heart may prompt, nor do I believe he would stop short of tarnishing the fair name of the best lady in the land, if to do so would subserve his purpose.

Now just a word as to the only other remaining imputation and I will have met every charge made.

I have never since in Alaska used intoxicants as a beverage, but have, both in private and public protested against it.

During a severe illness beginning in April 1892 which lasted several months, when my life was despaired of by the direction of my physician, and over my protest, I used stimulants and do not doubt that at times its effects were perceptible. At the times to which the Governor alludes, my condition which he exaggerates, was the result of my enfeebled and nervous condition, but as to this I let Dr. Rogers who was with and attended me both here and at Juneau, speak. I append his certificate. I cannot believe that the Governor was ignorant of this, my true condition. I leave the whole matter here.

There may be other official acts of the Governor which will not well bear full investigation and would not look well in the sunlight, but I do not desire to make charges against him. I am not in any manner responsible for the numerous publications reflecting upon his character. Until he attacked me I never wrote or suggested a line for publication. On the contrary I have always counseled moderation and contended that he ought to be shielded from all else than just criticism founded in fact.

Mans official acts are always a proper subject of criticism, but his private character is sacred to him and his home is his birth right and I have but little regard for the man or woman, who without just cause or provocation attacks the one or invades the other.

Now that Governor Knapp retires from office and is soon to leave the territory unregretted and with no enviable standing, he seeks to draw into the vortex which smirched him, others against whom neither the people nor the press has had ought to say.

Thanking you for your courtesy,

I am yours truly.

N. R. Peckinpaugh:

OFFICE OF
DR. CHAS. D. ROGERS.

Sitka, Alaska, Aug. 17, 1893,

This is to certify that during the month of April 1892, and since that time, Mr. N. R. Peckinpaugh was and has been under my professional care. That during his first illness it became absolutely necessary for the administration of alcoholic stimulants to maintain life.

It was only after days of urgent solicitation upon my part, and upon the part of his friends that he would consent to such treatment. This treatment was continued during the summer and fall, upon my recommendation, but was only accepted by him, when my professional patience became exhausted and I insisted upon such treatment, or none at all, by my advice.

In May 1892, against professional advice he went to Juneau, to attend court, and I attended him at that time, while he was suffering from a severe attack of nervous exhaustion.

The times when it was thought signs of stimulation were preceptible was not due, to the amount of stimulants taken, but was due more to his enfeebled condition and complete nervous exhaustion.

C. D. ROGERS, M. D.

The Alaskan

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

AT SITKA, ALASKA, BY

C. H. Schaap, Editor and Proprietor

Entered at the Postoffice, Sitka, Alaska, as Second-class Mail Matter.

SATURDAY AUG. 26, 1893.

ONE INSTANCE PROVES THE WHOLE.

Since THE ALASKAN weighed Gov. Knapp's career as Executive of the Territory and found it wanting, the subject of its criticisms has been attacking, besides the Editor, several persons unnamed by him, whom he has been pleased to designate as the Sitka Mafia. The rage exhibited by him against this bugbear of his imagination has made him so much more ridiculous in the eyes of every sensible man, as what has been said by us was nothing but the reflection of public opinion. At last his fury reached boiling point, and he launched before the public a malicious denunciation of a man whom he deemed prudent not to call by name, but of whom he said: "Do you recognize the likeness in the above pen picture? I leave it for you to judge who is meant."

The covert charges alluded to were met by Clerk of the Court N. R. Peckinpaugh, honorably and dignified, in last Monday's *Herald*.

The insinuations against "the man I refer to," as Gov. Knapp writes, were those of being a hypocrite and a drunkard; that he had been undermining the official standing of a former District Judge, in order to secure the position for himself, and when he failed in this attacked, through ways that are dark, the great Knapp personally, so that he might have an opportunity to step into the latter's gubernatorial shoes.

Mr. Peckinpaugh shows satisfactorily to any unbiased mind that when noticeable in him that he was under the influence of stimulants, it was caused by the effects of the severe illness he had been suffering from during the spring and early summer of last year. Mr. Peckinpaugh in reference to this says: "During a severe illness beginning in April 1892, which lasted several months, when my life was despaired of by the direction of my physician, and over my protest, I used stimulants, and do not doubt that at times its effects were perceptible." Dr. Chas. D. Rogers, Mr. Peckinpaugh's attending physician supports the latter's statement and says over his signature: "The times when it was thought signs of stimulation were perceptible was not due to the amount of stimulants taken, but was due more to his enfeebled condition and complete nervous exhaustion." And we add that everyone here who has had the pleasure of Mr. Peckinpaugh's acquaintance for more than three years must know him to be a sincere, religious man, who has the good interests of Alaska at heart.

As to Mr. Peckinpaugh's acts in an official capacity, it is needless to refer, they are on record and prove in themselves the perverse account Gov. Knapp has given of them.

In conclusion we fully concur in the opinion given by Mr. Peckinpaugh when he says: "Now that Governor Knapp retires from office and is soon to leave the territory unregretted and with no enviable standing, he seeks to draw into the vortex, which smirched him, others against whom neither the people nor the press has had aught to say."

MEETING OF THE ALASKAN SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY.

The members of the Alaska Society of Natural History and Ethnology assembled on Tuesday evening last, in the parlors of Rev. A. E. Austin, of the Presbyterian Mission. Among the guests present were Hon. B. P. Moore, George Moore Esq., Charles H. Isham Esq., Lieut. A. P. Niblack, U. S. N., Dr. Decker U. S. N. and Chief Engineer Geo. B. Ransom, U. S. N.

President N. R. Peckinpaugh called the meeting to order at 8 o'clock.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mrs. John G. Brady, Chairman of the Committee on Design of Certificate of Membership, reported that the following design had been selected:

A Chilkat Blanket to form the back ground surmounted by a spear; on the right a bracelet, a paddle and a knife; on the left a totem pole; the foot of of the design to be formed by a narrow scroll of woven stuff and in addition a representation of some articles, used by the natives, to complete the border.

Upon motion the report was adopted.

Mr. John G. Brady of the Committee on New Building reported that upon consultation it was recommended that the building consist of a wooden frame with outside covering of iron, the interstices between the frame being filled in with a mixture of cement and stone, the inside face of the "groat" being smoothened with plaster. A cement floor was thought to be most fitting. This, according to the Committee's opinion would give, in addition to an iron roof, a fire-proof building at a moderate cost. The size of the building to be 40x80 feet, and 15 feet high. All of which is submitted subject to improvements after Dr. Jackson's arrival East.

Upon motion of Rev. Dr. Jackson, Col. C. H. Isham was elected a Life Member of the Society.

Dr. Jackson then reported the following gifts to the Society's Museum:

From MRS. JOHN TUCK. Unalaska.

1 Story Teller, Yukon River. 1 Miniature kamlaika. 1 Miniature straw hat. 1 Miniature hunting cap. 1 Aleut calender (old). 1 Kamlaika frame. 2 Russian pictures of the Virgin. 1 Russian picture of Christ. 1 Grass basket from Attu. 1 Grass basket from Atka. 1 Grass basket and 1 grass wall pocket from Tchernofski. 1 Boy's grass hat, Unalaska. 1 Aleut rag doll, Unalaska.

From REV. FATHER BARNUM, Yukon River.

1 Witch Mask.

From REV. FATHER TRECCA, Yukon River.

1 Ornamented ivory pipe.

From REV. A. CHAPMAN, Yukon River 2 Combination Knife and saws. 18 Native sponges, Unalaska.

From MINER W. BRUCE, Port Clarence.

6 Eskimo Masks. 2 Native dolls in fur dress.

From HON. O. T. PORTER, Sitka.

1 set large Caribou horns. 1 set deer horns.

From HON. JOHN G. BRADY, Sitka

1 old Russian anvil. 1 old Russian lift.

From MRS. M. C. WADE, Sitka.

1 Fancy Aleut work bag, from Tchernofsky.

From MR. F. E. FROBESE, Sitka.

Hamburg Exchange and Corn Report, 1834. 1 Piece of slack, Bogosloff volcano. 1 Pistol barrel, from old Sitka 1 Berry box, from grave Crab Apple Island. 2 Old Sitka Salmon Knives, Russian manufacture. 1 Mounted Young beaver. 1 Mounted sea urchin.

From MR. R. A. CLARKE, Sitka.

1 Indian Rattle. 1 Horn spoon. 1 Shaman's charm (Land otter). 1 old carved pipe. 1 carved wooden fork. 1 Carved wooden spoon. 1 Miniature horn spoon. 1 Whale bone knife with carved handle. 1 Carved whale bone cane. 1 Carved horn. 1 Carved stone charm. 1 Native adze, Sitka. 5 Russian cannon balls, cast at Sitka. 1 Russian coin (Kopek), 1840.

From AUGUSTUS BEAN (Quatean-ish), Sitka. 1 Old Bear totem, from shaman's grave.

From REV. SHELDON JACKSON, D. D.

3,000 Specimens from Western and Arctic Alaska.

In grateful appreciation, a vote of thanks was passed to the donors, for the interest shown by them in the furtherance of the Society's purposes by the donation of the above enumerated articles.

Upon motion the following resolution was adopted: "Resolved that the Society present its request to Commander W. T. Burwell, U. S. N., commanding U. S. S Pinta, to lift one of the Russian cannon, now used for fastenings of mooring buoys in the harbor, so that the piece of ordnance may be brought to the Museum, if the same can be conveniently spared."

Messrs. John G. Brady and C. S. Johnson were elected to present the Society's resolution to the Pinta's Commander.

Lieutenant A. P. Niblack then most interestingly presented to the meeting his views upon sociological questions relating to the Tlinkit native race and in particular pointed out the still open field for researches in their totemic relations. It was high time that these relations be more thoroughly understood, as the civilizing influences which are spreading more and more among the Tlinkits already tend to

loosen these totemic ties and will at last entirely dissolve them. The speaker's opinions, how to institute these researches most efficiently, he would take pleasure in communicating to the Society at a later date.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson related some of his observations about the Eskimo's of Alaska and the Chukchees of N. E. Siberia, and emphatically stated that Arctic and sub-Arctic Alaska in his opinion, does not offer any inducements for a white population to permanently settle in that region. From year to year prospectors for gold are met with, or heard from in the northern section, but big strikes have not as yet been reported. Coal is found in different locations along the coast, but it is of poor quality.

Dr. Jackson proposed Lieut. A. P. Niblack for Life Membership, and that gentleman was so elected by unanimous vote.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned at 10.15 P. M.

HOMICIDE AT COOKS INLET.

Alaska Herald
Sitka Aug 14, 1893

In the United States Commissioner's Court for Sitka and the District of Alaska.

The United Stats vs. George P. Kirk.

George P. Kirk, beidg duly sworn deposes and says:

I am the Defendant in this action. I left San Francisco in April 1893 for Alaska on board the Volant. On the boat I met one A. Anderson. He had no money. I staked him several times. When we reached Cooks Inlet we agreed to go into Tunigan Arm and prospect and work together. I bought the whole outfit, the provisions, a shot gun and rifle, and secured a boat. I let Anderson take the shot gun. Before we got into Tunigan Arm we encountered contrary winds and were driven on the mud flats where we lay seven or eight days. While we were there Anderson left me and was gone two days and nights. He would not tell me where he had been, but I learned afterwards that he had been over at another camp. When he returned he was surly and did not speak to me. In the meantime I had gotten the boat off the mud and he took it and started away. I asked him where he was going. He said to look for a better place to camp. I told him to hold on and I would go with him after we had something to eat. He came back and helped me and after we had eaten, we went further up the creek, where we camped. He would not sleep in my tent, but put up another one, belonging to Harry Melish, which we had in the boat. Two days later, in the morning, when I got up and stepped out of my tent, I could just see the mast of the boat going down the river. The provisions and all I had except my tent, bed, rifle, and three cartridges, were in the boat. I ran after the boat and asked Anderson where he was going. He said you son of a bitch if you interfere I'll tie this to your heels." At that he fired one shot from the shot gun at me. He was about 70 yards from me. He did not hit me but when he reached for his gun I ducked down and ran to the tent for my gun, a Winchester rifle. I found three empty shells in it which I did not place there. I happened to have three loaded shells in my pocket. I put these in my gun and ran round ahead of him and raised up out of the weeds and told him to stop. His only answer was to fire another shot at me from the shot gun. Then I fired at him two shots. He fell down and the shot gun fell over the side of the boat. I ran into the water and as the boat came around the bend I caught it. Anderson was dead when I found him and I threw him over the side of the boat. I sent a box containing his effects to Lad's Station in care of Robert Morgan. I sent them by the Jayhawker in care of Mr. Lacy.

The Jayhawker took me up into the Arm where I prospected for a while. Then I thought I ought to tell the officials about the affair and I came down to Sitka. I met the United States Attorney on the boat on my way to Sitka and told him about it. I first thought I would go to San Francisco and tell the officials there, but Capt. Wilson, to whom I told the story said I ought to go to Sitka and tell the U. S. Attorney and the Governor about it. So I sold my guns and got money enough to go to Sitka.

GEORGE P. KIRK.

Capt. W. C. Erratt, being called as a witness and sworn, said he was in command of the Volant when defendant came to Alaska. He had known of defendant for some years, and knew he had a good reputation in all respects. He also knew defendant had "staked" Anderson, giving him money and buying a shot gun for his use. He bought the shot gun from me.

I also knew Anderson. He was a Russian Finn. He told me when he came on my boat that he did not have a cent. His reputation was not good. He was quarrelsome and stole several articles from the ship.

Capt. A. J. Howard, stated that he had known defendant. He had a good reputation. Was a peaceable, quiet and generous fellow. He also knew Anderson. His reputation was not good. He know Anderson had no money, and that defendant provided the entire outfit etc.

THE TOWNSEND DAILY LEADER.

Published Every Morning Except Monday
BY THE
TOWNSEND LEADER COMPANY
[INCORPORATED.]

J. WILL LYSONS, N. W. O'REAR, } Managers

THREE TIMES THE CIRCULATION OF ANY PAPER PUBLISHED IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Subscription By Carriers, delivered to any part of the city, $1.00 per month; by mail $10.00 per year, $5.00 for six months. Single copy 5 cents, on sale at principal news stands.

The Weekly Leader Published every Thursday. Subscription: One year by mail, $2.00; six months, $1.25; three months, 75c.

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION AT THE BUSINESS OFFICE.

SUN, MOON AND TIDE TABLES.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17.

IT WAS PEACEABLY SETTLED.

Trouble in Alaska Between White and Native Fishermen.

Arrests Made for Obstructing Fishing Streams. J. F. Maloney, a Juneau Attorney, Tells About Good Times.

The steamer Queen arrived last night from Alaska bringing news of the peaceable termination of the disputes between white and native fisherman, which at one time threatened to become very serious. The gunboat Pinta has returned from the scene of the trouble. Those who made the trip on board were J. G. Brady, assistant United States district attorney; G. Kostromentmoff, special deputy United States marshal, and W. A. Kelly, United States commissioner. The village of Klairak was first visited. Here A. S. Wadleigh, manager of the cannery, was arrested and released on $3,000 bail, the charge against him being illegally obstructing salmon streams. At Shaka, Peckham, who is Wadleigh's partner, was held in $500 bail for a like offence, J. A. Hackman being arrested at Loring and made to give $2,000 bail on a similar charge.

Collector Moore has appointed as customs inspectors, Edwin Hofstadt at Mary island, and George B. Swinehart at Douglas City.

Among the passengers on the Queen were J. F. Maloney, an attorney of Juneau, and Emery Valentine, a manufacturing jeweler of Juneau. The latter was accompanied by his wife. Mr. Maloney has been in Alaska for six years and enjoys a lucrative practice. The legal business of the territory, he says, is mostly mining practice. The laws are very crude, but are a great improvement over what they were before the establishment of the circuit court of appeals. Now all appeals are heard by that court, sitting in San Francisco, but formerly the only

appeal was with the supreme court of the United States. Times are better in Alaska generally, Mr. Maloney says, than they have been for a number of years. This is accounted for by the fact that mining is successful and this season employs an unusually large number of men. Mr. Maloney had some good words to say for Alaska's new governor, James Shakeley and says that Billy Millmore is a thoroughly unreliable fellow. Millmore was once arrested by Shakeley, he says, for stealing chickens, and only escaped trial by the fact that Shakeley, who was the commissioner, could not try his own case.

The Alaska Herald

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1893.

By the last mail from Alaska the progress of the survey of the boundary line between Alaska and Canada is reported. Up to the Taku Inlet the triangulation undertaken by Mr. McGrath for thirty marine miles from the mouth has been finished, and Mr. McGrath has transferred his party to the Stickeen river, where Mr. Tittman is now at work, and whom he will assist. Mr. Tittmann has not had a very easy task in carrying his small triangulation up the Stickeen for forty-five miles, owing to the great force of the current, the velocity of which is best illustrated by the statement that if one of his dories gets twenty minutes below the station it requires a whole day to get it back. Mr. Baldwin, his assistant, has been under the doctor's care for two months with a badly cut foot, but is just now recovering. Mr. Ogden has also been at work on the Taku Inlet, but the nature of his work has been topographical. He has accomplished about two-thirds of it. When he completes the work there assigned to him he will go up on the Stickeen too. The Canadian party is on the Unook river, and has been delayed in its photographic work on account of bad weather. Mr. Dickens and party are with the Canadians and report not a very pleasant experience. From some of his party who came down the river for communication it was learned that while it takes only one day to come down, six are required for their return. Assistant Astronomer Edmunds has not yet reported, neither has Mr. Morse, who is at Sitka. Messrs Flamor and Pratt are at Holkham Bay getting along nicely. The chronometer trips are still being continued by the steamer Hassler.



Mr. Lansing. Major Halford. Mr. Carter.

L. B. Coudert, Jun. F. R. Coudert. Judge Blodgett. Sir John Thompson, Canadian Arbitrator. Mr. Gram, Swedish Arbitrator. L Engl

THE BERING SEA ARBITRATION

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON:

WEDNESDAY.....August 23, 1893.

CROSBY S. NOYES.....Editor.

News From Alaska.

Capt. Shepard, chief of the revenue marine division of the treasury, today received private letters from officers attached to the Bering Sea patrol fleet. One from Lieut. Ainsworth, dated Unalaska, July 5, says that on that date the Mohican, Ranger, Petrel and Corwin of the American fleet and the Nymphe of the British fleet were at that port, and the British Garnet was expected the following day. The last named vessel was on her way to Esquimalt, B. C., not to return, her place being supplied by the British ship Champion. The Fourth of July was properly celebrated at Unalaska.

All the vessels in the harbor, including the British war ship Garnet, dressed ship in honor of the day, and the Garnet joined the American flagship Mohican in firing the national salute at noon. Capt. Healy, commanding the Bear, wrote under date of Port Clarence, July 4, that the reindeer recently brought there from Siberia were doing well, and that there was every indication of the success of the experiment. He says that the reports from the gold mining districts on the Yukon river are very encouraging.

Aug 26, 1893

The Alaskan

WESTERN AND ARCTIC NOTES.

The Home School at Unalaska, kaccn ducted by Mr and Mrs. John A. Tuck, of Maine, assisted by Miss Fullcomer, of Indiana, and Miss Salamatoff, of Alaska, has had a very successful year.

Miss Mattie Salamatoff, of Belkoffsky who has been teaching the past year at Unalaska, has resigned her position in order to go to Portland, Oregon, and receive training for a nurse. She has previously had a course of training at the State Normal School at San Jose, Cal.

HARPER'S WEEKLY,

(TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.)

PUBLISHED

NEW YORK CITY, AUGUST 26, 1893.

THE BERING SEA CONTROVERSY.

THE decision of the High Tribunal of Arbitration gives to the United States practically all that they desire and ask for. The seal is so carefully protected from destruction that it is difficult to see how pelagic sealing may still be a remunerative occupation. Whatever technical triumph the British government may have secured in defeating the legal propositions of the United States, the Canadian sealers will find their occupation gone. They rebelled against the agreement entered into between Mr. PHELPS and Lord SALISBURY as destructive of what they were pleased to call their "industry." Yet the decision places them in a much less favorable situation than the one which the governments of Great Britain and the United States were satisfied to accept as a compromise of the then existing differences.

Some criticisms in the press reflect upon the conduct of the negotiations by Mr. BLAINE, and impute to that statesman a manifest effort to overreach Great Britain by the formulation of unwarrantable demands; others insist that his absurd pretence that Bering Sea is a closed sea made our case ridiculous from the outset, and condemned the United States to inevitable failure. A careful examination of the diplomatic correspondence and of the facts will show that injustice is done to Mr. BLAINE. True, he did, in grouping together all the arguments that militated in favor of the United States, make the claim that Bering Sea may be treated as a *mare clausum;* but this was evidently in his mind a mere incident to the principal grounds which he advanced; his letters are before our people to show that he brought together, in masterly arrangement, every possible reason based on law, humanity, expediency, or right of which the case admitted. We have looked in vain through the arguments of counsel for any point of which the germ, at least, was not contained in this correspondence. Thus much we deem it due to Mr. BLAINE to



—MEMBERS OF THE COURT, AND COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES.—From Photographs.

state: whatever his faults, he cannot be charged in this instance with having lacked either patriotism or intelligence.

The decision itself deserves careful study. It appears to have been framed upon the theory that the United States were right in the substance of their claim, and that the seal should be treated as practically, though not in theory, their property. Indeed, it may not be extravagant to argue that the protection being in fact accorded, it is more expedient from our stand-point that it should flow from an agreement binding upon both nations rather than from a conception of exclusive property right, which might cause serious practical difficulty in its enforcement. As the decision stands, it is equally the duty of Great Britain and the United States to prevent a violation of provisions which virtually possess—in fact possess—the dignity and binding force of treaty stipulations. In the one case, the exclusive duty of police in the Bering Sea and North Pacific Ocean would have devolved upon the United States; now it is incumbent upon both to exercise it in good faith for the protection of the seal. It is fair to add that we shall not look for exceptional diligence in the performance of this duty by Great Britain, as the benefits of protection almost, if not quite, exclusively belong to the United States, but it is something that the duty at least exists.

It is apparent that the tribunal was largely affected in rendering its decision by the nauseous details of indiscriminate destruction which were accumulated in the American case and commented upon by the counsel for the United States. The reckless killing of gravid and nursing females could not but tend to the extermination of the seal family. The process of killing was shown to be brutal and revolting in the extreme. It is not an extravagant assumption that the arbitrators concluded that the business of pelagic sealing was to be severely dealt with, and that they may have felt, as Mr. Phelps and Mr. Blaine earnestly insisted, that the pursuit of the seal at sea, with its accompanying and revolting details, was *contra bonos mores*, and, from the standpoint of humanity, a crime.

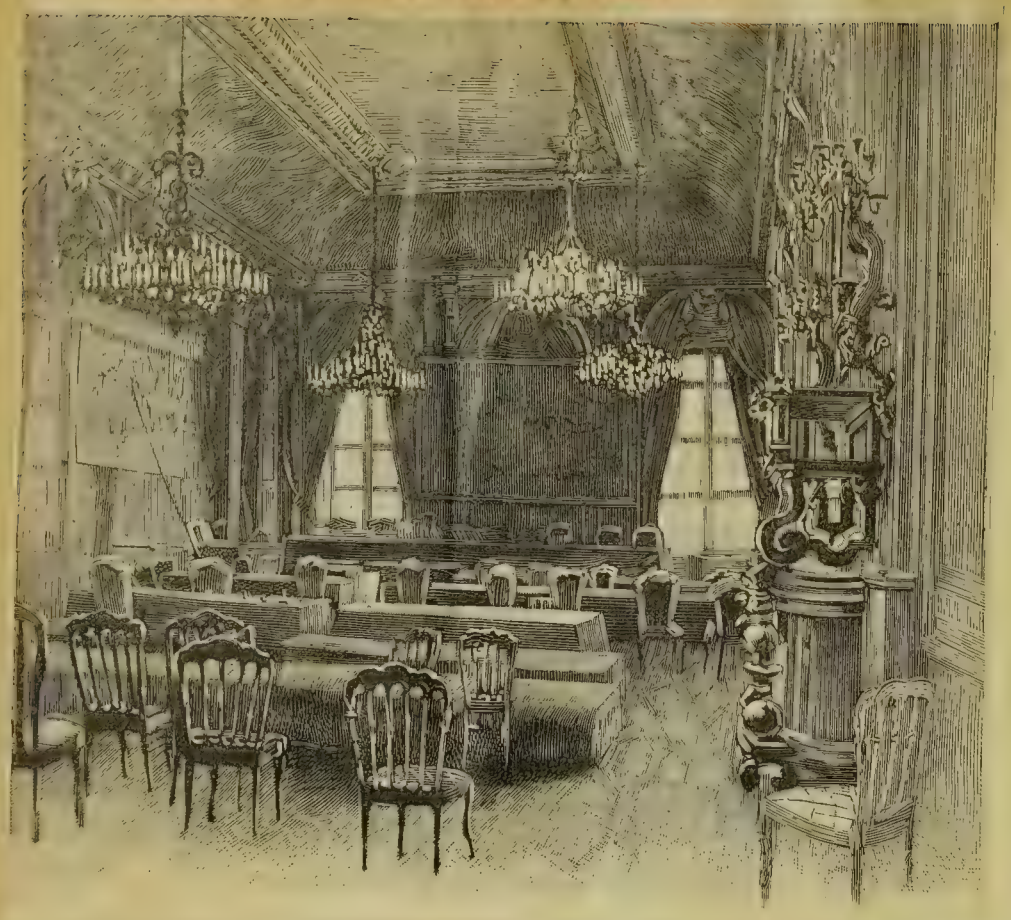
The difficulties thrown in the way of the pelagic sealers may not amount to absolute prohibition, but they so closely approach interdiction as to make the line of demarcation a shadowy one. The British counsel insisted that the United States could not properly claim exclusive dominion over the sea beyond the *three-mile* limit. The tribunal probably assented to this, but extended it, by virtue of its own authority, to sixty miles all around the islands. The same counsel argued with equal earnestness that the North Pacific Ocean was not embraced in the area of water over which the regulations might extend, but this contention was brushed aside, and rules made extending over a portion of the Pacific Ocean as well as the Bering Sea.

But the unkindest cut of all, that which the Canadian sealers feel most keenly, is the interdiction of fire-arms and explosives generally. What weapon of destruction they will devise remains to be seen, unless they accept the situation and try another path to fortune. Permission to B to fish in A's brook would not seem very valuable if the use of fish-hooks were interdicted. Shot-guns and rifles *alone* are now used, so that the inventive faculty in the use of destructive devices will have to be appealed to, or the seal business will belong exclusively to the United States. Nets might be used in the Aleutian Straits, and pups occasionally caught, but a bull seal weighing eight hundred pounds might occasionally find momentary embarrassment if he struck such an impediment, in which case the damage to the sealer would be measured by the cost of a new net.

Beyond and above all the advantages or disadvantages that either party may enjoy or suffer, the world is a gainer by the mere fact that such an arbitration was had and a result reached that both sides cheerfully accept. When two of the leading powers of the world concede that there is a better way out of international disputes than war, the immediate benefit to each is of small importance when compared with the great stride that the human race has taken in the blessed path of peace.

New York Tribune
March 6, 1894

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States General Agent of Education for Alaska, will give a lecture on Alaska, with stereopticon views, at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church to-night at 8 o'clock.



Harper's Weekly
June 10, 1893.

BERING SEA ARBITRATION.

When this paper went to press Sir Charles Russell, the eloquent and accomplished British counsel, had finished his address to the Court of Arbitration in the Bering Sea case, and Sir Richard Webster, another eminent English lawyer, had begun his speech also on the same side. Sir Charles Russell spoke for something like eight days, and the correspondents in Paris say that during that long period he sustained at all times his high reputation for finished oratory and legal acumen. An English correspondent said that it was delightful to see how Sir Charles was spurred on in his efforts by the interruptions of Senator Morgan, who asked questions ostensibly to elicit information for the Court, but which, the correspondent was of opinion, were intended to damage the argument of the English lawyer and at the same time help the American cause. Baron de Courcel, the President of the Court, has justified the French reputation for politeness and courtesy, and has in behalf of the Court thanked each advocate for the assistance his argument has proved to the arbitrators. This is as it should be, and restores somewhat the appearance of a peaceful solution of a controversy after the heated oratory of the lawyers had injected into the hearing a bitterness that seemed very like the prologue to a fight. Every one who has visited the sittings of the Supreme Court in Washington has remarked Judge Harlan's habit of pacing back and forth in the rear of the seats of the judges. He has indulged in this habit somewhat in Paris, and the English correspondents have wondered. But they have wondered not so much at this as at another habit of the Associate Justice who hails from Kentucky. They agree that he is the largest and best-looking man among the arbitrators, but they marvel how a man who does not take wine can maintain so ruddy a complexion only on ice-water.

The arbitrators and other officers of the Court have received many distinguished social attentions in Paris. The other evening the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Madame Develle gave them a dinner, at which there were one hundred other guests. Nearly all of the foreign ambassadors were present, and all of the French Ministry except the Premier, M. Dupuy, who was kept away by a recent bereavement. All the members of the tribunal were there, including Lord Hannen, Judge Harlan, Judge Morgan, and Sir John Thompson, and the attendance of counsel and advisors included Mr. C. Tupper, Sir Charles Russell, Sir Richard Webster, Mr. James Carter, Mr. Frederick Coudert, Mr. Williams, and the families of members of the tribunal and counsel. No speeches were delivered after the dinner, but there was a great reception, and this was attended by the most considerable people in the French capital, and notable among them were the members of what is known as the American colony. General Dodds, the present lion of Paris, was there, and of course attracted much attention. Mr. Eustis, the American ambassador, and Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador, were very naturally conspicuous as representing the two nations that believe in a more rational and more civilized method of settling disputes than by going to war.

BARR IN ALASKA.

Sept 7 1893

The Captain Gives an Interesting Account of His Experiences in That Far Off Land.

Bismarck Daily Tribune

The Place Where All the Gold Comes From Discovered on the Yukon River.

An Isolated, Cold Country—Didn't Know Who Was President Until Last June.

A Day of Three Hours of Sunshine.

Capt. Barr passed through Bismarck on the special Tuesday morning. The Tribune didn't have an opportunity to interview him on his Alaskan experiences, but Ernest Sanford got hold of him in Minneapolis with the following result:

Capt. Barr brings tidings from a portion of Uncle Sam's possessions from which news rarely comes and of which little is known. He has been 1,600 miles up the great Yukon river to the rich gold fields of Alaska which are now but just beginning to be developed, and he does not hesitate to say that the prospects for gold in that country are as good as they ever were in California.

"I left Minneapolis in May," said Capt. Barr, "and in due time reached St. Michael's Island in Martin's Sound in the Behring sea. On this island a steamer was being built to take us up the river and although work was pushed as rapidly as possible, it was the 26th of September before the boat was finished. We had before us a long and adventurous voyage up an unknown river and we immediately set out. The Yukon freezes up in October, however, and we had not gone far before we were frozen in solid for the winter—and a winter in Alaska means seven months of bitter cold. However, we had 200 tons of provisions, so that there was no chance to suffer from anything except the solitude and lonesomeness of the situation. The lowest the thermometer went was 50 degrees below and there was no 'let up' to the cold. The days in that latitude are very short in winter. One of the shortest days there is three hours of sunshine. The few light hours, however, we utilized in building about our boat a dyke for protection against the ice when it should break up.

"We managed to build a dyke 32 feet high and 100 feet long, and we did not finish it an hour too soon. For almost immediately after it was done the ice broke up and the water, let loose, came tearing down like the Mississippi on a rampage. Had it not been for the dyke our boat would certainly have been chewed up. However, we weathered it all right and went on our way, reaching the gold district 1,600 miles up the river on the 7th of June. We found that rich discoveries had been made in Miller creek, which empties into Forty-Mile creek about 70 miles from the Yukon. Four different placer claims were being worked and were averaging 126 ounces of gold a week—a big yield. You see it's only possible to work about 90 days in the year on account of the cold.

"There is plenty of gold.

"The only drawback is the climate. The ground is constantly frozen to such a depth that the pay streak, to make the mine a paying one, must lie quite near the surface. The ground never wholly thaws out. The indications were excellent for gold bearing quartz. We had in our company two old experienced miners who grew quite enthuiastic over the quartz, saying that they believed that they had discovered the place where all the gold came from.

"Last year $65,000 was taken out of four claims. This year it is estimated the yield will reach $250,000. Alaska has mineral resources that are not yet dreamed of.

The Yukon is a wonderful river. Think of the magnitude of a country which has a river in it navigable for 2,000 miles, and having five tributaries, one of those navigable for 1,000 miles. It is full of salmon. In fact there are more salmon in the Yukon than there are in the Columbia. For game the country is full of ptarmigan, arctic hare, caribou and moose."

Capt Barr says that they are cut off almost entirely from communication with the states. For instance, they never knew who was president until last June. Capt. Barr is on his way to the World's Fair, and injoys the distinction of having traveled the furthest to see the fair of any subject of Uncle Sam.

THE ALASKA JOURNAL

(Entered at the Juneau, Alaska, post-office as second class matter).

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY

THE - ALASKA - PUBLISHING - CO.

E. O. SYLVESTER, EDITOR.

Contributions relating to the interests of Alaska will be received for publication.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Three dollars per annum, in advance. To foreign countries extra will be charged to cover postage.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

THE THLINKETS OF ALASKA.

Anna M. Bugbee in the Overland Monthly

Far different are the natives of the southeastern coast of Alaska from those of the northwest, or interior of that territory, nor do they resemble the Indians of the plains, or those of the lower Pacific coast. Where they came from originally is a matter of conjecture. Some historians and ethnologists say that they are descendants of a shipload of Japanese wrecked on the coast centuries ago. But as they have no written language and their traditions and stories of the remote past are vague and visionary, and unlike those of any other people, where they came from must remain a mystery. Their small hands and feet, black eyes, and the general cast of their features, are not unlike the Japanese, and there is a funny likeness in the little, fat, chubby babies. If you should see two infants dressed alike, one Japanese, the other Alaskan, you could not tell which was which, though perhaps their mothers might.

Most of the accounts written of Alaska are by tourists or explorers, who at the longest, are in Sitka but a week or so in summer. They describe the ranch, or Indian village, as unsightly and unclean, its people slovenly to the last degree, most of them infirm or crippled.

They do not realize that all the able-bodied men are away at the canneries or mines, working for wages; or out in canoes on long fishing or hunting excursions. They start early in the season, taking their families, and return in the fall with skins, furs and curios for sale, fish and berries dried for winter use, and quantities of seal oil which is their favorite food.

These people are independent and self-supporting. They are called Indians, but are not like those on government reservations. They neither ask nor require help from the government. Those of the tribe who are superannuated, sickly, or deceased, are left during the summer with the squaws, who make baskets and who spend most of their time in summer squatting in a row on the sidewalk, with berries, curios and baskets for sale, leaving the sick and aged to their own devices. They usually go about quite indecently clad and with bare feet, or sit in their door-ways, blear-eyed and sunken-cheeked, surrounded with sickly children and dirty dogs. It is of no use to try to teach them new ways. We leave them to think of the past, its troubles and trials, that began during Russia's occupancy, and did not end when the country was "turned over." They are not paupers nor in need of help from outsiders. Their own people are able and willing to supply all their wants.

Winter is the time to visit the ranch. The wanderers have then returned. Tribes from other islands begin to arrive in their canoes, to be hospitably entertained for weeks at a time.

The old people that look so disreputable in summer, in winter crouch over the wood fire, that in all of the old houses is in the center of the one large room. They are wrapped in gay blankets, and form, with the children playing about and the women weaving baskets or preparing meals, very picturesque groups. Fall and winter are the times for native dances. White visitors are not only welcomed, but are given the best places and the only chairs, for the dusky audience sits on the floor, men, women and children close together, while the chosen dancers gyrate and sing.

A "potlach" dance, so called, is very interesting. The Indian who gives it must needs be wealthy, for often as many as a hundred blankets are torn in strips and divided among the women present. This is not so wasteful as it would seem, for all the winter clothing of the boys and girls is made of these torn pieces, and so, as well, the blouses for the men and coverings for the women. The blankets are most of them tan colored with gay Roman striped borders, and are quite effective made up with the border as a trimming. Sometimes yards and yards of calico are torn up and divided among the squaws. It is not unusual to see the breadths in the skirts the women wear of different patterns and colors. Over these skirts they wear a blanket wrap and gay silk or cotton handkerchief on their heads.

The Thlinkets, like the Japanese, their probable ancestors, are not a strong, robust people. Living a free, out-of-door life, they are comparatively exempt from disease. Though the effect of much canoeing, in days gone by has injured the shape of their lower limbs so much that with many of them it amounts to deformity, giving them an awkward gait and unsightly appearance.

The Thlinkets of Juneau do not seem to be as civilized as those of Sitka. Many of the squaws still adhere to the old practice of blacking their faces. Some even wear the labrette punctured through the lower lip; anything more hideous than these old hags would be hard to find. They sit together in a group at the "fish market," a corner of the street they have taken possession of, and where they have their fish, dried and fresh, berries in their season, and other things for sale, spread on the sidewalk in front of them. Few if any of the young women black their faces: I did hear of one, who gave as a reason that it prevented men from insulting her.

In this mining town of many men and few white women, nearly all the native girls lead depraved lives. A few who have been educated at the mission school are apparently better than the rest: but there are many who have learned from rough men all they know, who drink, lie and swear, and have developed such uncontrollable tempers that they scratch and bite like cats and dogs, and pull out each others hair, especially when under the influence of liquor which they have learnedto crave. It is pitiful to hear of such doings, but little can be done for them now to make them better women. "We must begin with the child." Native children are not usually sent to the public school until they are nine or ten years old. Something in the kindergarten line should be done before that period of their lives, for their squaw mothers never train or discipline them although they are very fond of their offspring.

Native children are very apathetic and unemotional,—rather stupid compared with the little half-breeds, who are full of life and mischief. A wild unrest seems to have been inherited from white fathers, who came to this country fortune-hunting or in search of adventure; it is no disadvantage to the children if they are rightly managed. It is a very important matter that they should be guided in the right direction at an early age, and a duty the government cannot afford to neglect; for these little ones, growing up, will in time be citizens, and it may be voters, when the franchise is granted to Alaskans. They are not "well born" nor well bred, are subject to many extraordinary temptations in youth. The problem how to help and protect these young people must be speedily solved.

It is difficult to say in exactly what light the United States government regards Alaskan natives. The courts have decided that they are not "Indians." Those born here since the cession of the territory are certainly American citizens, and entitled to the same rights as whites, yet the law against selling liquor to "Indians" is rigidly enforced in their case, as well as some other laws made especially for "Indians," long before these natives came under the jurisdiction of the nation.

However they may be looked upon by the government, they certainly deserve better political treatment than they have had thus far, and if they are "wards of the nation," should be enabled to call their guardian to account.

Carlisle Demands the Rebate.

Representatives in this city of the North American Commercial company, in advance of information from the chief officials at San Francisco, decline to discuss the demand of Secretary Carlisle upon the company for the full amount of the rental, bonus and tax, under the terms of the contract made by

Secretary Windom, with the company in 1880, for the privilege of taking seals on Pribyloff islands. The law under which the contract and lease of 1880 was executed, was passed in 1870. By its terms the rental of the islands was fixed at a minimum of $50,000, and a tax of $2 was laid upon each skin taken by the lessees. The annual catch was fixed at 100,000, and the secretary was given authority to change that number and with accompanying discretion to modify the rental as might be deemed proper. After the contract of 1890 had been executed in which the catch for the year ending May 1st, 1891, was fixed at 60,000 skins, the secretary of the treasury directed the Commercial company to cease taking seals after about 20,000 had been taken. In the settlement of accounts for that year, the company claimed that it was equitably entitled to a reduction of the rental in proportion to the catch of seals. In calculating the rental, the annual catch stipulated in the law of 1870, 100,000, was used as a basis and not the 60,000 which the contract for that year authorized. By this method the amount paid to the treasury on account of rental was 1-5 of 60,000 (which the company had contracted to pay) and not one-third, which was the proportion of the number allowed. The next year the company claimed a reduction, not only of the rental of the islands but also of the tax ($2 a head) of the bonus which it had agreed to pay ($7.62 1-2 a head). Relying upon an opinion rendered by ex-Solicitor-General Taft and approved by Attorney-General Miller, to the effect that these items might be considered as coming within the general term "rental," the treasury department allowed the claim of the company, and in 1892 it settled on a basis of about $1.17 a skin instead of $10,-621, the full amount prescribed by the terms of the contract, and in 1893 at about 97 cents. The demand of Secretary Carlisle is for the rebate allowed by his predecessors. —Victoria Times.

ECHOES FROM THE INTERIOR.

E. A. Sather writing to "mine host" Miller from Unalaska under date of August 10th, says: "Not happening to come out by the way of Juneau, but by St. Michael's, I will write you of my experience, which was not very pleasant, but not unlike that which I suppose usually falls to the lot of inexperienced miners. You will remember that I left Juneau on the steamer Chilcat, April 9th; well, we had favorable weather and good luck attended us; we crossed the summit on the 18th and reached Lake Bennett without any particular hardships save that most of our party suffered with sore faces and from snow-blindness. On April 25th we arrived at Cariboo crossing and here we camped and built our boats. After these were finished, while we were waiting for the ice to break, we enjoyed ourselves, hunting and fishing. It was the 30th of May when we broke camp and we were obliged to break the ice in Takou lake. We made our way down the river as fast as possible: there were some twenty boats coming down at the same time, most of which had been built at the head of Lake Bennett. Our good luck followed us until we reached the canon a little above the White Horse, where an accident occurred which nearly cost us our lives. Our boat struck a rock and upset; it was with difficulty we saved our blankets and provisions; we lost most of our cooking utensils and our flour was badly damaged. The rest of our journey was unmarked by any incident worth mentioning and on June 14th we arrived at Forty Mile creek. I afterwards went to Franklin gulch, but the season was so dry that but little work could be done. The miners on Miller and Davis creeks were more fortunate; four or five claims on Miller creek were paying very well, but most of them will barely make their grub stakes. I worked but very little, but put in four days on the bars in Forty Mile creek and made from $3 to $5 a day. Being taken sick I took the steamer Arctic to St. Michael's and from there here. The fare from Forty Mile to St. Michael's was $30, from there to Unalaska $35 and from here to San Francisco $50. Coming out this way is expensive and the accommodations very poor. I believe the general impression prevails that coming out this way is cheap and easy, but I advise all to go out the other route unless they have abundance of patience and money. Neither the Alaska Commercial company nor the revenue cutters will carry passengers free of charge. I do not think the miners along the Yukon will average more than expenses this year, and I think at least a hundred of them will come out this fall. Good diggings are said to have been discovered on the Koyukuk. Mr. Bettles has started a trading post 600 miles up the river and the placers are 250 miles beyond."

NOTES.

R. McRae and his partner returned from the interior yesterday. The farthest point reached by them was Little Salmon river. They report unusually high water all summer. They passed Casper Ellingen and party between the first two lakes, and Napoleon Dupras and party below the White Horse.

Alex. Delosier was suffering from a severe attack of snow-blindness.

Gus Anderson and partner are making their $20 a day on the Hootalinqua.

Fred Trump and Bowen lost all their tools by the wrecking of their boat at the White Horse rapids.

The astronomical lecture by Edward Marsden, (introduced as Prof. Marsden) was interesting and instructive. By the moving slides we obtained a more correct idea of the motion of the planets in our solar system than we have had the opportunity of observing before. The eclipses of the sun and moon were perfect, and when Venus and the moon started on a race across the sun it brought out a laugh. The high and low tides were finely illustrated, and we have to thank Mr. Marsden for a delightful evening.

Indian Head Cowlitz
Sept 21, 1893.
Indian Ref
Sept. 2

On 25th of March, a very heavy shock of an earth quake was experienced at Kozofsky on the Yukon River. An extraordinary brilliant aurora was observed on the night preceding the earthquake. The same earthquake was reported by the teachers on the Kuskokwim. The line of the action seemed to be South and North.

1893

During March, Mr. M. W. Bruce, Superintendent of the Reindeer Station made a sled trip with a reindeer team from the Station to Bering Straits and return. This is the first trip ever made in Alaska with tame reindeer.

San Francisco Chronicle
EPTEMBER 24, 1893.

IDEAS OF FUTURE LIFE.

Strange Beliefs of Alaskan Indians.

At the Bedside of a Dying Man.

Those Who Suffer Bloody Deaths the Most Favored in the Land Beyond.

"Our Alaska Indians have no religion," said Ned, one evening.

"Do you think so?" I asked, and, taking a notebook from my desk, I turned to what I had written one winter's evening a year ago, after a midnight visit to the Auk Indian ranch, and this was the tale I read, writes a correspondent to the Juneau (Alaska) *Journal*.

How closely related the now and the hereafter. With not a thought of life's closing scenes I sat in the opera-house a few hours ago listening to the strains of music and half dreamily gazing at the scenes presented on the stage. Visions of bright boyhood's days came back to me once again and in the lighted space between me and the stage fair views of the happy past evolved themselves from the luminous ether and slowly dissolved one into another, softened and beautified through the roseate glass of memory. A hand is laid on my shoulder and I awake from my reverie to hear a voice whispering in my ear: "Come to the Auk village with me; an Indian died this afternoon and now he's come to life again and wants to say something to you."

But few moments elapsed, and, with coats drawn closely around us and hats low pulled, we make our way through the deep new fallen snow, while we see within the little circle of our lantern's feeble light how fast the feathery flakes are falling, whirled here and there in drifts and mounds by the cutting northern blast. 'Tis a typical Alaska winter night. Not the midwinter midnight of the poet and the artist, but the stern reality. Close darkness merged into sable blackness; cold and stormy, as we pause a moment on the ridge to look upon the flickering lights of the Indian ranch, while behind us, barely seen through the inky night, shine dimly out the lights of Juneau. In the lull of the requiem the wild winds chant to the dying year, we hear the breaking of waves upon the sandy beach.

Cautiously we descend the steep and slippery path and reach the shore; the retreating tide has left a narrow strip uncovered and we hasten along to a large house. Softly an Indian opens the door and stands aside for us to enter, where "Death doth keep his state." Upon a low couch, half reclining in the arms of a friend, lies an Indian. The firelight casts a weird glow over the bowed forms of three score men, women and children, silently watching the dying man, who several hours before seemed to have died. The Indians had washed the body and dressed it, when to their horror and surprise there were unmistakable signs of returning life. Way is made for us and we pass within the circle and gaze into those eyes so lately closed. We note the hollow cheeks slightly tinged with hectic flush, the shrunken form emaciated from weary months of illness; we feel the fluttering pulse which tells of the life current slowly retreating to its last citadel—the heart; the limbs are cold and the lower half of the body is stiffened—all motion and all warmth are gone. We wait in silence for a message from the unseen shore. He rallies a little and brokenly whispers: "Life

and light fade from my eyes. Soon I go forever. I charge you—do—your—duty ——" And with a gasp for breath the Indian closes his eyes and sleeps the sleep of his fathers.

We have come too late, but from one of the old Indians there we learn that he had told them of wonderful visions he had glimpsed behind mortality's veil, and that these were in general harmony with what the Indians all seem to believe. From the old man we learned that the Indians believe in immortality—a continuation of this earth life without loss of its consciousness. They believe in two heavens, entirely distinct from each other, and between which there is no communication. The first heaven is peopled with all except those who die violent or bloody deaths. When a person is dying from natural causes, his friends in the other world know of it and come back and sit around the house. Often the dying person sees and recognizes them, although they are invisible to all others.

As soon as the last breath is drawn and the soul freed from the body it is hurried away; there is no delay, it must go just as it is. This is the reason why the Indians wish to be dressed in their best clothing when dying, that they may present a pleasing appearance to their spirit friends. They also wish to have some money in their hands or pockets, for their future condition will depend on that in which they pass out of this life, and they will be clothed in spirit life as they left the earth plane. The spirit guides hurry the newly freed soul along a narrow path, leading over broken stones and through dark thick woods where gnarled roots and broken branches make more difficult the rough and uneven way. After many windings a steep hillside is ascended and from the crest there breaks upon the view a scene of surpassing beauty. At the foot of the path is a broad, flowing river, and beyond a beautiful land with many houses grouped in villages or scattered along the pleasant valleys, carpeted with soft, thick grass, while in the distance green hills bear groves of noble trees. Many people are seen, some of whom gather at the shore to welcome the party. The path is descended and the river's brink is reached. Swift and wide the waters roll; no boat, no bridge is to be seen, but in answer to a call from the guides, from the further shore a log shoots out, and guided by some mysterious power, without sail or paddle, comes directly across and as soon as they step upon it, it immediately returns to the other shore where upon its arrival the newcomer is surrounded and greeted by his spirit friends, who are pleased if he comes well dressed and provided with money.

The coming of each new spirit seems to be heralded throughout all this land by the call sounded at the river. There is much dancing and gambling going on here all the time. The gambling is done with Indian sticks, some tied with strings and others not. There is often much suffering—not inflicted by any superior power as a punishment for sin, for the future life hold no punishment nor reward for any of earth's sins or virtues; but caused by hunger and cold when their friends in the material world neglect them, for all the clothing and food they have is that burned with their bodies or at the feasts in their memory. At a feast or potlatch the Indians may be seen throwing into the fire pieces of bread, fish or tobacco, and at the same time calling out the name of some dead person for whom it is meant. So those who are neglected or forgotten by their friends on earth suffer.

The second heaven is directly above this earth, high up in the air, and is inhabited by all whose deaths are caused by violence. The dying Indian, as he feels the life blood oozing away, seems to see the heavens above him contract and grow nearer and more dense, while directly over him there appears a large circular opening in the floor of heaven guarded by a giant who calls the name of the dying person in tones so loud that they go sounding through all the vast expanse and reach the ears of his friends, who gather at the entrance to meet him. Then there is let down through this opening a ladder with only two steps, and as soon as the spirit steps upon the ladder it ascends of its own accord into heaven, where he is welcomed by his friends. This is a happier home than the first heaven. There are large houses, and life is passed in pleasant idleness, but the only food is blood. Those who die bloody deaths are envied by the unfortunate ones who die of sickness.

These Indians believe in reincarnation, the person at each succeeding birth being of the same sex and retaining the same peculiar physical characteristics.

It it affirmed that Harsha, a great chief of the Wrangels who died some 200 years ago and at whose death twenty slaves were sacrificed, has since been reincarnated five times, and at each birth he has been recognized by the mark of a stab or a cut in the right groin. At one time, during one of these later incarnations, while yet a lad, in order to prove his memory of a previous existence, he took friends to a cave and found for them certain articles of clothing hidden there and which had belonged to Harsha. These he identified and separated from the clothing belonging to others.

Sakunda has been reincarnated three times and recognized by a peculiar lock of gray hair. The Auk chief, Kow-ee, always claimed that he had lived once before on this earth. A legend of a similar return from spirit land to the one mentioned in the beginning of this article is told of a Chilcat Indian who was shot and his body lay all day upon the ground and at night his spirit returned, took possession of it and continued its earth life for several years. He said that he did not feel freed from earth, though he ascended upon the ladder to the high heaven, but all the time there was a longing to return and he looked down through the opening and saw far beneath him the earth, with its tall trees like so many needles sticking up. He was afraid to jump, but the longing to return was so intense that he summoned all his courage and leaped to the earth, when he landed on a bed of soft moss near where his body was lying, he crept back into it and awoke again to earth life.

Almost countless are the tales the Indians will tell you of the life beyond, of the messages which have come back to them, of the visits they have made there in dreams, and though often their stories are contradictory in details, yet through them all there is a firm belief in a future existence, into which they pass with all life's experience; an immortal life whose joys and sorrows are the result of the remembrance or forgetfulness of friends.



WHERE THE SEIZED SEALERS ARE LAID UP AT SITKA.

NEWS FROM ALASKA.

San Francisco Chronicle

Trial of Seized Sealing Schooners.

September 30, 1893.

The Coquitlam Declared Forfeited.

Stabbing of a Sailor of the Steamer Albatross by an Englishman.

Special Correspondence of the CHRONICLE.

SITKA, September 22.—The trial of the seized schooners, St. Paul of Kodiak, and Alexander of San Francisco, before Judge Truitt, for illegal hunting of sea-otter, has occupied the entire week. The examination of witnesses in the cases has been concluded and arguments by counsel will be heard on Monday, the 25th inst. Judge J. S. Bugbee of Juneau appeared for the defendants in both cases. He expresses the belief that both vessels will be dismissed on the payment of a fine.

In the case of the steamer Coquitlam, seized last year by Captain Hooper of the Corwin for violation of the customs laws in transferring cargo to the sealing fleet while within the waters of Alaska, without having a permit to do so, Judge Truitt has handed down his decision, with the findings of fact and law.

The Coquitlam is adjudged forfeited, together with all her cargo, consisting of a large quantity of supplies intended for the British sealers and over 6000 sealskins. The case will no doubt be carried on appeal to the Supreme Court, but Judge Truitt's finding and opinion will be hard to overcome.

While the Albatross was lying in port here on September 19th part of her crew were granted liberty to visit the town. While on shore the sailors were met by a number of liberty men from the Pinta and together the tars began to take in the sights. After a round of the various resorts where liquor can be obtained in spite of Alaska's strict prohibition laws, the stimulants began to work, and finally caused Quartermaster Maher of the Pinta to declare with great earnestness that he could "lick the legs off any canvas-covered son of a sea cook from the Albatross." This boast so roused the ire of Seaman O'Brien of the latter ship that he immediately made an attack on Maher and gave him a severe beating. The fighters were separated by the soberer men in the party and Maher was being led away from the scene, when he suddenly drew a knife and stabbed Tim McCarty, a seaman of the Albatross, in the abdomen. The wounded man was taken to the hospital, where he is at present.

Maher has been placed under arrest by the civil authorities to await the result of the injuries to McCarty.

The repairs to the old "Baranuff Castle," which have been under way all summer, have been completed. The "castle," which has been a familiar object to tourists for many years as a picturesque ruin, is now ready for occupancy. It will be used as the chambers and living quarters of the District Court Judge and attorneys.

Information has been received here to the effect that Rowin Dashkin, the chief of the Belkufski natives, is in a fair way to make it lively for some neglectful Federal official. It appears that Dushkin and a party of a dozen natives from Belkufski were hunting sea otter in Behring sea last year when they were overhauled by the cruiser Yorktown. The order of the Secretary of the Treasury permitting natives to hunt otter had not yet been published and in the absence of any such instructions Captain Evans caused the arms of the hunters and their sea otter skins to be seized. The natives themselves were allowed to go free and made their way to their home. The arms and skins were turned over to some official in San Francisco by Captain Evans and the case was subsequently dismissed by the Government and the arms and skins ordered returned.

Winter came on and a change in the administration. All idea of restoring these articles to their owners seems to have been utterly forgotten. But it will not be long before Rowin shows that he has not forgotten, for he has recently



ROWIN DASHKIN, CHIEF OF THE BELKUFSKI.

heard that an order was issued months ago to give him and his men back their guns.

George P. Kirk, the prospector who killed his partner, Andersen, in Cook Inlet recently and subsequently gave himself up to the authorities, has been arraigned before United States Commissioner Rogers on a charge of homicide and found not guilty. It was clearly proved that Kirk acted in self-defense.

The United States Marshal has received orders from Washington to discharge from custody and deliver into the hands of the owners the British schooner Henriette of Victoria, which was seized last year in Behring sea on a charge of violating the modus vivendi, but was afterward held by the United States authorities on a charge of violating the customs laws and taken to Sitka. The Secretary of State has recently decided that this action cannot be sustained, the vessel having been first seized for violating the modus vivendi, must be tried for that offense first. According to the terms of agreement between England and the United States offenses of this nature committed by the vessels of either nation must be tried by them respectively. The Henriette is to be delivered to her owners at Victoria.

Now the authorities at Sitka are puzzled to find a way to do this. Quite a fleet of schooners seized from time to time on account of the sealing question are lying at Sitka, and since the award has been published much speculation has been indulged in as to the amount of coin the Government will have to pay to the owners of these old hulks. It is safe to say that an auction sale of the whole lot would not bring in enough cash to pay the damages claimed by the owners of any one.

The trial of the C. G. White is set for the 1st of October, when the Petrel, which seized her, will reach Sitka. Since the decision of Judge Truitt in the Coquitlam case has been published it is believed that the White will also be found guilty.

The Mohican is due here from the westward on the 25th, and will sail for San Francisco via the inland passages as soon as the Petrel arrives. Latest news from the westward shows everything to be quiet around the seal islands and all well in the fleet.

QUICK TRIP OF THE RUSH.

The Season's Work of the Cutter in Northern Waters.

The revenue cutter Richard Rush, which arrived Thursday evening from Alaska, beat all previous records from two points—Sand point and Sitka. The distance from the former is 2460 miles, and the time, via Sitka, was ten days and two hours. From Sitka the time was six days. The daily average was about 246 miles, which places the Rush at the head of the list among the revenue cutters on the coast.

The Rush has been patrolling Behring sea and covered more miles than any other of the fleet. She cruised around St. George and St. Paul islands and along the Alaska peninsula. Captain Hooper made a splendid record a year ago while in the Corwin and repeated it this season in the Rush. The seizures of the schooners Alexander and St. Paul were by the Rush, while the C. G. White was apprehended by the Petrel. When the Alexander was taken twenty-two Winchester rifles were seized. This is the schooner reported from Honolulu after leaving here last February as having anchored outside the reef and left without entering. The Honolulu customs officers sent a tug to make the Alexander go into the harbor and report. The tug returned with the information that the crew of the schooner were all armed and when ready to raise the anchor invited the customs official to go back to port, which he did. Captain Lauritzen denied all the allegations of the Honolulu official.

The schooner St. Paul was also seized by the Rush near Sanak island. The name of the captain of this vessel is Vanelius. He was arrested for hunting sea otter. Vanelius is married to a native woman, but the law says that only full-blooded natives can hunt sea otter. On the St. Paul there were twenty-two rifles, but the majority were old styles, with a couple of muzzle-loaders thrown in. All the guns were transferred to the Rush. The sealing schooner C. G. White, commanded by Captain Lauretzen, is owned in this city. She was seized by the Petrel while transferring skins at Sanak to the codfishing schooner Czarina.

While north the Rush landed Lieutenant Rhineberg and five men on St. George island as a special guard to the seal rookeries. The guard will be brought down by the Bear next December.

The Rush had a narrow escape from remaining north another month. It is understood that orders were sent by the steamer City of Topeka, but that vessel was two days late when the Rush sailed from Sitka. The orders, however, would likely go on and catch the Corwin at Oonalaska. If so, that vessel, which is expected to-morrow, may not put in an appearance for some time.

"The protection of seals in Behring sea," said one of the officers of the Rush in speaking of the necessity of a close patrol, "cannot have too much importance attached to it. Plenty to do for half a dozen more vessels than were north this year can easily be found. Much better work than hunting smugglers along the coast can be procured for the cutters Grant and Perry, which are ordered to this coast. Smugglers need looking after, of course, but the coast guard and Customs searchers and inspectors in the harbor can accomplish as a rule twice as much as a cutter could at sea in this line. On the other hand the protection of the sealing industry is so far superior in point of value that the smuggler sinks into insignificance alongside of him."

Bishop Bompas, of the Church of England, has sent for a minister for the miners at 40 Mile Creek.

Alaskan
Aug 26. 1893.

Last evening the Roastology Club, entertained Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D., and some other guests at the residence of Vice Pres. C. S. Johnson.

The evening was pleasantly passed in conversation and instrumental and vocal music.

THE CHRISTIAN MIRROR.

97 1-2 Exchange Street, Portland.

Mrs. I. P. Warren, Editor and Proprietor

Portland, Sat., Jan. 6, 1894.

The U. S. Bureau of Education has on hand some fifteen hundred copies of Dr. Sheldon Jackson's reports on Alaska for the years 1889-'90 and 1890-'91. These reports, with photogravure illustrations and maps, give an extended account of that little known region and people—Arctic Alaska and its Eskimo. The reports can be had free (as long as the edition lasts), upon application to the "Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C."

FORTY-TWO YEARS AMONGST THE INDIANS AND ESKIMO. By Beatrice Batty. 2s. 6d. (*Religious Tract Society*, 56, *Paternoster Row.*)

The story of the life and labours of the Rev. John Horden, first Bishop of Moosonee, is partly told in his own words, and is that of a kindly, cheerful, patient, and indefatigable missionary, among interesting but climatically trying surroundings, on the grounds of the Hudson's Bay Co. It is strange, to English minds, to read of a picnic party on a bright, warm day in February, explained by the Bishop as a day on which the thermometer stood only a little below zero! His labours in the translation of the Bible, hymns, and other religious literature into Cree, and the indomitable perseverance which led him to discover for himself how to use a printing press, must excite the warmest admiration, as, indeed, must his cheerful accomplishment of long and lonely journeys over "the forgotten lands" of the bleak territory in which he passed his days. We are reminded in this book of the gentle, teachable, affectionate character of the Eskimo, a group of whom forms one of the excellent illustrations.

The Parish Leaflet.

REV. WM. M. JEFFERIS, D. D..... .....Editor.
A. A. TAYLER.....Business Manager.
January Office with A. A. Tayler & Co., 910 C Street. 1894

ALASKA MISSIONS.

Our friend, the Hon. James Sheakley, governor of Alaska, has kindly sent us his first report as governor of the territory. When we were in Alaska in 1891, we were the receiptent of many courtesies at the hands of Governor Sheakley, then Judge Sheakley of Fort Wrangall, the friendship being since that time kept up by correspondence. We are very glad to note in the Governor's report that "nothing has contributed to ameliorate the hard condition of the Indians in Alaska so much as the work of the Missionaries and the introduction of schools. Previous to the establishment of these schools the natives' leading occupation was war, and revenge his only law, but kindness is better than force and schools and missions are the great conservators of peace in this territory; for now the Alaskan Indian is self-supporting, and industrious and thrifty; receives nothing from the government, asks for nothing, wants nothing, and in the mission schools of the Jurisdiction many young men and women have been civilized, educated and qualified for the avocations of life and good citizenship." Let those who doubt the practical good effects of well directed Christian missions "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" this. We have seen with our own eyes what the Governor so simply describes, and know that he speaks the words of truth and soberness.

New York Tribune
March 27. 1894

RELICS OF AN ALASKAN MASTODON.

From The Seattle Telegraph.

A prospector who came down on the steamship City of Topeka Thursday night from the gold fields of Alaska brought a number of curious relics of that far-away region. The most interesting of the collection is a set of ivory tusks of an enormous size, the remains of a mastodon. A great tooth was also found with the tusks, which were discovered in a deep canyon several hundred miles back in the mountains from Juneau. The size of the tusks in question is something phenomenal. They form almost a semi-circle, the circumference being ten feet by actual measurement, tapering down to a point from a thickness of about six inches, where the tusk projects from the head. The elements of ages have apparently had but little effect on these mastodonic ornaments, for the surface is almost smooth and nearly as hard as a rock, and the combined weight of the two tusks exceeds 350 pounds. The tooth found is of irregular shape, probably fourteen inches long, six inches through, and weighs ten or fifteen pounds.

ALASKAN SOCIETY
—OF—
NATURAL HISTORY & ETHNOLOGY

SITKA, ALASKA, September, 1893.

WILL YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

There are certain questions relating to Totemism and Family Descent which can only be settled by carefully questioning the older natives at the different settlements in the region from the Skeena River to Mount St. Elias. This Society has undertaken, through its members, to prosecute this work during the coming winter.

As citizens of the United States, it is a matter of importance that the credit of such work shall not fall to foreigners, as it will, unless forestalled by active work on the part of those Americans who are willing to devote an hour or two to intelligent questioning of the older natives.

Amongst the Tlingits there are two groups or totems—the Wolf and the Raven (wrongly called the Crows). Belonging to these groups are various sub-totems or emblems. As far as collected the list is as follows:

I	II
Wolf Totem.	Raven Totem.
(Kek-wa-tan)	(Kek-sat-ti)
Bear	Frog
Eagle	Goose
Shark	Beaver
Porpoise	Owl
Puffin	Sea Lion
Whale-Killer	Salmon
Glacier	Dog-Fish
Dog Wolf	Crow.

Only a few of the above emblems or sub-totems are found at each village or settlement. It is not known to which group or totem the Whale belongs as an emblem. Every Tlingit is born into one or the other totem, viz: the Wolf or Raven. Children take the mother's totem. A Wolf can only marry into the Raven group. Property descends through the totem, viz: A man's heir is his sister's children, because her children have the same totem as his own. In other words the bearing of totemism is on marriage and on the inheritance of property. It is not an idle meaningless bit of heathenism, as white people, ignorant of the influence it exercises upon the domestic relations of the uncivilized native, think it is.

A child receives various names at different periods in its life. The final name, which is purely a personal one, is usually taken from an ancestor on the mother's side. Most names, however, have some reference to the emblem to which the owner belongs, and on hearing it the Tlingits know at once to which totem the person belongs. For instance at Wrangell there is a male name Sa-gatw, meaning Voice like a frog. The frog is his emblem and one knows at once that he belongs to the Raven group. Under one roof may be found people belonging to two or more different totems or emblems, and, on the other hand, we may find the same emblem in three or four different houses. For instance at Wrangell there are three houses where the Frogs are found. These are distinguished as follows: the Ky-iks-a-deh, the Kagan-hit-tan (sun house people) and the Ti-hit-tan (bark house people).

The recent census took individual names of natives, and ignored family and other groupings. What is wanted ethnologically is a census of the households, emblems and totems with the native names and their meanings.

To rightly understand the relationship of the natives of the region; to creditably interest ourselves in work which we should not leave to foreigners, and to seize the opportunity while it is ours, the answers to the following questions should be sought and the result forwarded to the Secretary of the ALASKAN SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY, at Sitka, Alaska. Persons, living at Howcan, Shakan, Klawak, Kasa-an, Port Chester and in Northern British Columbia, will find the totems and emblems very different from the Tlinkit ones given here, but if they can answer these questions, they settle equally important problems in that region:

I. Give a list in English and native language of the totems and emblems in each village.

II. Give a list of the branches of each emblem in the village; for instance, how they distinguish between the same emblem in different houses. Suppose in the Raven totem and the Beaver emblem, there are three or four families who have the Beaver for an emblem; how are they distinguished by name.

III. Give method of naming children with list of male and female names, illustrating the process.

IV. What are the rules relating to marriage, inheritance of property divorce and inheritance?

V. How is land, or hunting and fishing ground handed down from one generation to another?

VI. What legends are peculiar to each emblem, or what carvings has each emblem the right to use?

VII. In burial what commemorative carvings are erected to honor or distinguish the dead?

VIII. When a strange native, (not a member of the same nation), appears among those who inhabit the section, how is his corresponding totem determined? For instance, in what totem could he marry?

NOTE. It will add very much to the value of all data if Native words are given with their English meanings.

A. P. NIBLACK,
Lieutenant, U. S. N.

(REPRINTED FROM THE ALASKAN.)

HARPER'S WEEKLY

A JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

VOL. XXXVII.—No. 1915. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893. TEN CENTS A COPY. FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR

Copyright, 1893, by HARPER & BROTHERS. All Rights Reserved.



ALASKA FISH AND GAME.

BY ELIZA RUHAMAH SCIDMORE.

WHEN Alaska becomes a State and possesses a coat of arms, fish, either natant, torqued, or salient, will surely figure in the device. The whale and the seal will long have become extinct by the time such Statehood is attained, and it is also possible that by that time salmon may be rare catches in the region where they are now so plentiful. Nature plainly marked the northwest coast as the home of a superior and intellectual people, as the commonest stock must become the fine flower of a race with such a prodigal feast of fishes provided them. At every season, with each turn of the tide, or hour of the day, some different form of marine creature may be hooked, netted, thrown ashore, gigged, or raked out of Alaskan waters. Again, when the tide is out the table is spread, and every beach and rock has its bivalves or univalves, starfish and devil-fish, and other creatures palatable to the native, who seldom eats other than the second course, yet enjoys a varied menu. One may always go a-fishing there, and catch from whales to minnows, and Alaska fish promise to become as great factors in the world's food supply as American pork or corn.

Among all the finny tribes the salmon is king, and each year silent armies attack the coast, moving in concert as if by some mysterious signal. Millions besiege the mouths of fresh-water streams, storm the water ramparts of cascades, and gain the citadels of snow-fed lakes, only a fraction of them being captured. The statistics of the Alaska salmon trade deal in large numbers. From a half-million to seven hundred thousand cases, each case containing four dozen one-pound cans of salmon, are shipped below each autumn, and their value exceeds three million dollars. The thirty-seven salmon-packing establishments represent an investment of more than four million dollars, and between five and six thousand people and one hundred steam-vessels are engaged in the work during the three months of the busy season. The pack is sent to the Eastern States—where the salmon has been extinct for so many years—to Australia, Europe, South America, and to all Catholic countries. "While the Pope stays by us the business cannot fail," said one impious packer.

There were three great salmon seasons in succession—1888, 1889, and 1890—and when the season of 1891 opened the pack of the preceding year was unsold, and in the autumn 789,000 cases were added to the waiting supply so far in excess of the market demand. By an agreement among the salmon-packers, whose headquarters are at San Francisco, twenty-nine canneries were closed for the year, and the pack was reduced more than one-half. Two-thirds of this salmon pack comes from the Karluk River, on the little island of Kodiak, eight hundred miles west of Sitka. It is the greatest salmon stream in the world, and the most extravagant fish stories told by imaginative people cannot equal the Karluk facts. The river, only sixteen miles in

length, from one hundred to six hundred feet in width, and from one to six feet in depth, used to be a solid mass of salmon of the same dimensions in the summers before the canneries were established. Ten canneries are supplied by seining at the mouth of this river and along the beach, and one is the largest canning establishment in the world Seventeen thousand salmon have been beached at a single haul of the seine, and in one day 153,000 salmon were taken at the Karluk's mouth. Naturally, the procession ascending the river to the lake has been much reduced, yet the stream is so crowded that each receding tide still leaves thousands of fish to die uncovered along the banks. Four million red salmon were caught in the Karluk in one summer, and three times that many fish wasted. Until this season it has not been possible for an ordinary traveller to visit the Kodiak region, and the steam-tug that inaugurated the government's mail service between Sitka and Unalaska in 1891 had no passenger accommodations, and refused to take passengers until September, when the salmon run was over and all interest and attraction gone.

The cannery men of that region enjoy an absolute isolation and monopoly. Each season they bring their employés, stores, and all supplies from San Francisco on their own steamers, and return the employés and the pack by the same vessels None bring their families, intending to make homes and establish permanent settlements on these shores, to pack other fish in their seasons and cultivate little farms —to make another Cape Ann, a Normandy, a Brittany, or a Norway of this country, which offers them a more equable climate, better soil, better harbors, nearer and larger fishing-banks, than any Atlantic fishermen enjoy The thousands of Chinese, Greek, Italian, Portuguese, and Aleut fishermen gathered at some of these westward stations are said to constitute the roughest, most lawless, and degraded communities anywhere under our flag, and no official restraint of any kind is put upon them. For three months they seine and pack salmon, and then disappear until the next season. Scarcely a dollar of the millions realized remains in the territory, and no fraction of the wages paid results in any local improvements or benefits to the natives. No taxes are levied upon these nearly alien contract laborers, on any cannery plant or property, and the great industry means nothing for Alaska. A more flagrant instance of the evils of absentee landlordism could not exist, nor a greater contrast be offered to the methods and results in North Atlantic fishing-grounds and fishing-communities.

While the Kodiak region remains so isolated, one may see salmon enough in southeastern Alaska, and nearly all of its seventeen salmon-packing establishments are posts of call on the direct route of the mail and excursion steamers. There are no secrets in the business, and the tourist is welcomed hospitably at the canneries and permitted to see and smell to satiety. When the salmon of the Columbia River began to fail, in proportion as the number of canneries increased, Astoria packers turned their attention to Alaska. The first cannery was established at Sitka in 1878, but along in 1882–3 many "salmon-prospectors" came to select sites in southeastern Alaska, and soon every stream up which salmon were known to run had its cannery or saltery. None of them was on a large scale. Many of them have since closed, because there were not enough fish of desirable species frequenting the chosen waters, or have been bought up by larger canneries. The Loring Cannery, on Revilla-Gigedo Island, now packs the catch of six different streams, each of which had formerly its separate establishment. Steam-launches tow the scows to and from the seining-grounds, and improved and businesslike methods have taken away much of the picturesqueness and interest that formerly attached to the Alaska excursion trip, as the mail-steamers do not now visit so many isolated and remote nooks to land and receive freight.

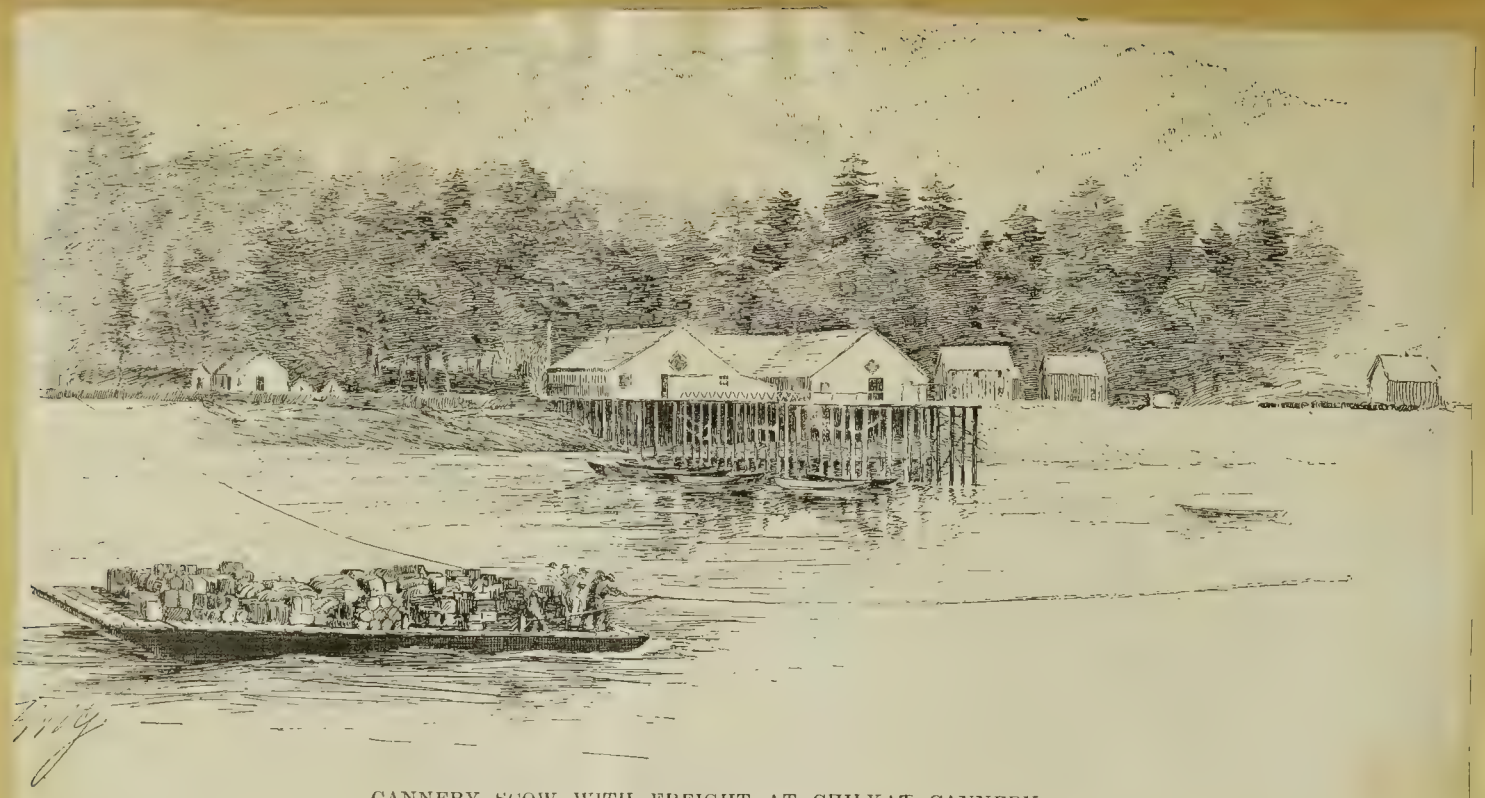
As with every other industry and enterprise in Alaska, the salmon-canning has been very much of a go-as-you-please affair, the government paying no heed, neither helping nor hindering the growing industry. The fish-commission steamer *Albatross* has been occupied in sounding and marking the cod banks far to westward, and the one envoy sent out by the commission to study the salmon reached the Kodiak region after the season was over, and did not visit the fishing-stations in southeastern Alaska at all. There is a law prohibiting the placing of fish-traps, weirs, or obstacles in rivers or streams, but, as with other ordinances referring to Alaska, the government has provided no means for enforcing it The collector of customs at Sitka is supposed to enforce this law, but without any facilities or allowances for visiting fishing stations it is practically a dead letter If cannery men wish, they can barricade the streams, removing the traps when a steamer is sighted, and replacing them when a steamer leaves A Congressional committee has spent a winter considering some means of protecting Alaska salmon from extinction. It has been proposed to make the whole of Alognak Island a salmon preserve, and forbid any packing or seining on its shore. This late in the day it has dawned upon the authorities controlling Alaska's destinies that the fisheries are so valuable that the government might well reserve all salmon streams and lease the privilege of taking a certain number of fish from them each season. It is also proposed to declare a weekly close season, from Saturday to Monday, and give chance for a fraction of the schools to reach their spawning-grounds, or to prevent all seining and packing in the months of September and October, leaving the fall runs of fish untouched.

The cannery men could not get titles to the ground on which their buildings stood until this year, but now, after eight and ten years' occupancy, they must buy, at the rate of one dollar and a quarter an acre, the one-hundred-and-sixty-acre tracts allowed them. The timber laws have imposed greater absurdities in southeastern Alaska. The lumber for buildings, the slabs for packing-cases, barrel staves, and hoops have usually been brought up from Puget Sound to avoid complication and prosecutions for timber depredations in this densely forested wilderness.

Skilled Chinese do most of the in-door work at the canneries. They are brought up at the beginning of the season in June, and returned in September. The natives at Sitka strongly resented the first importation of such contract labor for the initial cannery, and were only pacified by being assured that the Chinese had come as teachers. Since then there have not been any demonstrations against the Asiatics. The Alaskans fraternize with them, and when seen together in groups there is no question as to the near relationship of these races. Just after the passage of the Exclusion Act there was difficulty in landing the coolies returning from the northern canneries. While Alaska was certainly United States territory, these Chinese had passed through British Columbia waters after leaving it, and the Collectors at San Francisco and on Puget Sound would not allow them to land at first The business could not be carried on on its present scale, nor with such profit, if this contract labor were not available. While willing and industrious to a degree, the native Alaskan is not to be relied upon. He is notional, independent, and unreliable, and could no more feed tin to a machine from morning to night, and roll out thousands of perfect cans with an automaton's exactness for a season, nor do the sleight-of-hand trimming and filling, than he could fly. If it does not suit him to work he need not starve, as fish and berries, sea-weed, clams, and seal oil are free to all blessed with industrious squaws. In seining and out-of-doors work natives do well, but will often strike or leave in the midst of the run. Three canneries at the end of Lynn Canal ran in sharp rivalry one season, paying as high as fifteen cents for a single salmon, and the Indians became rich. The next year the canneries, having come to their senses, formed a trust, and offered the old prices for salmon The Indians refused to accept the price—once fifteen cents always fifteen cents—and white fishermen were brought up The Chilkats, claiming that these whites had no rights in their old fishing-grounds, made much trouble. Twice the man-of-war had to visit the place and threaten the natives with severe punishment if they cut the nets or harmed the cannery men, and peace was barely maintained; while the Chilkat River was seined clean of every fish, and few could be caught at the upper villages where they once packed the river from bank to bank.

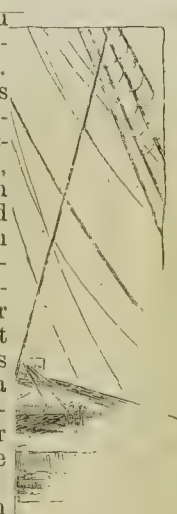
In this modern day of government schools, ready-made clothing, and two-dollars-a-day wages, almost the only picturesqueness left to native life is during the salmon runs. Families and tribes betake themselves to their hereditary fishing-grounds to catch and dry their salmon for winter use, and isolated summer camps break the forested shoreline with fine effect. A row of black canoes on the beach, a cluster of bark or matted tents, with frames of drying salmon overhanging the camp-fires, are set between some clear still green water foreground and an abrupt screen of greenest menzie or merton spruces. The racks of fish give touches of high color to the scene, as the further north they are caught the redder the Pacific salmon are, and in Lynn Canal some of these camps look as if decorated with red bunting. All is salmon that comes to the Tlingit, and he makes no distinction between king, red, silver, humpback, or dog salmon, rather preferring, on the whole, the coarse, rank flesh of the last, which no white man wants; hence he rages at the cannery's waste and the destruction of his chief food supply Since the corrupting touch of trade has even reached their salmon streams, the natives now make permanent summer villages beside the canneries. The men work for the company, and the women and children do a little independent fishing, but more regularly follow the cannery scows and fill their canoes with rejected salmon, as canners use only about a third of all fish seined. Thus, in midsummer, Alaska villages are as empty of their first families as any Eastern city, and the tourists see closed houses, and not a third of the regular inhabitants. Census enumerators work zealously, but vainly, in attempting to count the natives when they are scattered in remotest nooks all over the archipelago, half of them paddling their canoes from one place to another, and as likely to be counted twice as not at all during the summer.

The white man's fisheries are more prosaic, less fragrant, and never picturesque in themselves. One finds the canneries in the furthest nooks and niches of the archipelago, each with a finer landscape setting than the last. There is always a mountain background and a clear brawling stream coming from the dense forest. A long wharf, rectangular buildings with tall smoke-stacks and stove-pipes, a log house or two, and an Indian camp straggling down the beach constitute the oft-repeated picture. In the watery foreground are the boats, the canoes, and the huge reels or frames on which the nets are kept. Scow-loads of fish are arriving, and men toss them upon the lathed floors at high tide, or load them on trucks that are hoisted and rolled in on railway tracks at low tide. The salmon are handled with gaff-hooks, and his fishship goes through the processes so rapidly and automatically that in an hour after being tossed from the boat he



CANNERY SCOW WITH FREIGHT AT CHILKAT CANNERY.

may be sealed in tins, boxed, and waiting on the end of the same wharf for shipment below; but no backward turn of the machine can replace him in the water. A Chinaman seizes a fish, and in two seconds trims and cleans it, and in the same automatic, sleight-of-hand way other Chinamen wash and cut it into sections, fill the cans, solder, boil, test, vent, resolder, lacquer, label, and pack in boxes. The tin is taken up in sheets, and the cans are made on the spot, and ingenious machines punch out, roll, fit, and stamp with more intelligence and sentient skill than the apathetic automatons who feed them. An endless procession of tin cans rolls down an inclined plane, their edges touching a little gutter of melted solder that closes them air-tight. A great tray full of cans is sunk in a vat of boiling water or a steam-chest for a half-hour, and then with a tap of the finger the Chinaman can tell if the contents are sound and air-tight, or if it is necessary to pierce them again to vent the steam.



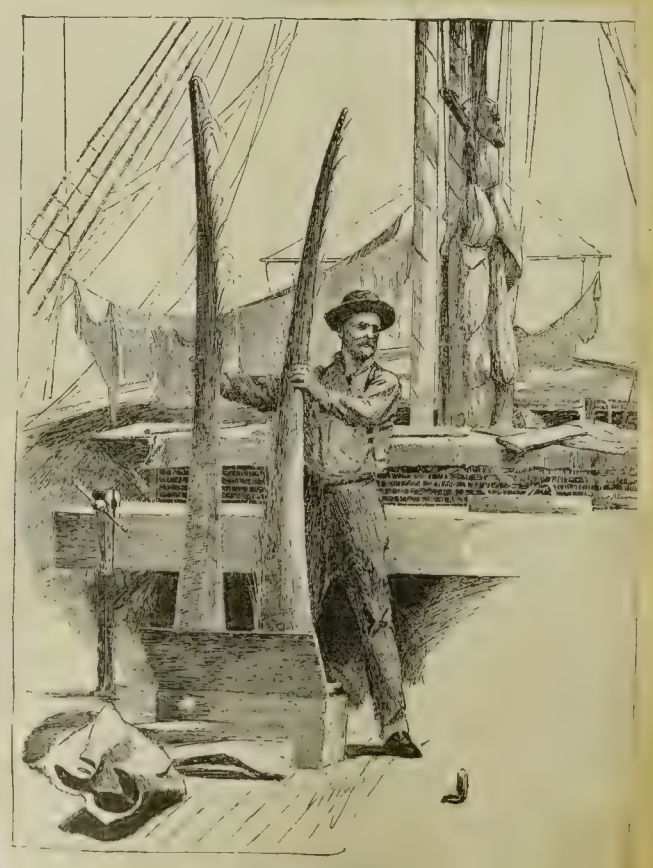
Alaska cannery men and professional fishermen spend little time over fine differences and distinctions of species. Is it a good canning fish that is red-fleshed? and is there enough of it? are their only questions. Fashions in salmon change, and regardless of flavor; far-away consumers and middle-men will have none of the pack if the contents of the tins are not the deepest red, the most intense salmon-color. The king, the humpback, and the silver salmon are all of better flavor than the cannery men's favorite red salmon—a salmon so firm and tough that it can lie for a day in the cannery without deteriorating. In view of this senseless whim, who doubts but that some shrewd one will find a way of coloring and hardening the flesh of the other varieties, and the consumer may eat dyed salmon with dyed butter-sauce if he will!

Cannery men do not use the Russian names of the species accepted by scientists for *Oncorhynchus*, the Pacific salmon—*O. gorbuscha* (humpback), *O. keta* (dog), *O. kisutch* (silver), *O. nerka* (red), *O. chouicha* (king); nor do they talk of parrs, smolts, samlets, grilse, or kelt to distinguish the age or condition of a salmon. A salmon is always a salmon to them, save in its youth, when it is so often taken for a trout; but from the writhing heaps of thousands of fish drawn in a single haul of the seine, these fishermen can quickly detect the undesirable species, and the individual ones that have begun "to dog," or deteriorate, in fresh-water.

All these hook-jawed Pacific salmon are prodigally blest with names, the king or *chouicha* being the quinnat in the Columbia River, the Chinook and the taku further north, yet called the *tyee* wherever Chinook is spoken. Averaging forty and fifty pounds in Oregon, he increases to one hundred pounds and more in the Yukon, and Petroff tells of king salmon five and six feet in length swimming more than a thousand miles up that river. The king salmon is too pale for present fashion, and swimming in pairs and not in great schools in the small rivers of southeastern Alaska, is not the sole pack of any cannery. In the future, when science has taught the cannery men how to put more red corpuscles in the tyee's body, and the Yukon is the last great salmon stream left, the king will have his reign again.

O. nerka, so deservedly called the red salmon, is the blue-back in Oregon, the sockeye in British Columbia, and has a different name with different tribes of Indians. Compared with the others he is an uninteresting fish. He only averages six to ten pounds in weight, and is a poor jumper, but he swarms by hundreds of thousands up chosen inlets, and his velvety bluish-green back is his one mark of beauty. *O. kisutch*, the silver salmon, is the charmer, shimmering with fine pale scales, dotted with minute rainbow specks, a restless, graceful creature, who springs from the water, arches himself in air in still reaches, and leaps falls with an agility and abandon indescribable. He is fastidious in his choice of clearest waters, and swimming up the Umk River from Boehm Canal side by side with king salmon, he of the silver livery turns to the first clear stream, while the tyee swallows glacial débris and proceeds through muddy waters far inland. But the delicious silver salmon is pale in flesh and unfit for the canners' use within a few hours after death. *O. gorbuscha*, his humpback brother, is paler still, cooks soft in cans, and is scorned at canneries, although of the finest flavor. But *gorbuscha* can outjump everything else in scales, and although he is small, from five to ten pounds weight, he is most abundant of all species. It is *gorbuscha* who chiefly packs the streams until no one can wade through or pull a boat over the serried backs, and when he can be soaked in some solution to intensify his color and harden his substance, as a photographer does his negatives, there will be millions for the cannery men, but a short shrift for the high-shouldered, gayly leaping *gorbuscha*.

When the young salmon leaves his fresh-water birthplace he does nothing strange or unusual. He goes down to the sea with the high waters in spring, descending falls and rapids tail first, that he may steer the way, and seeing the fresh-water world with little exertion of his own. In a couple of years he comes back with an excursion party of thousands. That these country-bred fish should so determinedly return to the glades and dells, the wildwood streams and mountain-girt lakes of their infancy, millions making for fresh-water in one grand rush, is as curious as any of the freaks and habits of human beings. At the end of April, or in May, when the herring have ceased to silver the water by day, and light it with myriad flames at night, the first king salmon ascend to the spawning-grounds. In June the red salmon swarm. The silver salmon appear at the end of that month, and both are seined until the end of August. During the latter



WHALEBONES.

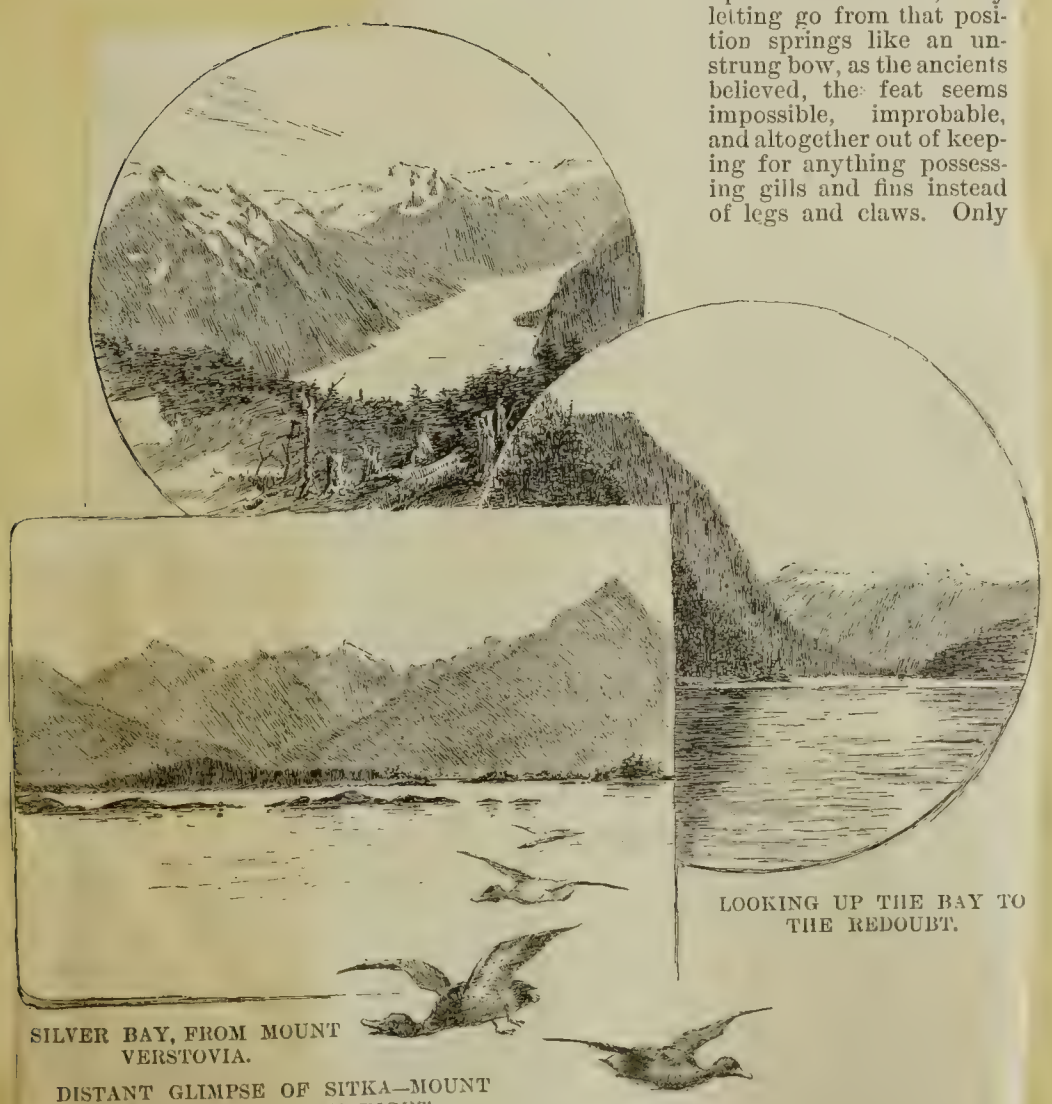


FROM THE BLACK BEACH, SITKA HARBOR.

month the humpbacks do their ground and lofty tumbling, and in September the tyee makes another run from the sea. The steelhead salmon (Gairdner's trout) comes in July and August, and although it cooks a little soft in cans, is packed at many canneries under the name of speckled salmon. From the middle of June to early September is the busy season for the packers. The fresh-water episode in the life of these salt-water denizens continues no longer for their profit, and in that first month with an "R" in it the canneries close; fishermen and fishes go their separate ways.

While the Atlantic salmon (*S. salar*) is so specifically entitled "the leaper," the Pacific salmon can equal any of his saltatory feats. Alaskans are ready to match their silver and humpback high-jumpers against Dr. Landmark's Norwegian salmon that jumped sixteen feet to the tip of a fall in the Drams River. That the salmon jumps at all is so amazing that no more wonder could be excited by his springing sixteen or sixty feet than his leaping six feet in air up the perpendicular front of a fall. Whether he takes his tail in his mouth and rolls up like a cart wheel, or by letting go from that position springs like an unstrung bow, as the ancients believed, the feat seems impossible, improbable, and altogether out of keeping for anything possessing gills and fins instead of legs and claws. Only seeing can convince one of the amazingness of the feat. Whether the salmon leaps in the inlets to see the way, to admire the scenery, to get his bearings to the stream leading to his birthplace, or merely for practice for his great fresh-water feats none can say. Often one may watch the leap, splash, leap, splash of a salmon and a pursuing dog-fish down some narrow channel, each one rising far out of water, and darting six to ten feet through the air with each jump, until the two leap nearer and nearer together, the salmon falling more heavily each time, and an eddy and a few bubbles tell that the contest is over.

The Alaska salmon is not frightened away by man; in fact, there is seldom room for him to turn away



SILVER BAY, FROM MOUNT VERSTOVIA.

DISTANT GLIMPSE OF SITKA—MOUNT VERSTOVIA ON THE RIGHT.

LOOKING UP THE BAY TO THE REDOUBT.

the old chief, Saginaw Jake, the 300 warlike Kootznahoos are the most docile and industrious of people. The neatness and order of a military post prevail at the factory, and it is the model industrial establishment in the archipelago. Even the coal piles are evenly laid, symmetrically truncated pyramids, and the agent's garden contains an orderly regiment of strawberry plants that could take prizes at a New Jersey fair. Divided between loyalty to the Territory and faith in the superior qualities of his fertilizer, the manager will not decide whether it is mostly the Alaska climate or the Killisnoo guano which produces such berries. One hundred and fifty thousand gallons of herring oil are manufactured each year, and the dried and ground refuse furnishes 1000 tons of guano. The same methods and machinery are used as in the menhaden fisheries on the Atlantic coast, and workmen from a menhaden factory trained the force at Killisnoo. The herring are seined in the fall and winter, when schools of them silver Chatham Strait for miles, and darting porpoises, circling gulls, and eagles give warning of their presence. From 300 to 600 barrels of herring are usually netted at single hauls, but often 1000 barrels have been seined at once, and in Sitka Harbor 1500 barrels of fish tested the single net. The catch is gathered in scows, and steam-launches tow them to the factory. The company has 100 employés, and incidentally packs several hundred barrels of salted salmon, salted herring, cod, and halibut each year.

Codfish are abundant in Chatham Strait and all along the archipelago's shores. For a time 8000 to 10,000 cod were brought to this factory daily by Indian fishermen, who were paid two and three cents apiece for each fish. Dried cod and a small quantity of cod-liver oil were then a part of the Killisnoo exports, but unless undertaken on a larger scale, with white or Chinese fishermen, this small station could not well compete with the Shumagin Island codfish trade maintained by two large fish houses of San Francisco. The codfish banks of the North Pacific are only partly surveyed or known, but within the few seasons devoted to the work by the fish-commission steamer *Albatross*, over 10,000 square miles of such fishing-banks lying east and south of the Aleutian chain have been surveyed and mapped. The cod banks of the western ocean exceed in area those of the Atlantic. All that upper end of the North Pacific between the Sitkan Archipelago and the Aleutian chain is bordered with cod banks, and in Bering Sea they also follow the general trend of the coast. A few Gloucester fishermen rounded Cape Horn and came to these banks a few years ago, and during last year the pack of Shumagin cod amounted to more than a half-million dollars in value. This industry is in its beginning now, but promises to exceed that of the Atlantic when more fishermen and better methods are employed, and mail facilities and regular communication induce and permit fishermen to make permanent settlements on the islands. Reciprocity secures the Alaska cod a wider and better market in South America, and there is no need for American fishing fleets to seek the Newfoundland banks.

The valuable whales have about all disappeared from the North Pacific. Bering and Okhotsk seas no longer contain them, and the Arctic Ocean is the only recognized whaling-ground left. There are but fifty whalers now afloat in the western ocean, while a half-century ago there were six hundred of such ships. There are ten steam-vessels in this fleet, and the rest are relics—ancient barks and brigs that date from the long ago, are seldom insured, and with difficulty secure crews.

The captain and crew go on shares, or are paid a percentage of the season's catch, and six or eight whales will credit the former with four or five thousand dollars, and the sailors with a couple of hundred dollars each. For three seasons one of the whalers has not secured a single whale, while one crew captured twenty-one whales in the summer of 1891.

In 1891 Sitka was surprised by the visit of a whaler, the first in the many years since the Fair-weather Grounds off Mount St. Elias were abandoned. This ship had sailed in March for that old ground, but off Prince William Sound nine right whales were taken



KILLISNOO OIL WORKS.

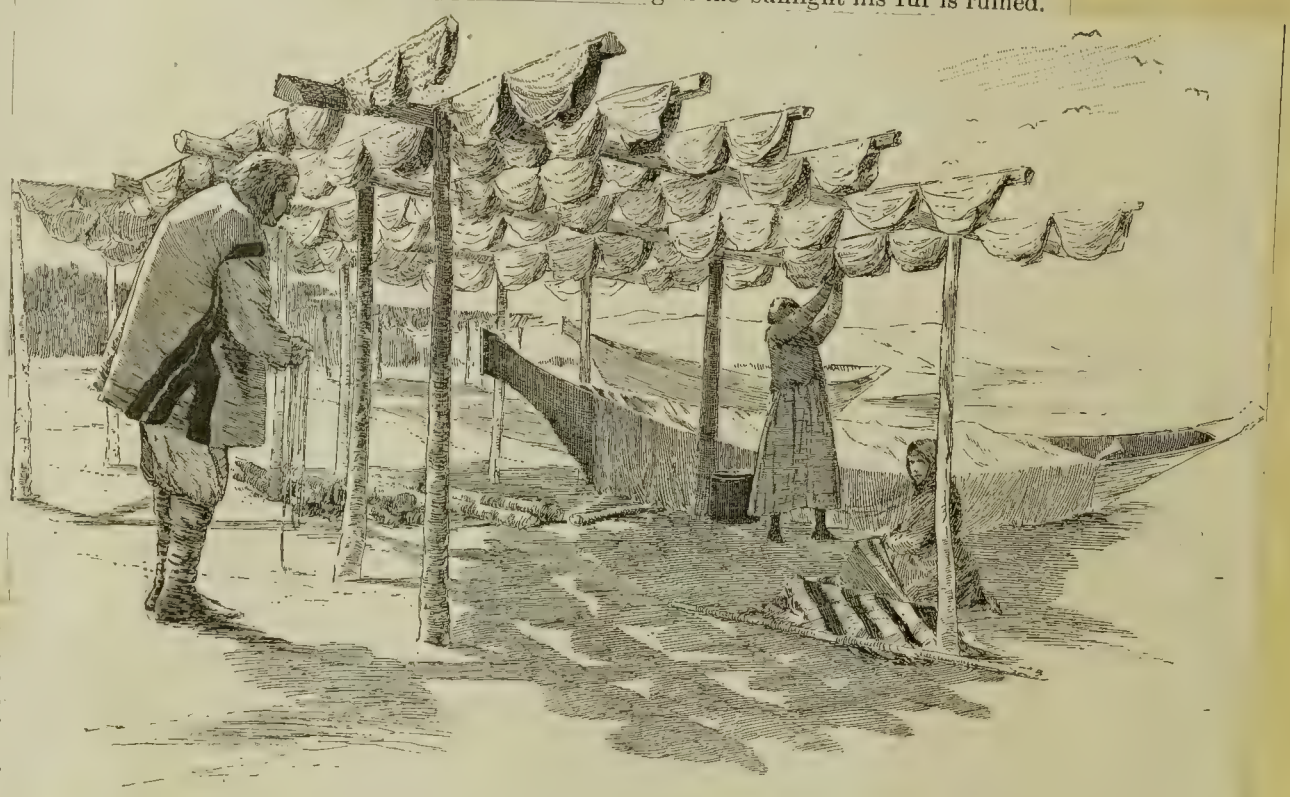
in eight days, and a tenth had been wounded when the bark grounded in a fog, unshipped and broke the rudder. It then worked its way to Sitka, and for a fortnight gave a new interest to the life of that quiet capital. There had been time to clean and slightly deodorize the ship during its sail into port, and it fell disappointingly short of the traditional whaler. But it was interesting to visit it, and have the cheerful mate show pieces of whalebone six and seven feet in length stacked up like cord-wood; to see the boats, harpoons, knives, and tackle, and the huge vats in the brick furnace on deck where the mountains of blubber are tried out. But the blubber and oil are little regarded in this day, as whalebone at six dollars a pound is the most valuable part of the monster. Catching their whales so fast, this crew had not time to cut up one whale before another was sighted, and the hold was filled with the blubber of the first whale while they were busy harpooning and cutting the bone from the later catches. They had only 430 barrels of oil, and the tongue of one whale yielded thirteen of those barrels. From nine whales there came 10,000 pounds of bone. When one whale was harpooned the line became entangled, the whale-boat was drawn down under the water, dragged for a long distance, and one sailor drowned. The mate wore his reindeer-skin jacket on those piping July days at Sitka, and with the thermometer at 86° he visibly melted in his greasy coat. The fat carpenter, who hammered at the huge rudder-post as it lay on deck, a still huger and greasier negro sailor, and certain wild-looking Kanakas of the crew were interesting subjects for sketches; but when we climbed down the short rope-ladder to the boat, and pushed off from the black worm-eaten ship, with moss-grown lines along the planks to mark where oakum had once been, it was a wonder that the $60,000 cargo was intrusted to it.

Whales of inferior species may be seen sporting all along the inside channels of the northwest coast.



SIR RICHARD MUSGRAVE WITH SEALS AND SEA-LIONS.

Mountain-goats are found all along the mainland heights, and in the neighborhood of Sum Dum or Holkham Bay the mountain-sheep come out to the coast range and silhouette their tremendous horns, their sleek and graceful bodies, against glacier reaches and sky-lines. On Revilla-Gigedo Island, the Naha country, or "land of the distant lakes," and all the continental shores of Boehm Canal, half encircling it, are a sportsman's paradise, where beasts, birds, and fish abound. Last summer several young sportsmen from the Sandwich Islands spent their vacation from a California college in Revilla-Gigedo camps. They made the Loring cannery at the mouth of Naha Bay their point of departure and base of supplies, and penetrating to the heart of the island by the chain of lakes, had sport galore during that summer of phenomenally fine weather. Both black and cinnamon bear are found on the island, the former a finely furred and palatable creature in spring, who will run from the sight of man and seldom shows fight. The cinnamon-bear, so worthily respected by the natives, will give battle, and is an unpleasant one to meet in those dense forests where retreat is impossible, and the hunter must stand and fight it out whenever one of those dingy brown creatures appears. When the hot spring sun opens the buds of the skunk-cabbage, whose gigantic tropical-looking leaves later amaze one, Bruin descends from his hiding and gives the marksman a chance. His coat is then soft and silky, and his flesh tender and delicate. After a little scratching in the underbrush and bleaching in the sunlight his fur is ruined.



SALMON FRAMES.

Prince Frederick Sound is a breeding-ground of whales, and in Chatham Strait, Sitka Sound, and other reaches where the herring swarm, the whales are always spouting. Ten years ago the Killisnoo station succeeded well with the whale-fishery until the explosion of a bomb-harpoon in a boat killed the great medicine-man of the Kootznahoos. An Indian war resulted from that accident of the torpedo and the whale, as the tribe claimed a large indemnity of blankets for their loss, and threatened to murder the whites when payment was refused. Before peace was secured an Indian village was shelled by a revenue-cutter, and since then right, black, and humpbacks are allowed to sport in peace. The Indians hold the whale in great respect, and consider it wisest of totemic beasts after the raven and bear. For this reason it has been said that they would not kill it, nor eat its flesh or blubber; but doubtless they reverence it for the same reason they do the cinnamon-bear and any other creature that may attack and kill them without provocation. The natives have many grewsome tales to tell of whales and their vengeful dispositions, and in their fathers' time—that wholly indeterminate period which may have been fifty or two hundred years ago—whales did many more eccentric things than now. In their play, whales often rise near enough to ships for one to hear them snort and spout, and when I sought to snap a photograph of the spouting whale from the little fantail deck of a steam-launch, a black mass rose beside us, snorted, and disappeared in an instant. But for its frightened dive and our own speed, the impetus of the creature might have landed it in may lap, and the tiny deck, not two feet above the water, lost all attractions for touch-the-button artists.

The commercial fisheries and mineral developments in Alaska have not spoiled the region for the angler and the sportsman. Brook-trout and salmon-trout swim unnoticed, and bait or spoon will lure sea-bass, sea-trout, rock-cod, and flounders anywhere along shore. There are more bear and fur-bearing animals in the southern section than the present number of hunters can ever thin out. The black-tailed and a small red deer fairly crowd some of the forested islands, and a deer is sold in Sitka streets for two dollars and less.

asts, by anglers and sportsmen. A trinity of peaks range themselves in echelon above Bear Bay, with a massive broad-armed cross outlined in eternal snows on one summit, a symbol that may be seen to the further end of Sitka Sound. A bark hut, a tent, some frames of drying salmon, and a draped canoe tell of Salmon Creek, where the Russians used to trap and cure their fish; but the place is now deserted, save when some hopeful mine-owner goes to do assessment work on his claims further up the cañon. Combining hunting and fishing with this mineral development, the owners always carry back such strings of fish and stories of greater strings as make all Sitka envious. From the shaking wharf at the abandoned Stewart mine one may always catch Dolly Vardens, those ravenous salmon-trout that gulp down any bait, but best love salmon eggs, which a wise fisherman despises to use, the sticky yellow roe leaving an enduring odor, and never to be scraped or washed from any garment which it touches. And just beyond, where a broad foaming fall shoots in long rapids down a three-hundred-foot incline, salmon gayly leap.

The great need of this country, in a landscape way, is a waterfall, a great river shooting out into the air and dropping a few thousand feet with a roar heard miles away. To be in harmony and proportion with the rest of natural objects it must be on a great scale, and then Alaska will be catalogued only in superlatives. The highest mountain, the longest river, the greatest glaciers, the densest forests, the largest fish, the highest tides, the deepest channels, and the greatest rainfall are already on the list. There is needed a Niagara, a Yosemite, a Skjeggerdalfoss, or something to match the great falls of Labrador at the very least. Every condition necessary is present and every promise is given for such a fall, but it is not. The mountains rise as straight as masonry for thousands of feet, there is a heavy precipitation throughout the year, and eternal snows are forever in sight. All the northwest coast is musical with falling waters, but these descending streams cling to and slide over sloping walls, and nowhere gather and make one mighty plunge. There is no Naerodal, no Geiranger, no real Yosemite. I have asked Indians, traders, fishermen, miners, and hunters, but all my prospecting for a great waterfall was in vain.

Eight miles below Sitka there opens the Oserskoi, or Lake Bay, at whose far end are the relics of an old Russian settlement and a new but abandoned cannery. This redoubt was an important place in Russian days; and the fort, church, and buildings lasted until well after American occupancy; but neglect and Indian vandalism have left only two or three of the massive log structures standing. Less than two hundred feet from the bay, and nine feet above it, is Gloubokoe, or the Deep Sea, a sheet of water eight miles in length with less than half a mile's width. From one end of the lake a trail ascends to the mines below Silver Bay, and from the other end a trail crosses the divide to the Hot Springs, both so disused and overgrown in these days of abandonment and decay that there is risk in attempting them.

All the wilderness is full of game, and the black-tailed deer are had too easily for hunters who seek only sport and pastime. The Indian or Russian hunters either ambush them or call them by whistling on a piece of split grass. The long low wail is not unmusical, and a leisure-loving, fish-scented native, who once packed for us on a mountain trip, became a graceful woodland creature, a lissome faun, as he lay full length on a mossy log and lazily called the deer.

The Russians cured great supplies of salmon at the redoubt, and during the first years of gold discoveries had a large trade with California. The first salmon cannery in Alaska, established at old Sitka in 1878, was afterwards moved to the redoubt. For two seasons the cannery buildings have been closed, the bay shores lack their Indian camps, the salmon splash unheeded, and the company concentrates its forces at Redfish Bay, further south, from which point many salmon streams are accessible to the scows and launches.

In all canoe trips the Tlingit skipper will only spread his sail when the wind is astern. He paddles patiently close in shore, giving one view of all the wildwood, travelling many picturesque and unnecessary miles to keep sheltered and within reach of land. There is a chain of hidden passages between Oserskoi and Hot Springs Bay that even a canoe can only take at the highest tide, and one summer day our stolid steersman, after studying the tide marks, gave the word to his young men; all paddled like mad for a half-mile, and the canoe, rounding a rock, shot through the smallest needle's eye of a lead between the ledges. "*Kloosh-tum tum*," said the old man, with a glowing countenance, his aids chuckled the same words, and we too had "happy hearts" when their next strokes hid the opening, and the canoe floated in a mirror pool sunk between overhanging trees. Through one after another of such surprises the old Charon ferried us. Many were so charming that we made him linger while we watched the huge kelp fronds floating below us, medusæ opening and shutting their flowerlike cups of pinkish-yellow, red, and white, and schools of fish swimming across marble or sandy bottoms almost in reach. Every rock above high-water line bore some green decoration, many a tiny islet supporting a lone little Christmas tree, and curls of floating algæ ringing it round with magic circles. Out nearer the open ocean, in the pure golden sunlight of the afternoon, only broad lazy ripples represented the Pacific swell. Mount Edgecumbe floated dreamlike on the water, whales spouted idly beyond the rocks, and past islet and point we gained our way to the Hot Springs.

When the blueberries tinge swamps and hill-sides with a purplish bloom and the salmonberries hang their gorgeous clusters aloft—red and yellow globes of tasteless dew—the bear feasts royally. The salmonberries foretell the great run of fish, when Bruin haunts lakes and creeks, pawing salmon ashore and gorging himself until his flesh is so rank that the dogs will hardly touch it. In salmon and salmonberry time the hunter needs always to be loaded for bear, and as many as four bears have been seen at once pawing salmon from a Naha lake.

"What would you do if we should meet a bear?" we asked an Indian woman while picking salmonberries at the redoubt near Sitka.

"I should ask him to let me go by very politely. I should tell him how good and wise he was, and talk to him, and he would not harm me. The bear knows very much, and will not harm a woman if she is polite to him."

All the Tlingits believe in this same method of pacifying the cinnamon-bear, and it is as good as any if the Indian is unarmed, or has only the old muzzle-loading rifle, which the government so carefully prescribes for him. With only one shot available, the hunter fires, and runs at a right angle from the line of his ball, as Bruin always makes a lunge toward the place the smoke came from. Visiting bear-hunters have a great time keeping their Indian aids up with them. They are willing to report the sight of a bear, or point to the thicket or gully where one is hiding, but they have too wholesome a respect to intrude.

Over twenty-five thousand skins of the small red deer of the region were shipped from Loring alone last year. Beaver, land-otter, mink, marten, wolverene, marmots, and weasels abound, and wolves have often come down and driven the Indian dogs into the water. Eagles are always circling overhead, or sweeping off toward the lofty peaks of the interior, where in the heart of the Naha country are lakes and marshes on which mallard, teal, red-head, and a so-called canvas-back duck and flocks of wild-geese come to rest.

With many, Boehm Canal ranks as the finest landscape reach on the coast, and Yess Bay, Freshwater Bay, and Burroughs Bay are sufficient promise of all the fine wilderness beyond. The Yess Bay cannery is still prosperous, but the abandoned buildings in the other bays can only afford shelter to sportsmen and give them undisturbed domain. The tent is not enjoyable in this country of heavy and continuous rains, and the prospector's tiny sheet-iron stove is more reliable if less picturesque than the open camp-fire. Further up the coast, where the prospector has been searching so long, there are countless abandoned cabins in the most unexpected places. Any one is welcome to their shelter if he follows the law of the frontier to close and leave everything as he found it, and does not violate the more sacred law of cache, which protects anything left by its owner for any time. Food, bedding, and implements may be left beside a trail for days or months, and no Indian or real frontiersman will touch them. In this country, where everything must be packed on a man's back after leaving a canoe, the disturber of a cache is less esteemed than the horse-thief of the plains. Often the sportsman finds surprises in these old log cabins. One who sought refuge from a storm could only open a securely nailed door by chopping it off the hinges, and the sight of the interior filled with powder-kegs sent him hurrying back to his canoe. Another forced a door open and saw a bear slowly climbing through the open end of the cabin.

Fort Wrangell is another centre of game and scenery, and besides the fishing in Wrangell Narrows and hunting on the duck flats at the mouth of the Stikine River, there is a fine bear country up that remarkable river, with its unequalled cañons, its relics and romances of old mining days. Sir Richard Musgrave, who hunted in the Stikine country last summer, accompanied by two Indians and a couple of dogs, emerged tattered and barefoot after six weeks in the wilds, but with the skulls and skins of grizzly, black, and cinnamon bears, the horns of mountain-sheep and mountain-goat, as his trophies and proofs of prowess. Another season this sportsman will go north and hunt the St. Elias grizzly, or silver-tipped bear, and the big brown bear of Cook's Inlet, and then, sailing to St. Matthew's Island in Bering Sea, get a shot at the polar bear, which come down through the straits on the ice-floes.

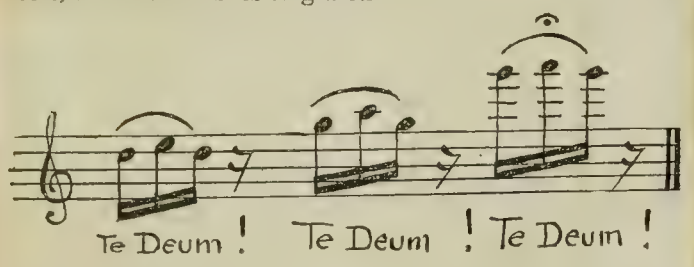
In the Juneau region all sport is lost sight of in prospecting. A miner at Shuck's growled at the enforced leisure of Sunday. "There ain't no sense in stopping the work. The boys just go off on some fool hunt, and come back so tired they can't work." Yet it is near Shuck's that the noble bighorn comes out to the coast range, leaping nimbly over peaks and glaciers, shying at the lightest scent or sound, springing to heights where no two-footed creature can follow, and offering the most tempting sport and trophies to a hunter.

The Chilkat country at the end of Lynn Canal, and all the Hooniah country to westward, including Glacier Bay, are great bear regions, and the mountain-goat leaps on all those snowy ranges. Because of the bear, there are few deer on this mainland. To the low swampy stretches at the foot of the ranges ducks and geese fly; there are salmon to be had almost anywhere save at the very front of the glaciers; and the grouse whistle among all the heathery, flower-gemmed meadows above timber-line. The sportsman can find something in the most unpromising spots, and even on the apparently barren mountains immediately surrounding Muir Glacier there are high pastures where the mountain-goat browses on the finest grasses and feasts on forty varieties of flowers, the ptarmigan find their favorite berries, and the

marmot whistles his long strange *wheep! wheep!* and grows plump and juicy on his chosen menu. During several weeks' camping at Muir Glacier we had full opportunity for enjoying the delicate and finely flavored flesh of the young mountain-goat, and roast, steak, chop, and filet were each better than the other.

For sixteen to twenty miles on either side of Sitka there are nooks and niches which sportsmen cannot exhaust in many seasons. Northward are Katliansky and Qvassinsky, whence winter-camping sportsmen bring canoe-loads of game, and tell of deer and duck and grouse and geese they had to leave behind. Katliansky is a narrow inlet opening from the Sound just beyond the bay of Starri Gavan, that first settlement, or old Sitka, which was destroyed by Katlian and his tribe in 1802. A huge green beehive island marks the entrance to the bay, and at the end of the valley towers a sharply cut, pyramid-pointed peak, near whose summit a snowy anchor is forever outlined. To the flats at Katliansky and at Qvassinsky (the place where *qvass* is made) the Russian company used to send the Aleut apprentice-boys to cut hay and raise vegetables. *Qvass* was dealt freely in haying-time, and its name clings, although hay fields and gardens have gone back to the wilderness, and in place of the cheering *qvass*, openly brewed and drank, the Indian's forbidden *hoochinoo* and the smuggler's most poisonous whiskey do their worst.

In Sitka Harbor, in view of the castle windows and a stone's-throw from the wharf, are banks where bass, cod, trout, and flounders lurk, and the maze of waterways between the Baranoff shore and the open ocean are all fishing-grounds. Taking in the line now and then for the beds of giant kelp and algæ, submarine conservatories and forests over which one floats and marvels, one may troll and strike for hours and miles with steady success. One hardly lets out the line's full length before there is a tug, and a sea-bass comes whirling and spinning along the surface like a screw-propeller, a splendid shining fellow whose pale grayish scales, with an undertone of lilac, shade to the tint of the blackest pearl; or a sea-trout whirls like a carmine wheel, a gyrating tongue of fire, a radiant rainbow creature with blue and orange spots on the vest of his rosy livery; or a rock-cod snaps at the glittering spoon, and his black body, splotched with red and orange, is most lovely of all; or a salmon takes the steel, and almost unseats the inattentive troller, and a twenty-pounder is drawn in without the aid of a gaff or obsequious guide with his landing-net. The day's prize is won when such a one lies in the bottom of the canoe, his silvery sides shading into the velvety olive and blue of his back not too darkly to show the black spots that declare him a tyee. Then it is best to land on one of the innumerable islands to gather the inch-long bluebells that grow in every cleft and hollow of the rocks, to hunt abalone shells on the high ground and on tree branches where the ravens have left them, to lie on the black sand beach among the inky rocks of Sasedni Island, beyond Japonski, sifting warm black streams through one's fingers and watching the snow stripes on Mount Edgecumbe's red volcanic cone across the water, while the surf hisses lazily on sands and reefs, and the thrushes sing their



in the spruce-trees behind one.

Only Silver Bay can rival these hundred spruce-clad islands of the harbor, and it is but a narrow cleft in a snowy mountain range, a water-floored cañon with splendid walls that could charm any homesick Hardanger villager. Mount Verstova bars the northern end of the fiord, and at its foot is Sawmill Creek and some little lakes where the trout bite quickly. The Russians dammed the creek and built a large sawmill, which was transferred to the United States as government property, only to be disused and neglected until the Indians burned it to get the copper rivets and bolts with which it was put together. After satisfying himself with salmon-trout below the dam, the angler may climb up the slippery ways to the higher reaches where the smaller and rarer fish with the iridescent speckles abide.

Round Mountain's beehive or domelike mass is the corner tower in the mountain wall where the fiord turns sharply to southward, and on its eastern side there is a fern-hung cave in which the longest canoe may be sheltered. Facing the cave is Kalampy's landslide. Kalampy is a mighty hunter, who, while chasing a deer across the precipitous front of Kamenaia hill, startled a bear that immediately showed fight and threatened to end Kalampy's career. But just then the mountain trembled, and a great piece of its thin earthy crust began to slip, and slide, and shoot, with a roar, straight two thousand feet down into the bay. The deer was caught on the branches of the next to the last tree at the water's edge, and Kalampy, hooked on to the last limb of all, saw the bear drowned and buried under the mountain of débris, and took the venison home. The scar on the mountain-side is there now to prove this most modern version of the protean tale, and Kalampy lives. A break in the range holds Bear Bay, its creek and further cañon so vaunted by landscape enthusi-

In the good old Russian days the Hot Springs were made use of. A hospital and a chapel were built, two doctors and a pharmacist had houses, and there was daily communication with Sitka unless stress of weather prevented. A large clearing surrounded the substantial buildings, and extensive gardens were maintained where a wild tangle of undergrowth now hides every feature. The underground heat forces the richest vegetation, and such berries, wild flowers, ferns, and mosses grow as to surprise one after weeks of delights in Alaskan forests. The White Sulphur Spring bubbles from a gem-like pool and crevices in rocks, and has a temperature of 155°. The other sulphur spring has a lower temperature and is strongly impregnated with magnesia. Some yards further away is a clear cold spring tonic with iron. In cases of rheumatism and skin diseases the waters have afforded the greatest relief. Although transferred as government property, the United States has never assumed any care or guardianship of the place nor declared it a reservation. The neglected buildings went to ruin, were burned and destroyed by the Indians, and a few years since a Sitka merchant built four cabins and a simple bath-house. These afford one a shelter from the elements, but each house only contains a cook-stove, a few bunks, and an abundance of fragrant hay cured on the spot each year. The views from the open hill-side—the long summer sunsets, the glowing roseate skies, and the burning sea holding azure mountains and inky islets—all discourage a painter. Mount Edgecumbe from that point of view is more the matchless peak than ever; seaward and landward the ways are all enchanting, and one deplores the short summer season which prevents one from exploring a hundred other Alaskan nooks of scenic charm.

The Christian Advocate.

New York, Thursday, Nov. 2, 1893.

N. York Christian Advocate

Editorial Letters.

THROUGH STRAIT, CHANNEL, AND SOUND.

Oct 5 XI. 1893.

Through the Haro Strait the ship moved rapidly, yet was so near the shore as to give us the opportunity of narrowly scanning the harbor islands, obtaining a distant glimpse of San Juan and of Saturn Island, around which lay our course to the Gulf of Georgia.

I have never been in Japan, but a traveler there and here declares that the Gulf of Georgia and its connecting waters form a larger inland sea than that one lying around the three great islands of Japan, and that it is more richly endowed by nature. The gulf is from twenty to thirty miles wide, but opposite the mouth of the Frazer River its breadth increases to sixty miles. The water of that great river can be distinguished for many miles, and has been a valuable aid to navigation. We passed too far to the left to discern any line of separation.

On each side is an unbroken series of snow mountains. At certain points the cascade peaks resemble immense but distant fortifications, while the mountains on the Vancouver shore appear almost perpendicular, and owing to their great height seem nearer than they are.

NANAIMO is almost opposite the city of Vancouver, on the mainland. The latter is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Nanaimo is a busy place, at which most of the steamers stop to coal, remaining from six to twenty-four hours. For a reason to be explained later, we did not stop there.

The mines produce about half a million tons a year, and were discovered by means of the Indians, who took a canoe load of the stones to a Hudson's Bay Company's blacksmith in Victoria.

occasion.

The Indian name is Yaculta, and the legend concerning the channel is that it was the home of an evil spirit who found its chief amusement in snatching canoes, swallowing their occupants, and vexing whales by tossing them about.

When I passed the Maelstrom off the coast of Norway, the captain told me that it never gets as great a speed as eight knots an hour, except when there is a westerly gale. *Appleton's Guidebook* says that that maelstrom never gets beyond six knots an hour, while this one varies from six to ten and twelve.

Threading our way through the network of islands, we passed into Johnston Strait, observing Indian villages along the shore of Vancouver Island. The south side of the strait rises from the water five thousand feet. Thence we passed into Broughton Strait, and finally sailed into Queen Charlotte's Sound. At that point there is for the first time a gap in the islands forty miles wide. Here we felt the swell of the ocean, a number of the passengers retired to their berths, and several did not appear at the lunch table; but as we were not out of sight of land, hope enabled numbers who had always been seasick before to escape entirely.

We had now reached the head of Vancouver Island, and after crossing the forty miles of nearly open sea, passed between Calvert Island and the mainland; first through Fitz Hugh Sound, which is as smooth as glass, so that one while riding on it might imagine himself gliding through meadows were it not for the pine-clad hills, surmounted by huge snow mountains.

Turning sharply around through Lama Passage, a stream amidst beautiful forests, and entering Seaforth Channel, we came to Millbank Sound. Here we were exposed to the sea for about eight miles; but if no one had told the passengers of this fact, they would scarcely have discerned it, islands are so numerous in every direction; yet some complained. Even SCHWATKA says: "Millbank Sound gave us another taste of the ocean swells, which spoiled the flavor of our food completely; for though we were only exposed for less than an hour, that hour happened to come just about dinner time."

Out of this we entered Finlayson Channel, twenty-four miles long, divided near its northern end by Sarah Island. Here we saw two or three fine waterfalls, and traversed several passes known by different names, the scenery of no two resembling each other, and all exhibiting every possible form of mountain, gulf, cascade, avalanche, canyon, and also effects of ancient glacial action. Some of these sounds are practically bottomless; many islands are only submerged peaks. At Wright Sound six channels open. A curiosity was "The Old Man," rising two thousand feet from the water, which far surpasses the "Old Man of the Mountain" in New Hampshire. Grenville Channel is a straight, slender stream forty-five miles long, "an arrowy reach without bend or break." In some places an ocean steamer of the largest size placed at right angles would touch both sides of the passage.

At last we entered Chatham Sound, which is famous for many things. The Skeena River flows into it. This river, like the Hoang-Ho, in China, derives its name from the words "*Skee*," meaning terror, calamity, trouble, and "*eena*," a stream. It abounds with poisonous shellfish, which killed a multitude of the first people who came within its waters. Steamers can ascend it sixty or seventy miles. Its mouth is four hundred and fifty miles nearer the Asiatic ports than the towns at the mouth of the Frazer River, and land is held at a higher price on that account. It is the greatest salmon stream in the whole region, the canneries producing over eighty thousand cases of salmon each season, preserving the produce of over a hundred fishing boats.

For a while they were paid at the rate of one blanket for eight barrels of coal; now it sells for three or four dollars a ton at the wharf. DUNSMUIR, whose castle we saw at Victoria, accidentally discovered still finer mines, named for the Duke of Wellington, five miles from the wharf. His horse stumbled and uncovered the coal.

The facts of the enterprise are interesting. He, the British admiral, and another person each risked *one* thousand pounds to develop the property. Two years later DUNSMUIR bought the admiral's share for *fifty* thousand pounds, and five years later he bought out the remaining partner for *one hundred and fifty* thousand pounds, or seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Now the five mines clear over fifty thousand dollars each month.

On leaving Nanaimo we passed beyond the reach of the telegraph, which gave me much pleasure. Whatever might happen I could not know it. For a little while the mind ran over a few thousand things that might happen; then they diminished to a hundred; then to ten; and in six hours the whole world was reduced to what I could see and hear.

Across the gulf is a Roman Catholic Indian Mission, where steamers often touch. In 1890 the "Passion" play was represented, and Indian communicants from all parts of British Columbia participated in the ceremonies, which lasted three days. This has been repeated several times since at different points. Here we saw schools of porpoises and the first whales; passed an island twenty-seven miles long, covered with mountains and deposits of coarse magnetic iron ore. From the midst of the island rises a mountain but little less than three thousand feet in height. The scenery becomes Norwegian. At right angles and at every other possible angle, fjords, here usually named inlets, divide the mountain ranges.

DISCOVERY PASSAGE, nearly thirty miles long and only half a mile wide, separates Vancouver from Valdes Island. On each side of it are mountains above three thousand feet high. To a person without imagination or experience this statement means nothing, but to the eye that beholds it, it presents features both astonishing and pleasing.

FREDERICK SCHWATKA says that when he was there, there was much talk of bridging this and other narrow channels in a grand scheme of a Pacific railway, which should have its western terminus at Victoria, and the most recently issued reliable book says that it is still proposed. In the midst of the channel are the Seymour Narrows, a mile and a half long and less than half a mile wide. When the tide passes from the Gulf of Georgia it rushes through the narrows often at the rate of a dozen knots an hour. A knife-edged reef runs down the middle of the pass. Ships endeavor to go through in the quarter of an hour before or after the ten minutes of slack water. There are only thirteen feet of water over the reef. Ships caught in the narrows have made but a cable's length in two hours, and have often been swept back. On June 18, 1875, the United States steamship *Saranac* went in too late, and struck broadside on the reef; it swung off, was headed for shore, and made fast with hawsers to trees; but the crew had just time to get off when it sank sixty fathoms, for alongside the reef the water is sixty or seventy fathoms deep. In 1862 the United States steamship *Wachusetts* lost its false keel. The most tragical accident recorded is the loss of the steamer *Grappler*, a coaster, which took fire in 1883 as it entered the narrows. The hemp rudder ropes burned; the passengers in frenzy leaped overboard; the captain had his life-preserver on, but was sucked down into an eddy. Few escaped. In the raceway are rings of floating kelp drift, which are said by the Indians to be the queues of the seventy Chinese lost on that

CHATHAM SOUND is bounded on the east by the Chim-sy-an, or Tsimpsean, Peninsula, which is connected with the mainland by a narrow strip. On it are old Metlakatla and Fort Simpson.

No name exists which is more interesting to Christian travelers than METLAKATLA. Were I to recount all the incidents I have heard concerning the extraordinary work there, several letters would be requisite. In a single paragraph I will endeavor to condense the substance: In 1857 WILLIAM DUNCAN, a layman of the Church of England, heard of the state of the Indians on this coast, and, though all tried to dissuade him, went to Fort Simpson, sixteen miles above Metlakatla, where the worst savages were congregated. Within three years he mastered the language, converted fifty Indians, and took them to Metlakatla, where, under his instruction, they became skillful farmers, erected a fine village of two-story houses, church, school house, sawmill, cannery, store; owned their own schooner, brass band, fire brigade; became carpenters, cabinet makers, house builders, the women weaving, sewing, and cooking. For years it was commended by all classes as a "work that stands absolutely without parallel in the history of Missions." The town grew to a population of eight hundred, and for twenty years was "an actual Arcadia, a living Utopia, a model commune."

But there was no communion in the church, there were not many converts and baptisms reported, and in 1881 the bishop interfered, criticising Mr. DUNCAN so severely that he resigned his mission. The bishop settled there, "quarreled with the head men, struck them with his fists, and called for a man-of-war to protect him." The people begged the bishop to go away and Mr. DUNCAN to return. Church and State upheld the bishop. It was claimed that the community property was church property. Mr. DUNCAN returned and proposed emigration to Alaska. The authorities of British Columbia forbade the people taking anything but their personal property. One hundred and twenty of the eight hundred remained with the bishop; a few had before gone to their old home without siding with their leader or the bishop, and are prospering. The empty buildings fell into decay, underbrush covered the clearing, in part, the church was too large to hold the handful of worshipers, and was partitioned off. The bishop soon departed, and the ruin was complete. *Alaska*, by Miss SKIDMORE, published by the APPLETONS, and issued since my return, declares the nearly deserted village "a monument of misdirected religious zeal, of civil injustice and oppression, the shame and reproach of Church and State."

The other side is that Mr. DUNCAN would brook no interference, that he was a layman and would not be ordained, that the Church Missionary Society had a right to determine how its money should be expended. But the defense would be more adequate if there were not too many evidences of the existence of a despotic spirit in the bishop, a total ignorance of of the conditions of success among the Indians, and the absence of a disposition to recognize the work that had been done and to cooperate for its preservation.

When Mr. DUNCAN left Fort Simpson, Methodist missionaries succeeded him, and at that place "the Rev. Mr. CROSBY and his aids have almost paralleled the Metlakatla miracle." Fort Simpson is the most important Hudson's Bay Company's post on the coast. A further description of Mr. DUNCAN and his work will be given when the "order of our course" brings us to the new settlement.

We had now reached DIXON'S ENTRANCE, and were at the boundary of Alaska; and had we seen no more, there would have been left in

memory a wonderful study of steel-blue waters stretching for miles to blue-green shores, and sun-crowned sapphire mountains supporting azure clouds beneath a turquoise sky. Again, an emerald sea and evergreen shores, fading in the evening to a delicate lacework with fantastic border; and still another picture of an inlet where the waters are black and the forests a border of mournful cedar, all overhung by pearl-gray heavens. Nor even in the midst of such sublime surroundings were a hundred wild ducks and a school of porpoises too insignificant to add beauty to the scene; the one pleasing the eye by the ease of their motion and the flash of their flight as they skimmed the water, their feathers blending with the sparkle of the rippling waves in the sunlight; and the natural unwieldiness of the other becoming grace as their gambols lengthened the ruffled trail of the ship.

J. M. B.

AT LAST;—ALASKA!

N. Y. Christian Advocate Oct 12 1893.

XII.

The *Queen* is about to cross the frontier of ALASKA, until within a few years a terra incognita.

ALASKA is the promontory of western arctic and subarctic America nearest Asia, lying to the west of the one hundred and forty-first degree of west longitude. It includes also a part of the coast, extending southward along the Pacific to about the parallel of fifty-four north latitude, with the dependent islands. The line of demarcation between the Northwest Territory and Alaska—namely, the one hundred and forty-first meridian of longitude—runs through Mt. St. Elias, out into the Gulf of Alaska to the North Pacific Ocean. The boundary line of the southeastern portion is within the space of ten marine leagues of the coast, constituting a mere strip thirty miles wide. But besides this strip, it includes the Alexander Archipelago, "which is said to contain eleven thousand islands." As there are only about eleven hundred noted on the government charts, I supposed, when I read the statement in BAEDEKER'S *Guidebook of the United States*, which has just appeared, that this was a misprint. I wrote to Mr. MUIRHEAD, editor of the guidebook, who forwarded the letter to Dr. WILLIAM H. DALL, of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, the author of *Alaska and Its Resources*, who drew up the notes for the guidebook, and he writes me:

"There is no mistake in the eleven thousand. In the course of preparing the coast pilot I noted some eight thousand, most of which are, of course, small and without names, and there are doubtless thousands more, as the waters are literally peppered with islets. At all events, the Russians have said there are eleven thousand, and that is all that is required to authenticate my note in Baedeker."

Old-fashioned maps simply place Russian America in the northwest corner of the map of North America, the cartographers themselves being deceived as to its size, and thus deceiving others.

The estimated area of ALASKA is five hundred and eighty thousand one hundred and seven square miles, but no impression can be made by these figures without comparisons. It is more than one sixth of the entire domain of the United States. ALASKA is larger than Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia combined. It would make seventy States as large as Massachusetts; it is nine times as large as England; three times as large as France; larger than England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, and Belgium united. From north to south in a straight line the distance is as great as from the north of Maine to the end of Florida.

The general coast line of the Territory is about four thousand seven hundred and fifty miles. This is only a thousand miles less than all the rest of our coast on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf of Mexico together. But when the boundaries of islands, bays, and rivers to the head of tide water are included, it gives twenty-six thousand three hundred and seventy-six miles of shore line. The Territory naturally divides itself into three parts—that of the Yukon, extending from the Alaskan Mountains to the Arctic Ocean; the Aleutian, which includes the Alaskan Peninsula and islands west of the one hundred and fifty-fifth degree of longitude; and the Sitkan, which is the southeastern part of the Territory. The Alexander Archipelago is partly in Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska, and is named after the Czar ALEXANDER II. To the west are groups of islands, of which the great island of Kadiak, with its adjacent and dependent islands, contains about six thousand square miles. The whole chain of Aleutian islands contains about seven thousand square miles. North of the western end of these, and almost on the line of the one hundred and seventy-fifth meridian of west longitude, are the Pribylov Islands of St. Paul and St. George, with two smaller ones, famous as the home of the fur-bearing seal.

The Coast Range of California and the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and Montana, which unite to form the Alaskan Mountains, do not, as was formerly supposed, extend to the Arctic Ocean, but turn southwest, forming the Alaska Peninsula, and at last enter the Pacific Ocean, there appearing as islands.

The island of Attoo is the extreme western island of the continent of North America. From the island of Unalaska is a stretch of eight hundred miles of islets and islands very close together, until Attoo is reached, and it is the extreme western town which is or can be located on the North American continent. The little village of Attoo is almost three thousand miles west of the Golden Gate, and at the latter point a strict geographical center of the American Union is forty miles at sea off Columbia River mouth, on the coast of Oregon. In statute miles the distance between San Francisco and a point due south of Attoo, on the parallel of San Francisco, is two thousand nine hundred and forty-three and one tenth miles. But if one sails from San Francisco to Attoo on a great circle, he makes two thousand five hundred and eighty-two and a half miles of westing. The authority for this statement is HENRY GANNETT, Geographer of the United States Geographical Survey.

Under these circumstances—so far as distance is concerned—were one at Attoo desiring to go to England, it would be nearer to continue west than to travel east and cross the Atlantic.

When in the north of Africa I received a letter from an American, written in good faith, asking me to continue my journey to Bishop TAYLOR'S missions, in order to give some information to the Church upon their state and prospects. The writer seemed to think that, if I were once in Africa, the rest of the journey would be comparatively easy. One might travel thousands of miles in Alaska, and yet be regarded with contempt by the inhabitants of those western regions who regard persons from Sitka, the capital of the country, as arrivals from the east. JOHN VAN BUREN seldom or never would answer a question by yes or no. Some one laid a wager that he could make him do so. The story is that he said to Mr. VAN BUREN: "Does the sun rise in the east or the west?" VAN BUREN responded: "East and west are relative terms; it would depend upon the position of the observer;" a scientifically accurate reply sustaining his reputation.

The history of the original discovery and settlement of Alaska by the Russians is full of romance. The best description of it is to be found in a truly magnificent work, ELLIOTT'S *Our Arctic Province*. BEHRING, often spelt BERING, sailed from Kamchatka June 14, 1741, with two sailing vessels, the *St. Peter* and the *St. Paul*. BEHRING commanded one, and his lieutenant the other. Soon a storm arose, and they were separated, never to meet again. Sunday, July 18, BEHRING, who was on board the *St. Peter*, drifted on the Alaskan coast in full sight of this vast mountain mass. The date being in the Russian calendar the day of St. Elias, he gave the mountain that name. Subsequently he was wrecked on one of the Commander Islands, and died there. In 1745 NOVIDISKOV pushed over from Kamchatka to Attoo in an open shallop. He was in pursuit of sea otters, which were then plentiful and far more important than the fur-bearing seal. In 1804 fifteen thousand sea otter skins, worth a million dollars, were taken to Europe. Ruthless slaughter nearly extinguished the species; but as late as 1885 four thousand skins were taken, for which the natives received two hundred thousand dollars. He and his followers made so much money out of the furs that, in less than thirty years, more than sixty distinct Russian trading companies were engaged in the business. The furs they obtained were divided into two parts, half went to the owners, and half to the navigator, trader, and crew. Subsequent to the division each gave one tenth to the government at St. Petersburg.

These rival companies fought so violently as to interfere seriously with the business, and to cause great loss of human life. August 18, 1790, ALEXANDER BARANOV was put in charge of the business of one of the leading traders. The final result was the forming of the Russian American Company in 1799. This company also embraced the Eastern Siberian and Kamchatkan Colonies.

It is an interesting fact that in those days the entire fur trade was with China. All the Alaskan furs were sold by the Russians to the Chinese for teas, which teas they afterward disposed of in Russia and other parts of Europe. From this period dates an extraordinary increase in the tea drinking habits of the Russians. The amount of business done may be inferred from the fact that the company sometimes in a single year paid the government two million rubles, the equivalent of about one million five hundred thousand dollars. The privileges of the Russian American Company seemed great, but the government, then as now, knew how to accomplish its own purposes, and it required this company to maintain the Russo-Greek Church, establish a military force, and ample magazines of provisions and stores for the imperial government vessels or troops. These had to be carried by land over Siberia. The governor had absolute powers in case of mutiny or revolt, and over crimes and criminals, with the nominal exception of capital crimes. In that case the accused had to be sent forward to the nearest court of justice. BARONOV stayed until 1818. A more energetic man has rarely lived. He despised hardships, was an intrepid explorer, and with forty Russians and three hundred Aleutian sea otter hunters he attacked six thousand of the fiercest Indians, fought like a demon, and terrified them into subjection. In the autumn of 1818, however, he was suspended, because the company had a clause in the charter that the chief manager must be an officer of the imperial navy. The term of the charter was twenty years, and the first began January 1, 1799.

The second term expired in 1841. Tired of the management, as no practical man succeeded BARANOV, Russia at first refused to renew, and sent out commissioners to investigate, but after three years renewed the charter. The third

term expired in 1864. The company was deeply in debt, but, wishing to continue, sought to transfer the cost of maintaining its authority to the home government. As the Crimean war was just over, Russia would not incur the expense of a single extra ruble, and refused positively to renew the company's charter, but sent out commissioners to study matters and report.

In the meantime a number of San Francisco capitalists had had their eyes upon the charter. Incorporated professedly to obtain ice, to which they never paid any real attention, having some ulterior idea, they now conceived the project of buying up the territory of the Russian Company, and offered a sum far in excess of what the government had received at any time within the preceding forty years, no less than five million dollars for a twenty years' lease. WILLIAM H. SEWARD was then Secretary of State, and hearing of this offer, promptly concluded that it was well worth buying, out and out. He soon received a hint that Russia was willing to sell it to any government but England. The title was perfect, based upon priority of discovery. CHARLES SUMNER became greatly interested in it, and made a powerful speech favoring the purchase. It was he who suggested the name Alaska for the Territory, which is a corruption of an Aleut word distinguishing the mainland from the Aleutian Islands. In 1867 the purchase was effected, seven million two hundred thousand dollars in gold being paid. Most of this was used in St. Petersburg to satisfy old debts and obligations incurred by Alaskan enterprises and attorney's fees.

In the treaty of purchase the boundaries of the country ceded, so far as relates to the eastern limits, are defined exactly as they were in the treaty between Great Britain and Russia negotiated in 1825, part of the line being astronomical and the other natural. The astronomical line is the one hundred and forty-first meridian of west longtitude, and there has never been any trouble about it, because it was only necessary to determine latitude and longitude. In 1892 the lower end of the meridian was fixed by observations in the neighborhood of Mount St. Elias, and it was found to pass through that mountain.

The survey, as we are enabled to state on the authority of Dr. T. C. MENDENHALL, Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has determined the height of Mount St. Elias to be eighteen thousand and ten feet, and the boundary line is about five miles east of the summit, and therefore the summit of Mount St. Elias is in Canada, and not in Alaska. But our neighbors cannot claim the highest mountain on the continent, for in 1892 Dr. J. SCOVILLE, of Terre Haute, Ind., determined the height of Orizaba, Mexico, by trigonometrical measurements, to be eighteen thousand three hundred and fourteen feet.

A part of the boundary between British Columbia and the United States is still in controversy, and a joint survey is being carried forward, consisting of one commissioner from each country. Dr. MENDENHALL represents the United States, and the Hon. W. F. KING, of Ottawa, is the British Canadian Commissioner. The strip of territory involved is very narrow, extending from the point where the one hundred and forty-first meridian touches Mount St. Elias down to latitude fifty-four degrees and forty, recalling the old war cry in the time of JAMES BUCHANAN, "54.40, or fight."

These lucubrations are not designed merely to inflict upon the reader a lesson in geography, but having made two discoveries within a year or two—namely, my own ignorance and that of many other persons upon this subject—it occurred to me that such a statement would be acceptable.

Doubtless many of my fellow tourists were also studying the subject, for the eyes of some were often fixed upon maps and charts. But it is impossible to determine in every case what they saw.

A lawyer said to a companion: "Miss J—— will know more about Alaska than any of us by the time the voyage is ended."

Said the other, motioning toward the stern of the boat, where young Mr. M —— and Miss J—— sat, guidebooks and map spread out before them: "I will wager my umbrella against your waterproof that she does not know a guidebook from Miss PARLOA'S cookbook, and that a lass is of greater interest to him than Alaska. Accept the terms?"

"My principles forbid betting, but it is my opinion that you mistake, and that they are engaged in improving their minds."

"My principles," said Mr. R——, "shall be pocketed, and I will act the part of eavesdropper. Lend me your notebook, and I'll bring you a verbatim report. Mrs. L——, will you be my confederate? We will in an abstracted manner lean upon the rail and become absorbed in the progress of PHŒBUS'S chariot."

Half an hour later a shorthand report was triumphantly laid upon the lawyer's knee, and to his amazement he read:

"How is my coz today?"

"Poorly, thank you. Anxiety for you caused me to awake in the small hours."

"Sit still, my heart!
The maiden actually confesses
That thought of me her soul possesses.
Pray, tell me the result of your morning meditations."

"Alas! my alarm revives! I feared you had conceived the idea that you could shine as a poet and appear in that role, but I found relief when I remembered that every man plays that part once in his life, and that probably with your feeble couplets of yesterday the crisis had arrived and passed."

"You need not bound my musing power,
For I can rhyme you by the hour."

"I will put you to the test this minute,
And hear what you can bring forth in it."

"Choose any topic in the land;
At Love I'd gladly take a hand."

"Fie on you, WILL, to play such part,
Glad of the hand without the heart."

"You know full well the hand I take
Will never its joined heart forsake."

"I think you're sailing o'er deep seas;
We'll take another subject, please."

"If you another subject take,
You will your own and my heart break."

"WILL! WILL! look there, it is a whale!
He's plain in sight from head to tail."

"O, that is nothing, my dearest cousin,
I have seen the creatures by the dozen."

"Perhaps you have, you're so *blasé;*
But I don't see them every day."

"Behold him then, he's spouting now;
This is to be his parting bow."

"Nay, nay, good whale; fill up again,
And spout with all your might and main."

"Bravo! bravo! e'en that cold fish
Yields to my lady's lightest wish."

"Since you his course so much admire,
Reflect on it while I retire."

The lawyer rose and exclaimed: "If I were a clergyman, I would deliver you a sermon on 'Judge not by appearances.'

"Firstly, only those things can be judged by the appearance that are without mind or will.

"Secondly, human beings can simulate one thing as a cover for another.

"Thirdly, it is wise to hold our opinions in suspense until time reveals the real elements of character.

"Finally, the poets, philosophers, and sages of antiquity have left to mankind solemn warnings against precipitate judgment; and could the wise now living unite their testimony, it would be to reiterate the words, 'Judge not by appearances.'"

Having witnessed the discomfiture of this limb of the law, I was impressed that even a trip to Alaska may not supersede the necessity of a lesson in its geography. J. M. B.

Editorial Letters.

October 19 1893

IN ALASKA! XIII.

From Dixon's Entrance, where we paused last week rhetorically for a lesson in Alaskan geography, to Cross Sound, our voyage lay through the Alexander Archipelago, three hundred miles north and south, and seventy-five miles from east to west. Here there are more than ten thousand islands.

Before getting under way a mistake must be corrected which I am glad to know has puzzled several attentive readers, who cannot see how the summit of Mount St. Elias is in Canada if the boundary line, the one hundred and forty-first meridian of longitude, passes through the mountain bulk five miles *east* of the summit. They are right. "East" was a mistake of inattention for "west." I have not been at the pains to ascertain whose mistake it was, preferring not to know than to suffer the pangs of self-conviction.

Passing Cape Fox, named by VANCOUVER for the greatest debater the House of Parliament ever had—CHARLES JAMES FOX—, the first point in Alaska, we threaded our way through the islands, sailing through Reville Gigedo Channel, with the island of the same name to the right of us, which is fifty miles long and twenty-five wide, divided by a long inlet named for the captain of the *Queen*—JAMES C. CARROLL. The island being mountainous and the shores greatly indented, the scenery was very fine, though the day's being somewhat rainy left the imagination unusual room for play; still there was no fog, the bane of Alaskan travel. At intervals the clouds would lift, revealing an extraordinary similarity, the general height being the same, and the projecting peaks very low in proportion to the altitude of the ridge, resembling the vertebral column of a stupendous fish, which in a short time so palled upon the sense of sight as to reconcile us to the descending curtain of clouds, and to the rain which frequently compelled us to leave the decks.

After passing Tongass Narrows, and the Behm Canal, named for Major BEHM, commandant at the Russian port of Kamchatka, where Captain COOK'S ships wintered under Captain KING, we began to see the Prince of Wales Island. It may be of interest to those who have read much of Captain COOK'S voyages to know that this was his last voyage, and that VANCOUVER was midshipman in one of his vessels. This island is second only to Vancouver in size, and is above two hundred miles long, larger than the State of New Jersey, and covered with mountains; it so protects the inland sea that it is safe for canoes. Its climate is delightful; it abounds in salmon streams; and is prolific of the yellow cedar, the most valuable timber on the Pacific coast. In old times the Russians carried on a large trade in cedar logs sold to the Chinese, who made them

interchests at Canton. These were passed off as camphor wood, and when properly carved and scented, sold as sandal wood. Miss SCIDMORE, who gives these particulars, says that moths hate it as much as they do any other wood.

Clarence Strait, to which Tongass Narrows had led us, is one hundred and seven miles long, and was for the most part traversed by us in the night. Early in the morning we turned to the northeast through the Stikeen Strait, and soon reached Fort Wrangell, our first stop in Alaska.

Ten years ago a visitor to Fort Wrangell spoke of it as a fit introduction to Alaska, weird and wild of aspect, keynote to the sublime and lonely scenery of the North, situated at the foot of conical hills, at the head of a gloomy harbor filled with gloomy islands. "Frowning cliffs and beetling crags stretch away on all sides, surrounding it. Lofty promontories guard it, backed by range after range of sharp, volcanic peaks." The broken pines of the cliff sides, the fine wave-swept rocks, and the lowering mountains, show that it is the home of storms. "There is not a bright touch in it—not in its straggling lines of native huts, each with a demon-like totem beside it, nor in the fort, for that is dilapidated and fast sinking into decay."

After surveying the scenery for a half hour, we went on shore, pausing before a long line of Indians squatting there to dispose of their handiwork. They were well dressed, quite intelligent in appearance, knew the value of what they had to sell, and were quite unconcerned whether the tourist made the purchase or not. Among the articles offered, most of which were speedily disposed of, were silver bracelets and rings; carved horn, wooden, and souvenir spoons; halibut hooks, canoe paddles painted in various colors, and mats. The largest trade was done in reed baskets, beautifully colored and very neatly made; the carved rattles of the *shaman*, or medicine man, also had a fine sale.

Some of the natives are excellent workmen in silver. We fell in with EDWARD MATHER, an Indian, who claimed to be one of Mr. DUNCAN'S converts and a resident of NEW METLAKATLA. On inquiry we found the claim to be correct, and obtained much information concerning Mr. DUNCAN and his methods. Mr. MATHER is a man of intelligence and character, and we commend him to tourists as a fine specimen of his race, and of what Christian civilization will do for an Indian.

The Indian babies were a ceaseless source of attraction to the ladies, and quite as much so to the gentlemen of the party. Whatever the future development, infants of all races throughout the world have a charm, if they are kept clean, as was the case with these.

The totem poles at Fort Wrangell form the best collection of these rude works of savage art to be seen by ordinary travelers. Many theories have been elaborated to account for these poles; the belief of those best qualified to interpret them is that there are two sorts—clan or family pillars, and memorials of the dead. All the poles are made from tree trunks from twenty-five to fifty feet in height, and from three to six feet in diameter at the base, tapering as they ascend. The bark has been carefully removed, and they are carved on the front with representations of birds and beasts, and sometimes hollowed out at the back to make them easier to handle.

Memorial posts are the culmination of a series of curious customs. If a man falls sick, his relatives call the *shaman* and invite their friends. Before the whites came to the country, if the sick man died the body was burned; now they bend it double in a sitting posture and inclose it in a cedar box. If he is a poor man, they carry it out and store it away in a tomb house not far from the rancherie of the Indians. Sooner or later it becomes necessary to erect a carved post to the memory of a distinguished man. These posts stand usually upon the border of land running between the houses and the beach. Occasionally the carvings appear to give a symbolic account of some great deeds in the family. On one post, surmounted by a wolf carved in wood, a useless gun was lashed, and the traveler inquiring what it means was told that the person commemorated had been killed while hunting wolves in the forest. LONGFELLOW'S lines are sufficiently literal for history:

> "And they painted on the grave posts
> Of the graves, yet unforgotten,
> Each his own ancestral totem,
> Each the symbol of his household;
> Figures of the bear and reindeer,
> Of the turtle, crane, and beaver."

The Indians will allow members of the same tribe to marry, but not those of the same badge or totem. The *totem* poles require a further description. The animals most frequently selected are the raven, the wolf, the whale, and the eagle. The child generally takes the totem of his mother. As Dr. JACKSON explains: If at the bottom of the post there is a picture of a whale, and over that one of a raven, above that one of a wolf, and surmounting the whole that of an eagle, it would signify that the great-grandfather of the present occupant of the house before which the pole stands, on his mother's side, belonged to the clan of the whale, his grandfather to that of the raven, his father to the wolf, and himself to the eagle. The realistic manner in which some of these animals are represented has its parallel in the paintings in tombs of Egypt.

The Indians are very jealous of these genealogical symbols. A man's rank in a tribe is determined by the height of his totem pole. An ambitious young man erected a pole rather higher than that of the chief. There was an uproar in the tribe instantly, and he was taught his folly by a bitter experience, the pole being destroyed and his life threatened.

Ten years ago there was in Wrangell a forest of poles, but when we were there only five worthy the name could be seen, one of which was surmounted by a bear, another by a head which had on a tybee hat, which is the badge of a medicine man, or shaman. Before the house of a chief was a wooden crocodile ten feet long, and two other curiosities are the wolf and the whale over the graves of two medicine men which have been placed on the old parade ground.

Some of the Indian girls blacken their faces, said to be for the purpose of preserving their complexions; and the older ones wear pieces of silver, ivory, wood, or bone in the lower lip—a singular and repulsive practice. Christian Indians discard these things. The "lip pins" in all materials are for sale.

I walked the entire length of the town three times, entering the Indian huts, in which five or six persons were gathered, the smoke of one or several fires going out at the center. In one such hut we saw twelve sitting with that peculiarly idle look which characterizes the average Indian when unoccupied. There is a marked difference between the untutored Negro and the Indian in this particular. The Negro sleeps more when he has nothing to do, and, if apathetic, the sight of a visitor will arouse him, so that he is ready at once for conversation, and will furnish the larger part himself. The Indian everywhere is taciturn, and, unless excited by the hope of gain, his laugh, until he becomes well acquainted, is forced, consisting of a kind of grin, which has a savage aspect. Recently I read an account of the exhibition of some photographs of certain aborigines taken by a man who lived with them so long that he secured their confidence. He claims that the pictures of pagans, Indians, and all uncivilized persons usually seen do them injustice, as the expression they wear is unnaturally reserved, suspicious, and without the lighting up of the countenance which they frequently exhibit among themselves.

About every Indian hut are a large number of fox dogs. Passing one of the smallest of the huts, I saw a man who I was sure could not be an Indian, or if so must be a half breed. His features were of the best African type. On questioning him, I learned that he was from Alabama.

"What brings you here?"

"I am in the employ of a taxidermist who sends me here to catch eagles," of which he showed me one or two specimens. Another curiosity he had, and which he offered to sell to me, was a bear only two months old, as vivacious as a kitten, but frequently showing signs that he would soon evolve into a bear of a ferocious character.

The government buildings are much decayed. In 1834, the Russians suspecting that they would have to fight for their lands with the Hudson's Bay Company, perhaps with Great Britain, the chief manager, Admiral-Baron WRANGELL, sent one of his officers, named ZAREMBO, to this point to erect a stockade post. This brought on much diplomatic correspondence and controversy; finally the Russians had to pay an indemnity, and lease the *Thirty-mile Strip* from Dixon Entrance to Yakutat to the Hudson's Bay Company. They kept this until the United States came into possession of the country. In 1867 the United States selected a new site for the fort; but there is very little done in the place, as the mining regions up the Stikine River have been abandoned.

On the beach is an old river boat with a history. For a few years it cleared one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars each season during the mining excitement; when its machinery gave out it was floated ashore and used as a hotel; then it was used as a bakery, owned by a Chinaman, who turned it into a boarding house for his countrymen, who were working abandoned placers. Looking at that old ruin I thought of a passage in a sermon preached by the famous ELEAZAR SMITH, of New Hampshire, before the Conference. Urging the ministers to learn the art of growing old gracefully, he illustrated his idea by a ship which at first had been a double-decker; as it grew old it was reduced to a single deck, and did well in that capacity for some years, when finally everything was taken off but the hull, and it was used as a scow. "Brethren," said he, "in all these functions it was useful. Be content to be *razeed* as you grow older." At present nothing can be seen of the abandoned hulk except the line of the guard above the weeds that have grown around it.

I visited the Presbyterian missions at Fort Wrangell, and was delighted to find in charge of them the Rev. CLARENCE THWING, whom I knew as a boy in Brooklyn, and from him received a graphic account of the origin of the missions in Alaska, and of this mission in particular.

For ten years after the United States came into possession of Alaska there were no Protestant missions nor missionaries in the country. General O. O. HOWARD was in command of the military companies stationed in Alaska, and he, assisted by the Rev. Dr. LINDSLEY, of Portland, made efforts to secure missionaries. At the request of General HOWARD in 1875 the Rev. E. P. HAMMOND, the evangelist, visited Alaska. Two years later Dr. SHELDON JACKSON followed, and with him came Mrs. A. R. MCFARLAND, who settled at Fort Wrangell and began the work which has since been carried on by the Presbyterians. Before this, however, native Christians from the Tpsimsian colonies in British Columbia came there to work, and in 1876 PHILIP MCKAY began to hold services. The Rev. THOMAS CROSBY, the Methodist missionary at Fort Simpson, came to encourage MCKAY to persevere till a minister should arrive. They raised a hundred dollars at that time toward building a church.

Mrs. MCFARLAND began teaching natives in August, 1877; in 1878 the Rev. S. HALL YOUNG came and organized a church of twenty-three members. He remained at Fort Wrangell ten years, and was followed by the Rev. ALLEN MCCAY, who stayed four years. During this time a large building was put up for a Girls' Home, and was soon filled. In 1883 it was burned down; Mrs. MCFARLAND removed to Sitka, while Mrs. YOUNG remained at Wrangell. Both boys and girls were instructed in the Tlinkit Academy. Mr. THWING came in 1882. He reported to us that twenty adult Indians had been baptized on confession of their faith in the past year. The church was so neat and clean that it seemed as if it were a new edifice, but whitewash accounted for that, as it is fifteen years old. There are seventy-five members, only

five of which are white men. Mr. THWING informed me that the natives are willing to learn and anxious to be taught. He thinks it is a good work to teach them, even if they forget half that they learn. Much care has to be taken to preserve the girls from moral contamination. They are taught to read, pray, cook, clean house, and mend their clothes, and are not admitted unless they or their parents will agree that they shall remain for a term of years. Mr. THWING had been two years at Sitka previous to having charge of this mission. He spoke very cheerfully and hopefully of the work.

Some of the Indians talked *Chinook*, of which I had picked up a few words on the way. It is composed of French, Canadian, English, and Indian words, and was used by the Hudson's Bay Company in its trade with the various Indian tribes from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Roman Catholics did something in Fort Wrangell for a number of years, but their mission is practically extinct, and their cemetery is the most desolate that I ever saw connected with Roman Catholic work.

The postmistress has her office in the jail. I found her a cultivated lady, ready to answer questions intelligently put, though capable of giving a fine illustration of meeting impertinence with a refined contemptuousness. A young man abruptly asked her if she did not wish she did not have to live there, and whether she had a mail oftener than once a month. Her countenance indicated pity and just enough scorn for spice as she intimated that she derived amusement from the queer questions of some of the less civilized of the people passing through the region.

Very high prices were charged for bearskins and other furs, and we found none equal to those to be seen in any ordinary fur store in the East. Also dwarf totem poles, well carved, were offered for sale at an extravagant price.

The people who have been there for some years mourn over the tranformation, and draw gloomy contrasts between the present stagnation and the time when Wrangell was the busiest spot in Alaska, when five thousand miners passed through every fall and spring as they went up and down from the diggings of the tributaries. After having spent the whole day there, we were glad to hear once more the whistle which notified all stragglers to hasten to the ship, and to watch the few Indians that followed us with their eyes as we sailed away, until we could not distinguish them from the posts of the pier.

J. M. B.

Editorial Letters.

ISLANDS, GLACIERS, AND MINES.

October 26 XIV. 1893

Wrangell Narrows, or Strait, is a passage nineteen miles long and sometimes not more than a hundred yards wide, very winding, and consequently presents kaleidoscopic pictures. When VANCOUVER'S men entered it they came to the conclusion that it was merely another inlet. It was not believed to be navigable even for light draught vessels except at the highest tide, but the dangers of going outside caused surveys to be made, and the United States steamship *Saginaw* passed through safely in 1869. Ten years ago the channel was buoyed, and since then the Coast Survey has made elaborate soundings. Beautifully wooded shores, interspersed with long stretches of grass, gently slope to the water, from a short distance resembling the many acre lawns that surround the great castles of England. Luxuriant foliage conceals underbrush, so that the trees suggest the groves in the Thier Garten, of which Berlin is so proud, rather than the rough, irregular forests which nature presents when there is a variety of trees.

At sunrise the atmospheric effects and color are said to be the finest the coast can offer. We passed through it a few hours before sunset. The russet seaweed and the algæ that feed the fish fringe the shores. The fronds, stems, and orange heads of the giant kelp pleasingly contrast with the dark-green water. The channel broadens until we reach Prince Frederick Sound. At noon the observation showed us to be in latitude 56° 54', longitude 132° 48'.

Inquiry into the origin of the innumerable names of mountains, inlets, and capes nearly always conducts us back to English history, and usually to VANCOUVER'S friends. In this case Prince Frederick Sound was named from the meeting of WHIDBEY and JOHNSTONE on these shores on the birthday of his royal highness, FREDERICK, Duke of York, in 1794. These were lieutenants of VANCOUVER, whose vessel was anchored at Port Conclusion. They were searching for the mythical Straits of Anian, and landing at Kupreanoff, took formal possession of the country, "dealt out double grog to their men," gave up the effort to find the Northwest Passage, and at that point remembered that they had sailed from England on the first day of April! Returning to their commander, they reported that the scenery was "uncommonly awful and horribly magnificent." Miss SCIDMORE credits them with beginning the lavish use of adjectives in vogue in Alaskan narratives today.

Very little is known of the large island of Kupreanoff, around which we sailed, because of the bad reputation of the Kakes, the worst tribe in the whole region. They are the men who, in 1857, landed on Whidbey Island and called out and shot Colonel EBEY, and, after mounting his head and those of three other whites on poles, paddled away. Years later Captain DODD bought the colonel's scalp for six blankets, six handkerchiefs, and two bottles of rum. Six years before we came into possession of the country they murdered the crew of a schooner and scuttled it. In 1869 Captain MEADE, with the steamship *Saginaw*, destroyed three of their villages. In 1809 there were about two thousand on this and the adjacent Kuiu Island. In 1890 there were but two hundred and thirty-six. As late as 1892 two men, who came in a small sloop to sell liquor to the Kakes, murdered C. H. EDWARDS, a member of the Society of Friends, who was trying to teach the Indians at Hamilton Bay.

The mountains along these shores are rather low, but when we passed them were covered with snow to within four or five hundred feet of the water's edge; the snowfall during the preceding winter having been the most extraordinary within the memory of the inhabitants. Here we saw a black and peaked column of stone rising more than a quarter of a mile perpendicularly from the edge of an amphitheater, itself seven thousand feet above the sea. It is known as the Devil's Thumb, and was named by Captain MEADE, who had seen a similar formation on the coast of Greenland. Similar monoliths can be found in different parts of the world, and many are named for the devil in some form or other. I have seen the devil's fingers, his toes (notwithstanding the general tradition of his club foot), several of his thumbs, his chin, nose, and ears.

Large expectations were raised in this vicinity by the pieces of floating ice that prophesied the wonders soon to be exposed to our gaze, and universal and ardent was the enthusiasm when the first glaciers came into view. Some were small, but exquisitely iridescent. To the right of the bay was the Le Conte Glacier, after JOSEPH LE CONTE, late President of the American Science Association.

The Patterson Glacier, I am happy to say, is named after an American scientist, the late CARLISLE PATTERSON, Chief of the Coast Survey. This glacier is partly concealed behind a moraine of its own creation. A few miles back rises a solid ice wall more than seven hundred feet. While gliding by we enjoyed exquisite and unique effects of glances of sunlight from cloud to glacier. The early navigators say that in their time huge icebergs dropped from the cliffs to the water. In front are the Horn Cliffs, over which a waterfall dashes.

Rounding Cape Fanshawe—"a storm king and cloud-compeller that, fronting to southwestward, gathers to it all the storms that drift and draught in from Cape Ommaney," at the South Pacific end of Baranoff Island, a terrible place in winter, where canoes are storm-bound for weeks, but where in summer the waters are as quiet as those of Lake George—we entered Stephen's Passage, a long strait. The most striking incident was the passage of Sune Dune Bay—an Indian word meaning the noise of falling ice—and at its head is a magnificent glacier. To the westward is Admiralty Island, a hundred miles long. A portion of the way we were cut off from the view of it by Glass Peninsula, the interior of which consists of a snow-capped mountain range. At the northern extremity of Stephen's Passage is Gastineaux Channel, named for an old Hudson's Bay Company's ship.

Threading our way close to precipitous cliffs, beyond which are the elevated summits of Douglas Island, and opposite the heights on the mainland, we anchored before the works of the Treadwell Mine to explore the largest quartz mill in the world. This does not signify that there are not other mines, notably in Hungary and South Africa, that employ as many stamps, but they are in separate buildings and plants.

Douglas Island is twenty-five miles long, and from five to eight in width. Twelve years ago it was an untouched wilderness. A few miners having made a camp on the shore, JOHN TREADWELL, of San Francisco, a builder, took the claim of two of them to secure him for a loan of one hundred and fifty dollars. The debt was not paid, and he took possession of the property, afterward purchasing the claim of M. PIERRE JOSEPH ERNSARA, known as French PETE, for three hundred dollars. He associated with himself as equal partners FRYE, FREEBORN, and HILL, of San Francisco; and JOHN P. JONES, now, as then, Senator from Nevada. Since that time they have spent over eight hundred thousand dollars upon the works. It cost one hundred thousand dollars to complete a ditch eighteen miles long. They invested three hundred thousand dollars in experimenting to find the best process of chlorination.

As this word explains the whole process, I will define it. Gold, as is well known, is found in quartz; also in pyrites. In metallurgical operations there is often a residuum in which gold is found. It has been discovered that chlorine gas has the power to transform metallic gold into a chloride. When this is done it is a simple thing to dissolve the gold out of water and reprecipitate it in a metallic form. PLATNER, of Germany, invented the first of these operations about 1851; but his processes have been improved upon. The mill never stops, day nor night, summer nor winter, except to set new machinery. I went up to the open pits where the ore is quarried; saw the tremendous boring machinery above and the workmen breaking up the stone below. There are shutes to cars in the tunnels below, and gravity takes the ore down through the successive processes. Trains are always moving there, blasts are being constantly fired in the pits. Each day they mill six hundred tons of ore, to do which costs $1.25 per ton, and it averages from $3 to $7 per ton in value. This mineral region has never been examined by the Geological Survey, and it is a riddle to geology. Vegetation for a mile along the edge of the island is killed by the smoke from the chlorination works.

It is impossible to imagine the noise of the two hundred and forty stamps. The human voice cannot be heard, and for hours after going out of the mine there is an echo of the roar in the head. The stamps like so many trip hammers rise and fall, and pound the ore fine so that it can be further treated.

Every traveler endeavors to take away a small specimen containing gold, and a person attempts to represent to us that the amount

sum, and therefore colored stones are kept on hand to deceive them. This hardly seems reasonable, as no one objected to our picking up stones at the pits, and as an entire ton of them would not be worth more than seven dollars, and might not be worth three; and deducting the cost of milling, if the travelers averaged a pound each it would cost the company in each case about a tenth of a cent.

The company has refused sixteen million dollars for the mine, and the gold actually in sight is estimated to be worth twenty-eight millions of dollars. A writer of less than eight years ago says: "While the color of gold can be found in the sands of every stream falling between California and Cook's Inlet, the paying qualities therein seldom warrant a mining camp or settlement. Today the only mining rendezvous which we find in Alaska is a little village of rough cabins, called 'Juneau City,' located on the north side of Gastineaux Channel, at a point near the upper end of that passage; near by, and adjacent, is established a large gold quartz stamp mill, the Treadwell Mine—free-milling gold ore; one hundred and twenty stamps." He speaks somewhat doubtfully of the final result, but protects himself by saying that "the subject of what is or what is not a good mining region or investment is one to which no rational man can well afford to commit himself. * * * The true advice which can be honestly given is that which prompts every man interested to look and resolve wholly for himself, for he, in fact, knows just as much as anybody else. * * * Whether the lead will hold out or end in a 'pocket' is also only to be determined by working it for all it is worth. * * * An overwhelming majority of prospectors are ever wandering in fruitless, restless, tireless search for those golden ingots which are still hidden in the recesses of mountain ledges, or buried in the alluvium of river bottoms."

I talked with a number of such at different points of British Columbia, Washington, and Alaska. One in particular acknowledged that he had drawn blanks so far, but, said he: "My luck will come some day."

The transient success of the mines on the Stikine River made Wrangell so prosperous. Certainly this mine has made the most stupendous success of the continent. The Indians earn two dollars a day, and white men from three dollars upward, board and lodging being provided by the employers.

I would respectfully suggest to the Editor of APPLETON'S *Guidebook to Alaska and the Northwest Coast* the propriety of an index, on account of the want of which the value of the book is greatly diminished; also, to reconsider the statement that the Treadwell Mill has six hundred and forty stamps. The report of the Governor of Alaska for the fiscal year 1892 makes it two hundred and forty, and the entire number of all the stamps in Alaska in sixteen mills, for crushing ore, is but five hunded and fifty. BAEDEKER'S *Guidebook* also gives two hundred and forty as the number. J. M. B.

Editorial Letters.

JUNEAU AND TAKU.

November 2 XV. 1893.

Early in the morning of Sunday the steamer weighed anchor and sailed from Douglas Island to JUNEAU, a trip of less than forty minutes. This place is on the mainland, built upon a narrow strip between the sea and a precipitous mountain, which was covered with snow to within nine hundred feet of the streets of the town. There are but two roads in all Alaska, one being at Juneau, extending three and a half miles to the Silver Bow Mines along the canyon of the Gold Creek, the entrance to which can be seen from the streets.

The arrival at Juneau calls to mind one of the most stupid errors in the history of literature. It is found in a work entitled *The Yosemite, Alaska, and the Yellowstone*, by WILLIAM H. WILEY and SARAH KING WILEY. This book, published in both London and New York, consists of a series of letters that were published in *Engineering*. An important citizen of London has contributed a valuable introduction, and the book contains one hundred and fifty-seven illustrations. Yet both in the text and in the title of the one hundred and tenth illustration Juneau is called the "Capital of Alaska," which it never was. I have studied the text to ascertain how the mistake was made. The author undoubtedly had not familiarized themselves with the history of Alaska before going there but obtained their information as they went. They say: "In the afternoon we reached Juneau and having been informed in a little pamphlet copies of which were distributed at Wrangell that this was the metropolis of Alaska, containing jewelry stores, etc., we naturally anticipated wide streets and fine buildings." They evidently confounded the two words metropolis, and capital. No one appears to have noticed the mistake or thought enough of the matter to suggest its correction. I am glad to be able to say that if a blunder of these proportions had been published in this paper, the editor would have received enough letters and postal cards about it to paper the office.

In 1890, according to the census, the population of Juneau was twelve hundred and fifty three, about equally divided between whites and natives, or half-breeds. In the winter this number is more than doubled by the miners, who unable to prosecute their work, rendezvous at Juneau until the spring opens. Prospectors also make it their headquarters. There are a few small hotels and boarding houses, three schools, three churches, a hospital, a paper called the *Alaska Free Press*, and about twenty saloons.

A hill on the outskirts is known as Capital Hill, and the people there expect Juneau one day to be the capital. The energy of its population induced Congress to grant the few privileges the territory enjoys. I was informed that they once sent a delegate to Washington, and even had a clause considered in Congress moving the capital to Juneau.

In 1879 Indians revealed the existence of gold, and showed specimens to Captain BEARDSLEE, of the United States steamship *Jamestown*, then anchored at Sitka. A year later JOSEPH JUNEAU and RICHARD HARRIS were sent by N. A. FULLER, a Sitka merchant, to search the streams for gold bearing quartz. They found rich specimens, held a meeting on the beach, put JOSEPH JUNEAU in the chair, organized the Harris mining district, making HARRIS recorder. Multitudes of miners hastened there during the winter to be ready for work in the spring. Marines from the *Jamestown* kept order for a year, but after they were withdrawn general lawlessness succeeded, to suppress which a vigilance committee was established in 1883. The camp was named Pilzbury, for the first assayer; then Fliptown, a joke of the miners; next Rockwell, for a *Jamestown* marine officer; then Harrisburg, after HARRIS; and finally Juneau. This JOSEPH JUNEAU is a nephew of SOLOMON JUNEAU, the first white settler of Milwaukee.

The only other historical fact necessary to illustrate the early history of Juneau is that at the time when the miners adopted the name, in May, 1882, all Chinese were ordered to leave the camp. From that time forward there were riots, culminating in 1886, when the Chinese cabins were blown up with dynamite, and the Chinese in the town and in the mines on the island were driven onto a schooner and set adrift without provisions. Though this was not as fiendish as it would have been if the crime had been committed on the shore of the open Pacific, only the most barbarous of the Chinese in the interior of their native country, or the worst grade of the aborigines of Alaska, could be relied upon to surpass it.

As we lay at anchor the United States Revenue cutter *Pinta* anchored near us. The bugle notes echoed sweetly from the mountain and across the water, while the morning drill and the service conducted by the chaplain attracted the pleased attention of all on board the *Queen*.

Soon after breakfast most of the passengers went on shore and made their Indian purchases as usual on week days from the Indians on the dock and in the stores. The epidemic demoralization of such a tour, where there are not fixed principles as distinguished from conformity to the customs where one lives, was sadly illustrated; for many communicants, even of the stricter churches, made their purchases, some bringing the goods back to the ship openly, and a few concealing them. Some contented themselves with pricing things, but not buying. One lady, looking in a window, said: "O how I would like that spoon! I wish it were not Sunday, so I could go in and buy it."

"I will get it for you," said a friend, "and you can pay me tomorrow."

The offer was accepted with effusive thanks, the purchase made, and the one for whom it was done laid the flattering unction to her soul that she had kept the Sabbath. No doubt she would justify the arrangement of the Jew and the Christian who went into partnership. The Jew kept the establishment open on Sunday, and the Christian on Saturday; they divided the profits, and thanked God they were true to the tradition received from their fathers.

Immediately after breakfast I proceeded to the Presbyterian school at the summit of a hill, and there made the acquaintance of Mr. and Mrs. WILLARD. Mrs. WILLARD has become known as an author of books and papers relating to mission work and the Indians of Alaska. Her experience has been wide, as she resided for several years among the Chilcat Indians, remote from white persons, and from help in case of an uprising among the natives. Mr. WILLARD conducted me through the Girls' Home, gave me an interesting history of the church, and introduced me to the Indian boys and girls.

In conversation with Mrs. WILLARD and Mrs. SAXMAN, who formerly taught at Sitka, I learned that intemperance and Sunday tourists are the chief obstacles to their work among the Indians. Christian Indians and missionaries pray that boats may not arrive on Sunday, as few professed Christians resist the temptation to buy curios on that day. The Christian Indians do not expose their wares for sale on that day; but it becomes a powerful temptation to them, as the pagan Indians take their places upon the dock, make the sales, and get the profits. Another perplexing thing is that professing Christians of the stricter sects, after violating their principles and those which the missionaries are endeavoring to inculcate, and to which they require them to conform if they would be members of the church, will call at the mission, profess a deep interest in it, and encourage the workers, when they have the purchases they have made in open sight. In such cases the younger Indians will say, "I saw that man or that woman buying in the stores as I came along to church." Alas, that here, as all over the world, the principal foes of Christian missions are the Christians that travel through the countries where the missions are established!

Court had been in session during the preceding week. I obtained a list of the indictments: JOHNSON, an Indian, arraigned on two charges—unlawfully selling liquor, and selling liquor without paying the special tax. SPOONER

KANAKA, convicted—unlawfully selling liquor; sentenced to four months. JOHN HAWTHORN pleads guilty, similar charge. THOMAS MCFARLAN, convicted; sentenced to imprisonment a day; same offense on the second; another day; convicted of unlawfully carrying on the liquor business of a retail dealer; imprisonment for a year. DICK, CHARLIE, JIM, TOM, and KA-TOO-NA indicted—DICK, selling liquor; CHARLIE, the same; JIM, burglary; TOM, the same; KA-TOO-NA, assault with a weapon. SARAH, an Indian woman, witness in the case of CHARLIE, sent to prison for ten days for contempt of court, having appeared upon the witness stand in a state of intoxication. Three fourths of all the crimes described in this brief way, occupying several columns of the *Alaska Journal*, were for unlawfully selling or giving liquor to Indians; and two thirds of the remaining quarter were crimes growing out of it. The authorities united to inform me that nine tenths of the crimes of Indians are caused by liquor, and that the most peaceable under the influence of it become murderous fiends. Several were sentenced to the penitentiary; and the *Alaska Journal*, instead of justifying these sentences, says: "After the 30th of this month all saloon keepers and brewers must either quit the business or run the risk of going to the penitentiary. * * * If it is the intention of the Department to enforce the law, as it now seems to be, and if grand juries, trial juries, and the Court continue to view the question as they have done this week, then the lot of the saloon keeper will not be a bed of roses. The law itself seems plain enough; there is no possibility of its repeal at once, even if we could get the matter properly before Congress, of which there is little hope; it will not be in a session before December. We shall all await with concern the first day of July, and trust that, some way or other, Alaska will soon have a High-License law." In other words, they want the snakes that turn the Indians into vipers, copperheads, and moccasins legalized.

Yet the travelers, who know the evil effects, often sympathize with the scoundrels who sell liquor to the Indians. The authors of the book that makes Juneau the capital of Alaska say: "In the afternoon a couple of Indians came to the steamer and tried to buy whisky from one of our firemen. The selling of whisky to an Indian is an offense which the government punishes severely, as it renders the Indians like wild beasts, and for some time the fireman refused; but when he was offered five dollars for half a glass, he yielded; and as soon as the sale had been made one of the Indians displayed an official badge. He proved to be a policeman, and took the fireman into custody. Of course, the fireman was in the wrong, but we could not help pitying him when we learned that he must remain in Juneau until the court met in November before he could even be tried." Such misplaced sentimentality as that is an illustration of the prevalent indifference to the most prolific source of degradation, poverty, and crime.

The Roman Catholics are engaged in mission work among the Indians at Juneau. A settlement of the Auk Indians, a short distance from the town, reveals a tribe who color their faces in a disgusting way, and who are primitive and dirty. Juneau makes the finest display of furs to be seen in Alaska. They consist of bear, wolf, mink, seal, otter, beaver, fox, and other skins.

From the crude efforts of civilization with delight we turned again to nature, and in less than an hour reached Taku Open. Here Stephen's Passage, Taku Inlet, and Gastineaux Channel meet, "a broad and treacherous reach, where canoes are threatened with winds from the four quarters." It is described as a terrible place in winter. *Willawawas*, or "*Woolies*," that sweep down from the mountains, agitate the water to foam, and then sweep the whole region with sheets of spray.

Turning into Taku Inlet, we found ourselves in the midst of by far the most wondrous water and shore scenery thus far seen. Fancy, if you can, a gulf or inlet eighteen miles long, less than half a mile wide at the entrance, with small icebergs floating about, some of them camping places for huge ravens, that flapped their wings, soared in the air, and skimmed the water, returning ever and anon in the most friendly way by twos or threes, and looking wisely upon the ship as it moved over the rippling water so slowly and steadily as scarcely to disturb it. Two other steamships were in the inlet.

We anchored to take in ice. Our men rowed up to the floating bergs, selecting when possible those of suitable size, and when necessary shaping them with their axes. An argument arose as to the weight of those vast pieces of ice. The guesses ran from three hundred to a thousand pounds. I went down to the hold to consult the men, and suspecting that they were trying to impose upon me induced them to weigh in my presence a large piece; and aided by that standard of comparison I should say that each of two pieces weighed six hundred pounds. An officer of the ship said it was not uncommon to swing on board much larger cakes. They were caught in great chain nets and lifted by a derrick. Never had I seen such clean, beautiful, perfect, natural ice. It seemed ultra-marine blue, and for days the passengers were debating concerning the cause of the blueness. One fact I established: What was blue as it floated on the water, and blue as it ascended through the air, was white when it lay on the ship's deck.

The Taku Glacier is the most beautiful that I have ever seen. Its native name is *Sitth Klunu Gutta*, which, being interpreted, is "The Spirits' Home." It is half a mile wide, and two hundred feet perpendicular above the water. Five miles of its course are visible from the deck of the steamer. As we approached the ice broke off from it, and the sound reverberated like thunder. Sometimes the sound produced was like that of an army bombarding a fortress. While we were at anchor Indians in a canoe rowed up to the ship endeavoring to sell us their baskets. The faces of the women were blackened in a horrible manner. In the canoe was a large hair seal, just killed, and the man and two women sat with their bare feet in the blood of the seal, which filled the bottom of the boat. One of the squaws held a papoose in her arm and a young bear, which licked the baby's face and shared its cake.

In this inlet there is a still larger glacier known as the Norris, after Dr. NORRIS, of the United States Navy, and sometimes called the Windom, after the late Secretary of the Treasury, though the former name prevails. That the experienced traveler may form some idea of the vastness of what Alaska has to offer, I will state that this is six times the width of the famed Mare de Glace of Chamouni.

At the head of the inlet the Taku River pours in its waters. Two years ago the lamented FREDERICK SCHWATKA and Dr. C. W. HAYES went to the head waters and crossed over to the territory of the Yukon.

Just before the *Queen* turned to leave the inlet there was an exchange of fraternal whistles with the revenue cutters that were in the harbor cutting ice. The echoes transformed these whistles into a series of long, loud, then soft and soothing voices, as of gigantic sirens singing amid the awful caves, or the voices of the "fabled man-faced seals, with their human hands, which live and frolic in the clear blue grottoes and crystal dells of the glaciers."

To this hour I have never seen another ice formation so beautiful as the Taku Glacier.

In the afternoon service was held in the cabin, conducted by a young clergyman of the Church of England, a Cambridge man, who after five years' service as the Vicar of Wakefield, was making a tour around the world. J. M. B.

"Jewels by nature grandly set,
Our country's northern coronet."

November 9 XVI. 1793.

From Taku Inlet we returned to Stephen's Passage, sailing to the westward of Douglas Island, through Favorite Channel and Lynn Canal.

This by universal consent is the grandest fiord in the inland sea of Alaska. On the mainland are palisades, so majestic as to transform by contrast those of the Hudson into mere steps. The mountains to the east and to the west rise six thousand feet, "with glaciers in every ravine and alcove." After passing the Auk Glacier, the Eagle—surmounted by a rocky crag, named by Captain BEARDSLEE because it resembles our national bird "so much more than does the figure on our new dollar"—appeared. Next came the Davidson Glacier, twelve hundred feet high, three miles wide, and hanging apparently upon nothing "high in the upper air." At Seduction Point, Lynn Canal divides into two branches, the west known as the Chil Koot, and the east as the Chilkat Inlet. VANCOUVER gave this name to the point "because of the extremely artful character of the inhabitants." At the head of Chilkat Inlet is Pyramid Harbor, where are the village and cannery of Chilkat; in this country the famous Chilkat blankets are made. This was the highest point of latitude which we reached—59° 10′ 36″—within forty miles of the Arctic Circle, about the latitude of Christiania, Norway, and Saint Petersburg, and of Cape Farewell, in Greenland. The sun shone for nineteen consecutive hours, and it was possible to read the fine print of a newspaper at midnight. It would have been an immense satisfaction for me to go ten degrees farther north, to Point Barrow. I should then have been at almost the same latitude as the North Cape, Norway, and on the shore of the same mysterious ocean, the Arctic; the midnight sun would have shone upon and around me again, but this time I should have been in "my ain countree."

After awaking the echoes from mountain, forest, palisade, and glacier we turned southward, and four hours later passed through Icy Straits into Glacier Bay.

Near the entrance, at the foot of Point Carolus, VANCOUVER'S explorers encamped, reporting that "to the north and east of that point the shores of the continent formed two large open passes, which terminated by compact solid mountains of ice, rising perpendicular from the water's edge, and bounded to the north by a continuation of the united, lofty, frozen mountains that extend eastward from Mount Fairweather. In these bays also were great quantities of frozen ice, which, having been put in motion by the springing up of a northerly wind, were driven to the southward." The date, July 12, 1794, is very important. From that time to 1869 no civilized person knew anything of this bay. That year Professor DAVIDSON was told of a great bay full of glaciers, thirty miles westward of Davidson Glacier, a day's journey on snowshoes. In 1877 Lieutenant C. E. S. WOOD entered the bay in his canoe; but the glaciers were not made known to the world until JOHN MUIR, the California geologist, explored them in 1879. Even in 1880 the famous Russian pilot, COZIAN, had never heard of the bay, but he accompanied Captain BEARDSLEE, of the United States Navy, to that point. Since then many others have been there. Captain BEARDSLEE traced a chart and gave it to Captain JAMES CARROLL, of the *Queen*, who took the mail

steamer *Idaho* up the bay July, 1883, found the glacier JOHN MUIR described, and named for him both the inlet and ice stream. Captain CARROLL himself made the next important discoveries in August, 1892, finding three picturesque glaciers.

As we sailed up Glacier Bay dense forests looked down upon us. Willoughby Island, a mass of limestone more than half a mile wide, fifteen hundred feet high, and three or four miles long, lay before us, while on our right were the eight Beardslee Islands. As we proceeded the forests faded out, and splendors unparalleled appeared. There was a slight snow early in the morning, but later the weather became fine, giving us the best effects of a transcendantly clear sky, with occasional clouds to protect us from the blinding light, which threw shadows here and there.

At the head of Muir Inlet is the great Muir Glacier. The inlet is five miles long, varying in width from a mile and three quarters to three miles, and stretches due north and south. The glacier lies in latitude 58° 50' north, and walls the end of the inlet with ice cliffs no less than nine thousand two hundred feet wide, rising above the water from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet, while it is maintained that below the water they are nine hundred feet deep. It is impossible to conceive the effect of such stupendous masses without beholding them. The actual ice surface is about three hundred and fifty square miles, fed by twenty-six tributary ice streams, seven of which are over a mile in width, these being fed by smaller streams.

The glacier is surrounded by huge mountains, broad at the base and broken at the top, the lowest of which are four thousand feet high. Looking from the sea at a distance of several miles, a gateway two and a half miles wide appears.

The ship anchored about a quarter of a mile below the east end of the ice wall, that all who desired might land and explore the glacier, to which there is a well marked trail. The work of landing the passengers in small boats was admirably done. Those who fancied that the distance was short were deceived, for it was necessary to walk nearly three quarters of a mile over rocks and glacial mud, until the surface of the ice was reached. A book on Alaska says that it is a rolling white prairie, and that there are no dangers to require the ice ax, ropes, creepers, or extraordinary costumes; but on this occasion the light snow made the ice slippery, so that the strength and courage of a number failed, and they did not go over the usual route. Surveyors had been over the glacier within a few days, and had erected signs bearing the word "Danger" at various points.

The horizontal surface of Muir Glacier was dirty, though there were expanses as clear and smooth as the most perfect ice. Looking at these, I could but think of BYRON'S lines: "Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form glasses itself." The slope of the glacier was about a hundred feet to the mile, thus affording a gradual ascent and fine views; for there were no huge rocks and elevated trees, such as are often found on mountain sides. The only danger is from snow-covered fissures, and trickling streams which wear away the sides of slight elevations. In one place the water had worn the path until there remained only a narrow ridge. A boy accustomed to coast down hill would have caught at the chance of a long, easy slide; but, being out of practice, I crossed it as a timid youth crosses the log over a stream, and was well rewarded for the effort and risk; for going a short distance, I came upon a perfect natural arch. I called others to view the wonder, and two enthusiastic amateur photographers came. In effusive style they thanked me for showing them the arch, took aim, pressed the button, and expected the sunlight "to do the rest." Each promised me a picture as a reward for guiding them to the arch; but either the sun or their memory must have failed them, as to me the pictures are still negatives.

It is impossible for any ordinary traveler, and perilous for the most experienced mountaineer, to reach the sea wall on the surface of the glacier. Everywhere it is torn and broken by huge chasms, known as crevasses, hundreds of feet in depth. Started toward one, it would be impossible to check the speed; once in one, the unfortunate would find his tomb. Only last year a life was lost there in this way.

Returning to the ship, we were interested by a canoe containing two Indians, two squaws, two children, baskets, a seal, and a tiny bear. An hour's amusement was afforded by the negotiations, the grimaces, the painted faces, and the taciturn, yet expressive, countenances when a business transaction was going forward.

After six hours we sailed to within a tenth of a mile of the glacier wall, and there remained listening to the huge masses of ice which were falling behind the wall into valleys within the ice. Several weighing hundreds of tons fell into the bay, and sank out of sight, sometimes rising at a distance of an eighth of a mile as icebergs. Little less terrible than the reverberations are the waves thus produced, that dash upon the shores, and rock the steamer as though it were a sailboat.

As the ship moved away a calliope, a recent addition to the *Queen*, which cannot prove popular, broke loose. Its thirteen pipes shrieked like thirteen giant idiots suddenly gone mad. The echo from the mountains and from the glacial wall transformed them into a hundred discordant yells. The performer, who understood neither the instrument nor the situation, played tunes in rapid time, so that before the original notes had fairly reached our ears, echoes upon every possible key were heard.

From Glacier Bay, and especially from the surface of the glacier, there is a magnificent view of the Fairweather Range, the loftiest summits of which are Fairweather, fifteen thousand five hundred, and Mount Crillon, fifteen thousand nine hundred, feet high. The clouds obscured our view, though the outlines of Mount Fairweather and another, presumably Crillon, were dimly discerned. BALLOU, the noted traveler, says that he can recall but two other occasions that affected him so powerfully as his first visit to Glacier Bay—witnessing the sun rise over the vast glacial plain, the Himalayan range, the roof-tree of the globe, at Darjeeling, in northern India, and the view of the midnight sun from the North Cape, in Norway, as it hung over the polar sea.

As the Muir Glacier is the grandest that the tourist sees, far surpassing anything which the Alps, the mountains of Norway, or the Himalayas can exhibit, it may interest the reader to know something more of the number and size of those contained in our Alaskan Territory. The entire front of the coast chain of mountains that forms our eastern Alaskan boundary, from Mount Saint Elias to the mouth of the Portland Canal, contains over five thousand living glaciers of greater or less degree, which are forever traveling to the sea. Muir and Davidson are but parts of one great ice field "which, set down in Europe, would cover the whole Swiss Republic."

The largest glacier in Europe covers four hundred and seventy square miles, rather larger than the Muir, but it does not reach the sea. The Svartisen, of which I gave a description in this paper, is four thousand feet above the sea, and narrow when it reaches the water. Most travelers are familiar with the Mer de Glace in the Valley of Chamouni; but this Muir Glacier has twenty arms, each of which exceeds the Mer de Glace in size.

Successive geologists, explorers, and travelers, from LYELL to FORBES, TYNDALL, and WHYMPER, writing of the Alps, Greenland, and the Andes, and Alaska, I have followed with attention. The best account is in GEIKIE'S *Text-book of Geology*. He compares the glacier with the river; as the latter is the drainage of the rainfall, so the former is the drainage of the snowfall above the snow line. They are therefore rivers of ice, formed by the slow progression of the snow, which creeps downward into valleys, descending from snow fields. As the snow falls upon the summits of mountains it is loose but granular; as it moves downward it increases in firmness; gradually the separate crystals are crowded together and the air pressed out, and the mass then becomes blue, compact, crystalline ice. Professor TYNDALL'S description of the process is the best and the simplest.

Accurate measurement shows that the glacier, like the river, is always in motion. Professor WRIGHT, of Oberlin, who encamped on the Muir Glacier, fixed its advance at seventy feet in the center and ten feet at the sides, an average of forty feet per day; but Professor REID, who took daily observations for a long time, diminishes the number to seven, eight, and ten feet per day, according to place of measurement. The Mer de Glace is estimated to move at the rate of one foot and a half to three feet per day. In the month of August it is estimated that two hundred millions of cubic feet of ice per day fall from this glacier into the sea.

As the ice descends the valley it passes over an uneven floor, therefore some portions become fixed, while other parts slide over them. This accounts for crevasses and fissures. Its descent is by a "slowly creeping ice flow," where a river would shoot over in a rushing waterfall. At the base of one of these falls the chaos of pinnacles, bastions, and chasms is wonderful. Shortly afterward it is pressed again into a solid mass. This accounts for the crevasses, which are as close fitting as cracks in a pane of glass, but widen and deepen. In Switzerland I saw the tombstone erected to the memory of MOURON, who lost his life by falling into a crevasse eight hundred feet deep.

The influence of glaciers upon the surface of the earth is prodigious. They carry the debris of mountains down to lower levels, and they smooth their beds wherever they go. Thousands have been perplexed at stupendous rocks in meadows miles from mountains; but they were picked up by glaciers in former ages and carried down. It is thus that *moraines* are formed. A pile of loose material is left upon a valley, and is then called a *terminal moraine*. When glaciers diminish in size they drop rocks on the sides of valleys, often in most dangerous positions; these are known as "perched blocks." As the glacier moves along, cooperated with by running water, it produces singular effects upon rocks; now it makes "pot holes," called *moulins*, but which the Norwegians have named Giant's Kettles; again it polishes the rocks as no human hands could do.

The uniform doctrine of science is that a marvelous change took place in the climate of the earth, which affected the higher altitudes alike of the New and the Old Worlds. It reached such a height that the whole of the north of Europe was buried in snow and ice. As far south as Saxony a greater part of Britain was similarly covered. The glaciers descended and rode over the hills in their way. Only the loftiest summits rose above them. Canada and the western States of this country were under that sheet, and all over New Hampshire down to southern Connecticut the marks exist. In pedestrian tours over those States—from Canada to Long Island Sound—I desired no better employment when alone than noting the different evidences of glacial action. It was this glacial period that destroyed

many of the productions and animals of the earth. Certain it is that all the largest, fiercest, and strangest animal formations have recently disappeared. It is also certain that the glaciers have long been retiring. The Catskill Mountains have been ground smooth three thousand feet high; the White Mountains at fifty-five hundred feet. Occasional exceptions are found. Southwest from Lake Michigan is a tract which has escaped the ice sheets, while the rest of the State is covered with the detritus that they carried down. They are still retiring. Muir Glacier will pass away. Though it advances so rapidly, it loses more ice in summer than it gains in winter. Abundance of evidence appears that the ice stream once occupied the whole bay; and this is the important point in the date given in the first part of the letter.

In the time of COLERIDGE the motion of glaciers was not known; but this will not detract, in the estimate of the poet, the philosopher, the Christian, or even the scientist, from the sublimity of his address to the glaciers in the Valley of Chamouni. Within a few feet of the edge of the Muir Glacier we plucked beautiful flowers, saw meadow streams, and beheld the eagles flying above the water of the bay.

"Ye ice falls! ye that from the mountain's brow
Adown enormous ravines slope amain,—
Torrents, methinks, that heard a mighty voice,
And stopped at once amid their maddest plunge!
Motionless torrents! Silent cataracts!
Who made you glorious as the gates of heaven
Beneath the keen full moon? who bade the sun
Clothe you with rainbows? who, with living flowers
Of loveliest blue, spread garlands at your feet?
God! let the torrents, like a shout of nations,
Answer! and let the ice plaint echo, God!
God! sing, ye meadow streams, with gladsome voice!
Ye pine groves, with your soft and soul-like sounds!
And they, too, have a voice, yon piles of snow,
And in their perilous fall shall thunder, God!
Ye living flowers that skirt the eternal frost!
Ye wild goats sporting round the eagle's nest!
Ye eagles, playmates of the mountain storm!
Ye lightnings, the dread arrows of the clouds!
Ye signs and wonders of the elements!
Utter forth God, and fill the hills with praise!"

J. M. B.

The Christian Advocate.

New York, Thursday, November 30, 1893.

J. M. BUCKLEY, Editor.

Editorial Letters.

TO THE CAPITAL.

XVII.

Before taking leave of the glacial region those who are interested in the efforts of primitive peoples to account for natural phenomena will be glad to learn the theory of the natives concerning glaciers. In substance it is this: The roar and crashes that come from the glaciers of Thunder Bay were supposed by the Stikeenes to be the flapping of the wings of the "thunder bird." All the Alaskan tribes believe that the mountains are spirits, embodied in these vast piles; that the glaciers are the children of the mountains, who as parents hold them up in their arms, dip their feet in the sea, cover them with deep snows in the winter, and scatter earth and rocks over them to ward off the summer sun.

Some tribes believe that there is a hell of ice, a place of everlasting cold, in which those not cremated, but buried in the ground, writhe forever. This recalls the tradition of the missionary to the Laplanders, who found that the people rubbed their hands with delight when he described to them the flames of hell, and before he could make any impression upon them he was obliged to threaten them with something colder far than they had ever experienced.

They have, too, an Ice Spirit, Sitth-too-Yehk, who is supposed to kill by his breath, which is the cold, penetrating wind blowing over the glaciers. When the bergs fall it is his voice, which also is recognized "in the hiss and crackle and tinkle of singing ice floes." When all is quiet he is supposed to be wandering or sleeping under the ice labyrinth, meditating plans of further destruction.

When the pagan natives have to cross the glaciers they make offerings to him, speak softly, and tread lightly. For the same reason they are particularly careful not to strike the icebergs with their canoe paddles. Hair seals, which abound in that region, are supposed to be his children, and may do what they please on the ice cakes. The Indians believe, too, that there are man-faced seals among the glaciers that weave spells to be dispelled only by pouring fresh water into the sea.

After a lingering last view of Glacier Bay the *Queen* steamed out through Icy Strait into Chatham Sound, *en route* to Sitka, the most famous place in Alaska, and its capital. Much time would have been saved had the vessel sailed into the Pacific through Cross Sound, and down the west coast of the great Chichagoff Island, but that would have meant seasickness, and the *Queen* is an excursion boat.

We landed at Killisnoo, the first shore station for whaling of the Northwest Whaling Company. Here the natives catch herring, which come in great schools, and rake them out of the water with a lath set with nails. Often three hundred barrels of herring are caught at a single haul, and by the use of seines a thousand barrels are caught, and once fifteen hundred barrels. Killisnoo has factories similar to those in the East, on the Long Island coast and in Connecticut, known as menhaden factories. Oil is obtained from the fish, which sells at thirty cents a gallon, and the refuse of the fish is made into guano.

The old chief at this place has this over his log cabin door:

"KITCHUATTI.

"By the governor's commission,
And the company's permission,
I'm the grand tyhee
Of this entire illahee.

"Prominent in song and story
I've attained the top of glory.
As 'Saginaw' I'm known to fame,
'Jake' is but my common name."

Like other great men, he has imitators; we are informed that a "common Kootznahoo politician" has lately set up as a rival and successor of JAKE, has a similar bombastic couplet, and "matches every move the great man makes." The name of this tribe has been spelled in fifteen different ways.

Chatham Sound divides Admiralty Island from the great mountain mass of Chichagoff, which is seventy miles long and forty wide. Its name comes from a Russian navigator, the first to try to find the northeast passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Hoonah (northwind lake) Indians are notorious robbers and assassins. After we purchased the country the chief came out with his war canoes to meet the United States revenue cutter *Lincoln*. He was not allowed on board, and as he left in dudgeon, cried out in Chinook: "You come Icy Strait. Me give you big fight."

About one third of the way down Chatham Sound we turned sharp around to the right into Peril Strait, which separates the land of the Hoonahs from Baranoff Island. Before going through the strait we were compelled to wait for an hour for high tide. Though the navigation is dangerous, the channel sometimes narrowing to a hundred yards, and the tide rushing over sunken rocks at a rate of over ten knots an hour, it derives its name from the fact that a party of one hundred Aleuts perished almost to a man from eating poisonous mussels which they detached from the rocks. ELLIOT says its native name is Pogeebushii, or *Destruction*, Strait, and not Peril, as it is frequently translated. Other authors say that this should be called Pernicious, the Russian name being Pagoobuoy, or Pernicious, Strait.

The scenery along the shores is fine; and in the narrowest place, where the woods come down to the water, and islets are numerous, it reminds travelers familiar with Scotland of views at Loch Lomond.

The Arcadian climate which we seemed to be enjoying was suddenly transformed into arctic rigors by a snow and wind squall, and restored by the clouds hastening away as swiftly as they had gathered. Salisbury Sound runs almost due south. MOUNT SAINT ELIAS has been seen from its mouth, but the clouds were not favorable to us. Neva Strait connects it with Sitka Sound, along which we passed without delay, and soon entered the harbor of SITKA.

The headquarters of the Russian-American Company, of which BARANOFF was the manager, were established first at Saint Paul, Kadiak Island, five hundred and fifty miles west of SITKA, and one thousand seven hundred and fifty northwest of San Francisco. But finding that he could neither communicate with vessels of other nations, nor obtain supplies of them, he determined to establish permanent headquarters at SITKA, and arrived there in the fall of 1799. In less than a month he and his native sea otter hunters captured fifteen hundred prime otter skins. During the next winter he built a stockaded post and many substantial log houses. Disturbed by American fur traders, he went back to Kadiak to make arrangements to circumvent them. The Indians rose and destroyed the post, and the same day that the hundred natives were poisoned in Peril Strait by eating the mussels, the wild Koloshes slaughtered two hundred of his Aleutian hunters and burned the stockade. A British war vessel appeared and saved three Russians, five Aleuts, and eighteen women.

Four years elapsed before BARANOFF could avenge himself upon these tribes; then he came accompanied by forty Russians and three hundred Aleutian Sea otter hunters. Unexpectedly he was reinforced by a Russian steamer, the *Neva*. When he arrived at SITKA he found the Indians safely intrenched. They reviled and taunted him until he rushed upon them without waiting to prepare; but, aided by the terrible, unaccustomed noise of the cannon, succeeded in driving them away. He rebuilt the stockade and the Indian ranchos, and fortified them with some three-pounder brass guns. The place he named officially NEW ARCHANGEL, but the shorter euphonious name of Seetkah, finally abbreviated to SITKA, superseded it.

BARANOFF was not the man to select a place because of its beauty, but the harbor of SITKA is the most beautiful on the whole coast of Alaska. Baranoff Island is an island of mountains so steep as to seem much higher than they are; near it are many smaller. Although the beauty of the sunrise is obscured by the Baranoff Mountains on the east, the sunset rivals the enchanting Neapolitan sunset; corresponding to Vesuvius, the principal figure here is Mount Edgecombe, an extinct volcano with a huge symmetrical crater. The night we were

there the sun sank about ten o'clock; the deep rose west was reflected in the shimmering water; to the east, somber mountains and black water; in the north, dark blue-green mountains with "arsenic green" fields at their base; toward the south, emerald hills between the azure sea and sky. All this was an hour after "taps" had sounded at 9.15 at the military quarters, celebrated by an Alaskan poet:

"O! bugle ringing through the solemn silence,
And all the dusky shadows of the night,
Like some lost bird in tender accents calling
With fear and hope and tremulous delight.

"Serene and clear above the quaint old village
You mark the dying of the passing day,
Like tuneful-throated nightingale, lone singing,
In some sad scene of ruin and decay.

"And fancy wakens with the music dying
In farther distance, out beyond the foam,
Where seagulls dip their white wings in the waters
As if they, too, sought rest and peace and home.

"O! dearly loved, who fondly wait our coming,
To bid us welcome with true hearts and hands,
Will not the bugle blow a message to you
From these far northern desolated lands?"

The Russians held a champagne picnic annually on the summit of Vestova, a mountain three thousand feet high. BARANOFF, in order to be ready to protect himself against the Indians in case of an uprising, erected edifices a hundred and fifty feet long, more than fifty feet wide, and three stories high, of big spruce logs twelve by twelve. The houses had small windows, the inner walls were ceiled by light boards. The government and company buildings were supplied with heavy furniture brought from Russia, "moved in upon rugs of fur and tapestry."

The shipyard, if not in size, in equipment, was equal to any similar department in the Russian Empire. Numerous enterprises were begun, but many of them failed on account of the difficulty of getting skilled laborers. In those days the rancheros of California and Mexico bought their agricultural implements at SITKA, and a large trade was done in church bells, for the manufacture of which Russia has been renowned for ages.

The Greek Catholic Bishop of Alaska resided there with a staff of fifteen priests and a large number of deacons, maintained by the government. Six hundred white men, with their wives and children, lived under the windows of the castle. Fine pictures of the ancient Baranoff Castle exist, enabling us to form an impressive idea of what it was, though it was remodeled and rebuilt by BARANOFF'S successors.

In 1866, just before the Russians took their departure, SITKA had reached its highest degree of architectural development. Money was spent by the Russians who ruled after BARANOFF, without regard to the profits made by the company. The first hostess was the daughter of BARANOFF, who remained there until 1821; the Baroness WRANGELL, who presided from 1831 to 1836, achieved great social fame. Besides these were ladies renowned for beauty, refined hospitality, and the possession of costly plate.

Gambling and strong drink ruined many of the Russians, and when the native chiefs were invited to official feasts and celebrations, and Russian strong drinks were served to them, sometimes the consequences were terrible. Frequent wars broke out, accompanied by much slaughter. Courtship and marriage and duels followed in romantic variety.

How much fiction is woven into the accounts of tragedies it is difficult to decide. I give an epitome of one of the best authenticated. The daughter of one of the Russian governors was wooed by two cousins, NICHOLAS and MICHAEL BURDOFF, young noblemen of Saint Petersburg. They both loved her, and she showed no preference. The rivals were friends and had never disagreed before. One morning they went into the forest to hunt. On the evening of the second day MICHAEL returned without his cousin, saying that he had lost him in the forest. He retired at once to his room, and was found dead in his bed the next day. The post surgeon pronounced it a case of heart disease. Four days later, by means of his favorite dog, the body of NICHOLAS was found in the woods, with a bullet through the brain. The unfortunate young lady was compelled by her father to marry an official. Of the two cousins MICHAEL was her choice. Of course, the legend declares that she died in her bridal year.

The upper part of the castle was arranged for theatrical representations, and the whole building adorned with valuable paintings. The ladies complained that they could not get the fashions from Saint Petersburg for twelve months, but "their diamonds and laces were never out of fashion." The elegant chandeliers and other furniture that are left give the visitor an idea of the original splendor.

L. M. B.

The Christian Advocate.

New York, Thursday, December 7, 1893.

J. M. BUCKLEY, Editor.

SITKA AS IT IS.

XVIII.

A day or two before we arrived at SITKA, perceiving a tall, smooth-faced, ministerial-looking man who appeared to know considerable about the country, I began a conversation with him, and, finding that he was from the State of Washington, made inquiries about my old friend and fellow student, Senator SQUIRE, of whom he spoke pleasantly. Then said I:

"Is there any opportunity for ALLEN, whose election to the Senate is disputed upon a legal point, to be admitted?"

"Well," said he, "as I am ALLEN, I should hardly be impartial in the discussion of that subject."

On land an incident of that kind might have proved embarrassing, but a ship is a democratic institution. After a few moments' conversation I said:

"Pardon me, but you look more like a minister or missionary than a senator," and he responded:

"I suppose I do; for on one occasion, when I was going to a mining town to argue a case, a couple of miners looked at me, and I heard one offer to bet the other that I was a 'sky pilot.'"

Senator ALLEN, as the whole country now knows, did not succeed himself, but, unlike some politicians, maintains his legal practice and the reputation of being one of the most effective stump speakers in the State. He was on his way to SITKA to argue a question in the Alaskan courts.

In the harbor of SITKA were two war vessels, a large fishing smack, numerous canoes, and two naphtha launches; but the *Queen* towered above them all, and her arrival was an event of the greatest importance. As soon as the whistle sounded to announce the incoming steamer a crowd of Indians hurried down to the pier, and when we landed they were squatted upon the ground for a long distance opposite the plank walk of the main street of the town. They spread out their wares, but made no great effort to sell. All understood the meaning of the words, "How much?" Some could speak English slightly, and could compute and announce numbers in figures; but most of them indicated them by holding up their fingers, one finger meaning one dollar, and crossing it half way, a half dollar. They would never take less than their first price. There was a larger assortment of Indian work than we had seen at any other point, consisting chiefly of baskets and basket bottles, beaded slippers, paddles of horn and wood, and bracelets and rings made from silver coin. The majority of them are half-breeds or creoles, descendants of Indians and Russians. The description, written many years ago, is true of them still: that they are "short statured, abject, and pathetic." Some are, however, tall and well formed, and a few good looking. The body of the Sitkan Indian is large and long compared with the legs, which have always been cramped in canoes.

Most of the Indian women who sat there were unattractive, having broad, fat faces, many of them chewing and spitting, their babies hanging on them in a repulsive way. The larger children were calm, and the infants as stupid as if their mothers had learned the use of that abomination, "Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup."

The rancherie contains several hundred. It is said that a thousand live there in the winter. Usually these rancheries are situated on the coast, whether it be bleak and exposed or protected, provided it is a safe landing place for canoes. Their houses always look toward the sea; often totem poles and monuments surround them. The interior of their houses, as well as their whole character, has been greatly improved, though they are still wretched.

Over one house is the inscription, "ANNA HOOTZ, Head Chief of the Sitkan Tribe." It might be supposed that the original ANNA HOOTZ was a woman; but it is not so. We were introduced to the present representative of the tribe, who received us with dignity, and in the house had a fine opportunity to see the process of basket making, at which some very skillful women were at work. It requires about the same degree of ingenuity employed by women crocheting in different colors.

The Princess THOM is a noted character in that region. She is supposed to be the richest Indian in Alaska. Certainly she understands English, for on the occasion of our visit, when one of the party exhibited to her a basket, she asked how much was paid for it, and the price being lower than expected, replied, "Yo're lyin'."

The princess was reported to be worth a hundred thousand dollars, but inquiry among the old citizens, and a comparison of what they said, led to the conclusion that fifteen thousand dollars would be a fair estimate; and the less said about the way in which she accumulated most of it, the better. Within a few years, having become wealthy, she has professed to reform, and is a communicant of the Russian Church. Near her house was another having a sign over the door, giving the name of the head of the family, and adding: "The Father of a Numerous Family of Orthodox Christians." The man belonged to the Russian Church, and the probable object of this sign was to secure gifts and patronage from travelers. But there are so many in every part of the world that make merchandise of their religious connection, that the simple Indian is entitled to some credit for boldly asking for what he wants.

I went through the rancherie a second time, early in the morning, when the steamer was supposed to be about to sail, and the sign was taken down, whether for repairs or because it was used only when the vessel was in the harbor, I knew not.

There is a marked difference in the rancherie, speaking generally, between the houses occupied by the pagans and those occupied by Christians. Every house is surrounded by Eskimo and other dogs that have a half-wild look. In front of one house eleven were sleeping, but ready to start up in an instant.

Idleness and spiritlessness were never more plainly exhibited than by the Indian men and women that I saw that morning, coming out with nothing on but a blanket, and seat-

ing themselves in the sun. One old man was said to be considerably over a hundred years old, and looked as though he might be.

The Indian canoes are made of a single log hollowed out; when pulled upon the beach they are covered with blankets to protect them from the sun. If this precaution is not taken, they are liable to split at sea, which might mean the drowning of the occupants. Some of these canoes are large enough to accommodate thirty persons, with the outfit necessary for a long voyage.

On arriving I noticed two refined ladies standing on the pier. One was the wife of an American officer, and from her I obtained valuable information. A little later I wandered into one of the stores, and wishing to purchase a remarkably fine pair of antlers, asked their price. The room was full of purchasers, the dealer seemed quite independent, and acted as if he did not care whether I took the horns or not. I departed and examined other horns elsewhere, and compared prices. Returning, and perceiving one of the ladies above mentioned standing in the store, I said to her:

"You have been here some time?"

"Yes."

"Do you know the proprietor? Are his statements reliable concerning the nature and value of these curios?"—of which he had a remarkable collection.

"Yes," said she; "he has great facilities for collecting them, and is not entirely dependent on this business. What he says can be relied upon."

A short time afterward, in another place, finding a water color which I liked, I learned that it belonged to the lady whom I had been questioning. There being some dispute about the price, it was necessary to find the owner. I was referred to the establishment where I bought the caribou horns, and discovered that she was the wife of the proprietor.

I wish I could show those horns to the reader. They were shipped home by freight, and came safely nearly five thousand miles. Measured from tip to tip by way of the head, the two are seven feet long and have twenty-six graceful branches. The space between the outer ends is a little less than four feet, many are larger, but more symmetrical specimens are rarely found. The speed which their original wearer could make through the forests with them was little short of miraculous, for one would suppose that they would collide with the trees at every leap.

I was much disappointed in the old Russian Church of St. Michael, which is a shabby affair. Years ago a citizen said to me: "Do you know where you must go to find the finest church on the continent? To SITKA." There are a few paintings and some vestments worth glancing at. The huge candlesticks at either side of the door, an altar picture of the Madonna and child, and full-length pictures of St. MICHAEL and St. NICHOLAS are interesting.

Six bells in the cupola were brought from Moscow. There are various curiosities, but the best things were taken to San Francisco in 1868, when the bishop's see was transferred to that place; among them a large diamond cross and a Bible with silver covers which weighed twenty-seven pounds. Discharged United States soldiers robbed the church a year or two afterward of some valuable things.

One who has never seen a Russian church—the most gorgeously ornamented ecclesiastical structure on the globe—and compares this edifice with a Roman Catholic church of the same grade, built of wood, and ancient, may be somewhat impressed with it.

There is a charge of fifty cents for admission, which goes into the poor fund of the parish; having ascertained that I was a minister they had the politeness to charge me nothing. Failing to induce them to take any compensation, I purchased some of their books. There was no service at the church, but the priest held one that afternoon at his own house, which I attended. Two priests took part in the service, which was several hours long. The object was to teach the children to sing, preparatory to some service; there were only eleven of the children, one of whom seemed to be under discipline, and no adults were present. The priests were entitled to credit for not so much as looking at us; we came and went as a bird might alight upon the window, and still their basso profundo voices rolled on, strangely contrasting with the piping tones of the boys and girls. It was a dead language to them—the old Slavonic can hardly be understood in Russia—but they stood by the hour.

Once there was a Lutheran church in this place, built for Swedes and Finns employed in the foundries and shipyards. After our government bought the country it served for a time as the garrison church, but it has been torn down, and the plate and furniture sent back to Finland. Near the wharf are the barracks and custom house, which were built by the Russians. The barracks now serve for the jail and courthouse.

The height on which the castle [BARANOF'S house] stands is eighty feet above the street, and reached by steps. "Castle" is the term given to it by Americans. It was undergoing repairs when we were there. It is three stories high, eighty-six by fifty-one feet, made of cedar logs, which are bolted with copper and riveted to the rock. It has a glass cupola which was formerly a lighthouse; when so used the lamp was a hundred and ten feet above the sea.

At SITKA the time was one hour slower than at Seattle, and some confusion resulted from the fact that the ship kept Seattle time.

The old block houses, the Russian cemetery, and the park along the banks of Indian River are among the most interesting ancient and natural features of the place. To every student of human nature the missions of the Presbyterian Church, the industrial schools, and the museum transcend all other objects. The Sitka Mission Industrial School was established by the Presbyterian Board in 1878. In 1884 was passed the Indian Appropriation bill, giving one hundred and twenty dollars for each pupil enrolled. Four years later it was transferred to the Board of Education. There is a complete system of buildings, dormitories, schoolrooms, workrooms, carpenter, blacksmith, and shoemaker shops, a hospital, and a church; and beyond the mission a model settlement of school graduates. What I saw here made the most favorable impression.

All about the city Indians were at work, some helping at the pier, others selling curiosities, and some serving as clerks in the stores.

It was this mission in which the late ELLIOT F. SHEPARD and his wife took so lively an interest. They gave the laundry and industrial school building, and their visits to SITKA were a great inspiration and help to the mission. Mrs. SHEPARD still generously assists.

I attended a prayer meeting at which a hundred and twenty Indians were present, intelligent young men and women, whose remarks were simple, pathetic, and, in some instances, decidedly original. I also called upon several Christian Indians in their homes, among them "RUDOLPH," with whom I conversed on the whole work, and heard an account of his own religious experience. His wife, their children, the house in which they lived, "neat as wax," would not suffer by comparison with the most carefully kept workman's home in New England. The Christian Indian children whom we met were universally polite and far more intelligent in appearance than the untutored pagan. Among the scholars at this school was an Eskimo boy who had been trained by Mrs. SAXMAN, of Pennsylvania, long a teacher there. Going to Alaska with her husband, she was bereaved of him by an accident (he having been wrecked in a canoe) and yet was so attached to her work that she had remained. This little Eskimo had been brought down from Point Barrow. We had met Mrs. SAXMAN upon the steamer, and she had told us of him, and certainly a bright, affectionate child he was. Being struck with his semi-Caucasian look, I learned that he is a creole, his mother being of undiluted Eskimo blood and his father a Hebrew.

The museum contains relics, both Indian and Lutheran; among them the organ in the Lutheran church, a queer little box of whistles, capable now of producing only sounds resembling the voices of very old and phthisical singers.

A lady who took a stroll with us to Indian River was surprised to find graceful brown and white shells along the shore, and to see pretty flowers in the little gardens; for she had been told that

> "In that northern country,
> Where icebergs and floes abound,
> Never a rose or violet
> Blossoms out of the ground.
> That never the Sitkan wavelet
> Tosses upon the beach,
> From its ocean bed, a single shell
> With its murmuring, secret speech."

Notwithstanding the prevalent belief, there are plenty of shells in Alaska, though there are places along the coast where none are seen.

Two newspapers are printed in SITKA, the older, larger, and in every respect better, being the *Alaskan*, whose editor I found to be a remarkably intelligent man, courteous, and ready to give information. The other paper is the *Alaska Herald*, which has only reached the fifty-first number of its first volume.

Every respectable person whom I met spoke in the highest terms of the Presbyterian missions, of the work they are doing, and of the superintendent, the Rev. Mr. AUSTIN, and his family. The question:

> "Think you that yon church steeple
> Will e'er work a change in this wild people?"

is answered in the affirmative there, though the mission has to contend with the Indian's morbid craving for liquor, which corrupt whites are continually ready to gratify; with the sin of gambling, "to which the Alaskan savage is desperately prone;" the peculiar views of virtue which prevail among the pagan Indians; and the utter disregard of virtue which most of the whites exhibit where Indians are concerned.

The greatest event which ever took place at Sitka, and one of the most remarkable and suggestive in the history of this continent, occurred on Oct. 18, 1867. There lay in the harbor some Russian ships, and three United States men-of-war, the *Resaca*, *Ossipee*, and *Jamestown*. On that day the Russian flag was hauled down from the flagstaff of the castle, and the stars and stripes were run up. Loud roared the guns of the ships of both nations, and by this simple form was the Territory of Alaska transferred from Russia to the United States.

BALLOU, in connection with his account of this scene, makes a suggestive remark: "One cannot but conjecture what must have been the secret thoughts of the thousands of aborigines on this occasion as they witnessed the ceremony of transferring Alaska from their former to their new masters. * * * They knew the significance of that change of flags, of that roar of artillery, emphasized by other military and naval movements, but they had no voice whatever in the agreement by which they were virtually bought and sold like so many head of cattle, and their native land bartered for gold." J. M. B.

The Christian Advocate.

New York, Thursday, December 14, 1893.

J. M. BUCKLEY, Editor.

Editorial Letters.

THE RETURN VOYAGE.

XIX.

"* * * Cheerily on her homeward way
Past verdured isles and mountains brown,
The *Queen* flies fast from the fairy bay
Whose waters kiss the feet of Sitka town."

Edgecombe was an exception to the universal brownness, as it was draped in snow from its "cratered" summit a thousand feet downward.

We were now twelve hundred miles from Tacoma, and sailed steadily through the straits, sounds, passages, channels, narrows, reaches, and entrances passed in the outward voyage, with some that we had not seen, making three hundred and thirty-six miles by noon the next day. At the same hour the second day we had made three hundred and twenty-eight miles.

Everyone of these various channels revealed new scenery. What we had passed in the night on the northward voyage, we now saw by day; and what was invisible by day on account of clouds, in some instances we now beheld resplendent with sunlight. Heavy swells at Dixon's Entrance and on Queen Charlotte's Sound sent some of the passengers hastily to their staterooms, and kept others in their berths till after breakfast; but no genuine seasickness was caused.

The two days were occupied pleasantly in reading, letter writing, watching the whales, and observing the Indian encampments along the shore. But the chief interest of the passengers was in preparing for and carrying out a grand entertainment.

Just previous to our arrival in SITKA the mail steamer, the *Crescent City*, Captain W. THOMAS, landed in that place the captain, officers, and crew, amounting in all to forty persons, of the whaling bark *Sea Ranger*, of NEW BEDFORD, MASS., that had been stranded on a rocky ledge far to the northwest about four weeks before. She had been into the arctic regions, and had on board a cargo of train oil and whalebone. The circumstances of the wreck were peculiar. One of the sailors died when the ship was within view of the majestic range of mountains bordering the coast between Cross and Prince William's Sound; therefore the captain decided not to give the deceased a watery grave, and the breeze being favorable, ran inshore to land on the west coast of Kyak Island. He was in the crow's nest directing the movements of the ship, with his prayer book in his hand, prepared to heave to the vessel, and read the service before the funeral party should disembark. The *Sea Ranger* was in a place where no dangers are marked on the chart, and where, less than a mile from shore, soundings of twenty fathoms were taken; but the vessel ran on a rock, the wind increased, and breakers rolled over it.

The captain ordered the boats to be lowered, there being no hope of saving ship or cargo; the coffin inclosing the body of the dead seaman was placed in one of the boats; and as the waves broke over the hull, and the surf dashed on the beach, the courageous oarsmen landed a few men to dig a grave for the sailor, and all the men gathered in the boats around the captain's boat as he read the service. After a while, in searching for a suitable camping place, they found some natives fishing, who took them to a settlement of the North American Commercial Company's store. Here they were sheltered until the steamship *Crescent City* appeared.

On their arrival at SITKA the deputy collector investigated the case, and proposed to the naval officer to order the revenue steamer *Corwin* to take the men to Port Townsend, whence they could return to SAN FRANCISCO, or find employment on vessels. The captain regretted that he had not the authority, and therefore could not assume the responsibility of such an action. Just at this time the *Queen* and *Topeka* were expected. Captain THOMAS kept the officers and men on his ship, and when we arrived Captain CARROLL took such of the sailors as were not otherwise provided for on board. The men had lost everything, and as the crew of whaling vessels are paid out of a division of the proceeds of the cargo, and that was a total loss, they did not know that they would ever receive anything. The circumstance showed us how near we were to the arctic region, and gave us an insight into the hardships experienced by whalers.

For the benefit of these men, under the leadership of one of the ladies from New England, an entertainment was arranged, and the resources for performers found adequate to make an evening which, apart from the feelings which would naturally arise from promoting such an object, was most enjoyable. Dr. VANDER VEER, of Albany, presided. To me was assigned the humble but important introductory part, of reading the account of the wreck published in the *Alaskan*, and adding some facts which had subsequently occurred, as an ancient minister was wont to say: "To prepare the minds of the people for the willing exercise of the grace of giving." There was fine instrumental and superior vocal music from several ladies. One of the passengers proved to be a phenomenal whistler. GEORGIE CAYVAN, an actress, was among the passengers and declaimed in a highly dramatic manner; when encored she recited in a beautiful and touching way a sonnet on "the fern." Miss ELIZABETH PORTER GOULD, of Boston, Mass., read selections from her own poems. She had been with the party which had visited California, and while there was deeply impressed with the utility and patience of the mule. Forming the opinion that this animal is one of the most undeservedly traduced of all brutes, she composed a poem upon the subject for the amusement of her friends. This she was persuaded to read, and I liked it so well—having conceived a high admiration for the mule in many a mountain tour, especially for its wonderful sagacity in the loftiest Alpine summits of Switzerland, where I have ridden on a track not much wider than the diameter of the mule's body, when a slip would have plunged me nearly six thousand feet—that I induced her to allow the readers of *The Christian Advocate* the pleasure of the first sight of it in print:

"ON A MULE ON THE NEVADA TRAIL IN THE YOSEMITE VALLEY, 1893.

"O patient little creature,
Would that thou too could'st see
This grandeur and this glory,
Now so revealed to me.

"The Merced River dancing,
In wild, perpetual glee,
While rugged mountains guard it
In silent majesty.

"The glorious Falls of Vernal,
Nevada's beauteous veil—
O faithful mule, is 't possible
Thou can'st see but the trail?

"Can'st not uplift thy being
To God in conscious praise,
And know the untold rapture
Of catching heaven's rays!

"Yet 'tis through thy devotion
I reach Yosemite's heart,
And feel the sweet baptism
Her wondrous falls impart.

"For all thy faithful service,
Perhaps some day thou'lt climb
A trail of heavenly beauty
Beyond the trails of time.

"Till then I can but wonder,
If heaven itself will show
A trail of wilder grandeur
Than this earth does bestow."

The contributions for the seven destitute sailors amounted to one hundred dollars.

New Metla-katla is sixty miles north of Old Metla-katla, on Annette Island, one of the Gravina group. When we passed this place Mr. DUNCAN was in Oregon raising money for the needs of the mission. This island was named for Mrs. WILLIAM H. DALL, in 1880. Unfortunately, the situation chosen by Mr. DUNCAN, though a good canoe beach, "is the dread of steamers, and there is but a cramped anchorage half a mile off shore.

When Mr. DUNCAN proposed to migrate from the British dominions and his old settlement, after the difficulties described in my references to the subject on our northward tour, he visited the East and received assistance from men of all creeds and of none. Assurances were given to him at Washington that his Indians would be protected in the title to any lands they might select whenever the general land laws were extended to Alaska, and to make it positively sure a special act of Congress was passed. When, in the spring of 1887, the settlement took place, several hundred of the Indians, abandoning their property, went to this point. On Aug. 7 Mr. DUNCAN arrived, and the place was dedicated, the flag of the United States was raised, the new church bell tolled in its honor, and the people chanted a psalm. All the totem poles were destroyed, except two, now in the Sitka Museum, and the Indians erected a village, which is said by all who have seen it to be a marvel. Fire has twice destroyed their sawmill, and in January of the present year the mill and half of the settlement were burned.

These Indians can six or eight thousand cases of salmon every year, publish and edit their own newspaper, and have all the kinds of business of a civilized community, including photographers, silversmiths, and bark weavers.

Mr. DUNCAN still adheres to the plan of giving them no sacraments, as he is a layman. It is to be regretted that a work of this character, which will require superintendence for a long time, is not incorporated with some branch of the Christian Church, rather than borne upon the shoulders of one man. However, excellent work is being done by this mission, and the capacity of the Indians for civilization demonstrated. A committee of the Senate of the United States visited it, and reported the morals of Indian women far above the average of Indian women in the Territory.

At Comox the *Queen* anchored, and the unpleasant information was given that we should have to stay there twelve or eighteen hours, to coal. What was to be done? The putting down of six hundred tons of coal was certain to cover the ship with dust, as well as the pier. There was much grumbling among the passengers.

Going immediately on shore, I wandered around the fields adjacent to the houses, apparently unoccupied, of some lumbermen or railroad employees. A beautiful flower bed showed evidence of woman's taste, and flower pots adorned one of the windows. A savage-looking dog surveyed me, but acted as though used to seeing tourists. To test him I drew near the house, when his demeanor instantly changed, as did my conduct. Flowers grew wild in the

grass, and many of the passengers gathered bouquets which they took to their friends on the steamer.

The brakemen and coal heavers on the cars were Chinamen, and their activity, good humor, and physical strength elicited the approbation of the entire ship's company? Steadily they worked; every man appeared to be doing his best; very little motion or time was lost by blunders. One man, apparently about sixty years of age, was a study. He looked as old as he was; his naturally smooth face was wrinkled, not in the whipcord, nor yet in the crevasse style, but in a convex wrinkle that appeared as one might suppose it would have done if an ordinary knitting needle had been laid within the cheek, and the skin slightly stretched over it, like fine crimping of olden times. When he laughed these elevations rose as if on wheels, and ran to and fro. I asked him if he spoke English, and he answered: "British Columbia, United States, New York; is that English?" On attempting further conversation, I found that his pigeon English was corrupted by French and Chinook, and made little headway; but he understood enough to say a bright thing. I asked him if he did not get tired with that hard work, and he answered: "Work makee tired; get pay not makee tired."

When desperation began to be general, the captain announced that the coal mines were eighteen miles away, and that those who were willing to ride without seats in a freight car might make the excursion. Instantly the proposition started a craze. Almost everyone wished to go. We were huddled like cattle. Those who could, found empty nail and beer kegs and lugged them to the car; five or six found a long board and put kegs at each end. One gentleman proposed that every lady over forty years of age should have a seat, but there were no applicants. An active youth swung himself up to a nail. Some had to ride in an open coal car. The rain began to fall straight down, apparently out of tubes half an inch in diameter; it was wet, but not cold; soft water, and did not strike heavily, but it penetrated to the skin. Some of the ladies suffered much in raiment, and more in feeling, but none in health. The speed maintained was about eleven miles an hour.

On arriving, when told that the mine was a quarter of a mile deep straight into the ground, the question at once became to go or not to go. The line ran through families, and the usual controversies were heard. "I'll go if you will;" "You sha'n't go if I don't;" "I wish I was back in the ship;" and like remarks were blended with the entreaties of fathers and grandfathers who tried to discourage their progeny from going, with the usual effect. Finally about forty made the effort. A robust and rather corpulent youth challenged me to a contest as to who would reach the bottom of the mine first. There were not quite lights enough, and every two or three minutes there was a yell, "Look out for the car!" Most of the alarms proved needless, as the car stopped a long distance away from us. This youth, coming to the conclusion that each would be a false alarm, was once very badly frightened, and afterward became so timid as to be about the twenty-fifth to arrive.

It was an interesting trip. We were conducted into the different chambers where men were preparing to blast the coal, and had the opportunity of seeing it in different processes of preparation for removal. The atmosphere was somewhat oppressive at certain points. One lady fainted, but revived, and pushed on.

Captain CARROLL, who was with the party, but did not enter the mine, had notified us how much time we could take for the descent; but we stayed much longer, owing to the inability of some to travel fast enough and the curiosity of others. Those who had remained in the rain at the entrance to the mine were not in the best of humor. The captain expressed his disapproval of our delay, and said that the passengers who had been left on the ship deserved some consideration, that the coal was probably all in, and that the ship could have been under way by this time. He was probably taking the opportunity to reciprocate the discontent that lying there so long for coaling had caused. But on our return it was found that the last carload had just been put on board. Those who had stayed behind reported that the ceaseless roar of the coal which dropped out of the cars and slid down chutes, and then fell into the bottom of the ship, had made them deaf; and the cloud of dust that the operation produced before the rain increased was enough to shut out the view of the shore. Two other ships, the *Echo* and the *San Mateo*, were also loading. The coal is a true bituminous, and is from a trough extending a hundred and thirty miles along the eastern shore of Vancouver Island, filled with coal. It was sold for four dollars a ton, delivered on shipboard.

J. M. B.

The Christian Advocate.

New York, Thursday, December 21, 1893.

J. M. BUCKLEY, Editor.

Editorial Letters.

LINGERING IN ALASKA.

XX.

Numerous questions have been sent to this office concerning ALASKA; and besides these I investigated a number of subjects with the aid of books, charts, and conversations with travelers and government officers, and the results to every lover of his country will be valuable. In order not to depart from the route, I have delayed replying to these questions until now.

POPULATION.

The population of ALASKA, according to the last census, was:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whites	3,860	433	4,293
Mixed (Russian and native)	885	934	1,819
Indians	11,987	11,287	23,274
Mongolians (Chinese and Japanese)	2,287	.....	2,287
All others	111	1	112
Total	19,130	12,555	31,685

The native people, classified as to language and other characteristics, have been divided as follows:

Eskimo	12,784	Aleut	968
Thlingket	4,739	Tsimpsean	951
Athabascan	3,441	Haida	391
Total			23,274

THE GOVERNMENT.

From 1867 to 1884 the Territory was governed by strictly military rule. In 1884 an act recognizing the Russian purchase known as ALASKA was passed by Congress, and approved by the President of the United States. It is not a complete territorial system, for ALASKA has no representative in Congress, no legal legislative power, nor even a certainty of position among the Territories. The governor is required to reside within the district, and it is his duty to see that the laws are enforced. He may grant reprieves for offenses committed until the decision of the President shall be made known. He is commander in chief of the militia. There is a judge of the United States Court for ALASKA, with a staff of clerks, deputy clerks, United States District Attorney and assistant, an interpreter, marshal, and deputies, the last named at SITKA, JUNEAU, DOUGLAS, WRANGELL, and the various settlements. There is a collector of customs, with deputies and inspector, but the ordinary criminal business is done by United States commissioners residing respectively at SITKA, JUNEAU, and WRANGELL. There are also civil service commissioners, secretary, and treasurer. In 1891 the corps of Indian police was increased to eighteen, two of whom are officers; all are required to report to some white man, and to act under orders from him. They are supposed to assist the deputy in preserving order, to give information, and to prevent the manufacture of Hoochinee (intoxicating liquor). In 1892 there was but one company of infantry.

Considerable court business is transacted, and among those charged with crime are Indians, Russians, Americans, Germans, Swedes, Englishmen, Dutchmen, Scotchmen, and Chinamen. Congress enacted a Prohibitory law for ALASKA, but the governor in his report in 1892 admits that convictions, however strong the proofs, cannot be secured, and that Grand Juries will not indict any man for selling liquor to white men. The governor practically declares that the responsibility is with the district-attorney, and gives a long account of tragical occurrences, traceable to rum, which have not been investigated. He makes a powerful appeal to Congress for relief, and speaks of the great difficulties—a sparse population of American citizens, scattered among several hundred villages of uncivilized natives; deplores the lack of government methods of transportation, and of inferior courts. For example, the KADIAK district has about a dozen canneries, coal and other mines, a comparatively large population, schools, missions, and churches, and yet there is no commissioner within seven hundred miles of the central point of the district.

The history of legislation, or the absence of legislation, with regard to the government of ALASKA must be classed among the disgraces of the country.

CLIMATE.

The climate of ALASKA differs with different regions. In this and many other respects it is a country of contrasts. The climate of the Pacific coast is much more temperate than that of the same latitude on the Atlantic side. For instance, the temperature at SITKA is four degrees warmer than at PORTLAND, Me., actually milder than that at BOSTON, and very nearly the same in the winter as at NEWPORT, there being only a difference of six degrees in the mean yearly temperature, though SITKA is sixteen degrees farther north. Dr. SHELDON JACKSON says: "The temperature of RICHMOND, Va., and SITKA are nearly identical." It is explained by the Thermal Stream, a Japanese current which does for the Pacific coast exactly what the Gulf Stream does for the Atlantic. This great stream, as it crosses the Pacific, is divided by a cold current, just as the current from Greenland divides the Gulf Stream; the upper part flows northward to KAMCHATKA, striking the coast of ALASKA in Behring Sea. The main body strikes the coast near the Straits of San Juan de Fuca, and flows southward. In SITKA the mercury seldom sinks at tide level below zero. In thirty-six years that the Russians kept the temperature there it sank below but once.

But the warm current that softens the climate renders it very wet. The average rainfall in the SITKA district is not greater than that on the coast of OREGON and VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, though the distribution is very different in this part of ALASKA. There are about one hundred fair days in a year; the rest are given to rain, snow, and "foggy shrouds which wet like rain itself."

The climate of the MOUNT SAINT ELIAS region is arctic, frozen the greater part of the year, and swept by winds so terrible that "the severe exigencies of climate are such as substantially to eliminate savage life, and to rear an impregnable barrier to that of civilization."

COOK'S INLET has much more sun, however, and more bright weather than are to be found elsewhere in ALASKA. On the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS summer is mild and foggy; winter the same. The temperature never falls much below zero in the whole chain, and is seldom as low as ten above. There are only two seasons—winter and summer. Snow often falls in August, and from January to May it covers everything from two to five feet deep. Blustering winter gales blow almost all the time. At UNALASKA fifty sunshiny days in the year are counted fortunate. Hardly a dozen days pass without some fog, though the sun can be seen half the time. The wind forever blows.

Concerning the arctic coast a traveler says: "Summer brings but little sunlight, for the whole region is in the full sweep of that warmer flood which brings up from the Japanese coast cold, chilly fogs and obstinate clouds; while their winter life is a succession of furious storms and snow-laden gales."

PROSPECTS FOR SETTLERS.

Much was said in the days when this purchase was under discussion, and after its consummation, in favor of ALASKA agriculturally, and Mr. SEWARD said: "It must be a fastidious person who complains of a climate in which, while the eagle delights to soar, the humming bird does not disdain to flutter." And early writers, BALLOU included, say that the country affords ample grass for cows, sheep, and horses; also producing with ordinary care the usual domestic vegetables; and a gentleman of the fur company there says that at KADIAK he has grown abundant crops of lettuce, carrots, cabbages, peas, turnips, potatoes, beets, parsnips, and celery, and that within five miles of one of the largest glaciers in ALASKA.

But such inquiries as I could make of citizens and travelers led me to the conclusion that neither stock, cereals, nor vegetables can be cultivated in ALASKA to any extent worthy of mention. After I had reached that conclusion I was fortunate enough to obtain the report of the governor for the year 1892, in which he says that a settler on FORTY MILE CREEK raised a good crop of potatoes after two years of failure, and a few turnips had been raised elsewhere in the YUKON VALLEY for years. There are some gardens in the vicinity of towns in southeast ALASKA that with care have done well. On several of the islands garden vegetables might be successfully cultivated. Grass grows quickly, and makes good hay when there is sufficient sunshine to cure it. Potatoes and vegetables can be raised about KADIAK. The governor doubts whether grain can be raised with any degree of success; affirms that it cannot be done except in the interior, if at all; and says that the coast climate is too damp and wet for harvesting. He adds:

> The rosy-hued reports of Alaska as an agricultural Eldorado should be received with allowance. It seems wrong to tempt poor men to invest their all in traveling expenses to reach a land where only disappointment and hardship await them. A limited number might find a market for vegetables, potatoes, and dairy products in the country, but the expense of transporting to a foreign market would probably be too great for the success of enterprises in this direction. I consider it my duty, therefore, to urge conservatism in organizing colonization schemes for the settlement of Alaska. Swedes and Norwegians would, no doubt, find conditions and climate more favorable here than in the northern portions of their own country, and in time would establish comfortable homes. But wholesale immigration, dependent upon the resources of the soil, would find much of hardship to encounter.

On comparing the governor's report for 1892 with the report of the same official for 1891, I find that, with his enlarged knowledge, his expectations of anything favorable for settlers in the way of agriculture and stock raising grew less.

STARVING CONDITION OF THE ESKIMOS.

By the figures previously given, it will be seen that more than half of the entire Indian population of ALASKA consists of Eskimos, and many of these are in a starving condition. Dr. SHELDON JACKSON, Commissioner of Education, in the summer of 1890, acting under instructions from the Secretary of the Interior, visited northern ALASKA to establish schools for the arctic Eskimos at CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, PORT HOPE, and POINT BARROW. He also traveled seven hundred miles along the coast of SIBERIA to distribute presents to the Koraks and others, who gave shelter and food to shipwrecked American sailors. Besides, he was under a commission to take a census of the native population along the arctic coast of ALASKA and the islands of BEHRING'S SEA.

He found the Siberians to be hearty, active, and well-fed, owning tens of thousands of domestic reindeer; but though our Eskimos are also hardy and active, they were on the verge of starvation. The seal and whales, that formerly constituted the principal portion of their food, have been destroyed or driven off by the whalers; and the wild reindeer that once abounded have been killed by the introduction of breech-loading firearms.

On his return to Washington he secured an appropriation by the Senate of fifteen thousand dollars to introduce domestic reindeer into ALASKA; but the House failed to concur. Therefore, with his usual energy, Dr. JACKSON appealed to the people through the *Ledger*, of Philadelphia; the *Mail and Express*, of New York; the *Inter-Ocean*, of Chicago; and the *Star*, of Washington, as well as through the leading religious papers. Twenty-one hundred and forty-six dollars was received. His subsequent experiences were more interesting than any novel. The Siberian natives were so superstitious as to be unwilling to sell their stock alive; it was believed by many that the reindeer would not bear transportation by ship; and that if they did, as soon as they landed Alaskan dogs or ignorant natives would kill them for food.

Finally he succeeded in getting some, the most singular ceremonies being performed when they were surrendered. The conservative Siberians endeavored to prevent the more adventurous from selling their deer, because if the following winter an epidemic should break out, or some misfortune befall their family, the shamans would make them believe that their bad luck was due to the sale of the deer. But persistent efforts to cultivate their good will enabled them to purchase sixteen head. The next year they purchased one hundred and seventy-five. The first installment, numbering fifty-three, was landed on the Fourth of July, 1892. The results have been thoroughly satisfactory. Dr. JACKSON'S report to Congress is illustrated by pictures of reindeer and Siberian men who brought them over. Eighty-three fawns have been born.

It is surprising what use can be made of the reindeer. Its milk and flesh furnish food; its tongue and hams are great delicacies; its blood, mixed with the contents of its stomach, forms a favorite native dish; its intestines are carefully cleaned, filled with tallow, and eaten as sausage; its skin is made into bedding, reindeer harness, tents, ropes, cords, and fish lines; the skin of the forelegs is used to cover snowshoes; the sinews make the best thread; the bones, after being soaked in seal oil, are useful for fuel; the horns are made into various sorts of household implements, weapons for hunting, fishing, and war; and the living animal is trained for riding, and dragging of sleds. Dr. JACKSON thinks that their introduction is the commencement of the elevation of this race from barbarism to civilization. They cease to be hunters and become herders—a long stride. A long conversation that I have had with him since my return greatly interested me in this subject.

At POINT BARROW the average height of the male Eskimo is five feet three inches, and the average weight one hundred and fifty-three pounds; of the women, four feet and eleven inches, and the weight one hundred and thirty-five pounds. But on the great rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean many are six feet and over in height. Some are very strong. A woman loaded a stone weighing eight hundred pounds into her birch canoe and brought it to Lieutenant CANTWELL. Dr. JACKSON says that they pride themselves on their ability to outrun and outjump any of our race who have competed with them.

In the list of contributors to the reindeer fund of 1891 we find our own denomination represented by Mrs. CLINTON B. FISK. J. M. B.

The Christian Advocate.

New York, Thursday, Dec. 28, 1893.

Editorial Letters.

ALASKA STILL UNEXHAUSTED.

XXI.

The title of this letter relates not to the resources of ALASKA, but to the description I am attempting to give to the reader of the largest single division of our goodly heritage.

VOLCANOES.

Recently I read an account of a *bona fide* advertisement in a Scandinavian paper, of two stupendous volcanoes for sale for about four hundred dollars. They are located in Iceland. ALASKA might glut the market in this esthetic article if it were to put all its stock on sale. The number which have been active within a hundred years is variously estimated by the authorities I have consulted as all the way from forty-five to sixty-one. More than twelve have been active within twenty years, and five at least within four years. Among the most remarkable is Bogorlof, one hundred miles west of UNALASKA. This, about six hundred feet high, together with the part of the island from which it rises, has come up out of the sea within a few years, and constantly sends out steam and smoke. Makushin, on UNALASKA, though snow-covered, pours out immense volumes of steam and milk-white smoke, visible on a clear day nearly sixty miles at sea. Akutan acts like a geyser, puffing at intervals of a few seconds. Shishaldin, on OUNIMAK ISLAND, a perfect cone eighty-seven hundred and fifty-five feet above the sea, snow-covered, but washed by the ocean at its base, striped down its side with ashes and condensed smoke, was still smoking. It has no foothills, and "its precipitous slopes fall into the great Pacific Ocean on the south, and Behring Sea to the north. ELLIOT says: "It is wholly safe to say that Shishaldin is the most beautiful peak of vast altitude upon the North American continent. Pavlof, on the Alaska peninsula, sends out from the side huge clouds of pitch-black smoke hot enough to melt two feet of snowfall in a few minutes. It puffs at intervals like a locomotive. Ilhamna, on the shore of Cook's Inlet, is twelve thousand and sixty-six feet high, and constantly sends out ashes and smoke of brimstone. In 1883 Mount Saint Augustine, one hundred and fifty miles north of

Kadiak Island, was active, and according to the official report of Governor KNAPP, "covered the decks of ships hundreds of miles at sea with ashes."

In 1874 Captain LENNAN was sent to the islands of the Four Mountains, west of Umnak, to explore a cave said to contain mummies (of which he brought seventeen bodies, now in different museums). While on this trip he discovered on Kagamil Island a volcanic mountain of low altitude, from which issued jets of sulphurous steam, smoke, and noxious gases of such horrible stench as to compel him to stand off from shore. Mount Saint Elias sent out smoke and vapor in 1839, and in 1847, when "the earthquake occurred which shook the whole Sitka region, flame and ashes came from its summit."

Anyone wishing to settle near a healthy volcano to bring up his children need not go to Vesuvius or Etna.

MINERALS.

Minerals are often closely related to volcanoes; and Alaska has extraordinary deposits. I have already spoken of gold, of which new discoveries are constantly being made. It is the belief of most travelers that Alaska's wealth in gold is yet scarcely touched. "Finds" are reported now almost every week. Silver also is often found in connection with it or in the same localities.

Coal is abundant; the Russians at great expense mined for it in Cook's Inlet, but it was a lignite, unsuited to the furnaces of steamers, so full of sulphur that it blazed like a flash, and would "eat out fuse and warp the grate bars—even melting down the smokestacks!" At CAPE BEAUFORT, on the Arctic Ocean, a vein of satisfactory coal was discovered in 1825, more recently worked again, but too remote for profitable use.

But in the Portage Bay district coal is found and profitably mined. BARION, an expert, reported to the governor that it is a first-class bituminous coal, resembling the English cherry coal, of a quality superior to most of the coals on the Pacific coast. In several other places mining for coal has begun or is about to begin. In different parts of the Territory copper and iron ore are abundant, but up to a year ago all the governor could say was that no survey has been made with a view to determining the value of minerals in the Territory, and "information as to all of them except those mined or quarried is *indefinite* and *unreliable*."

TIMBER AND LUMBER.

When the forests of Michigan and Wisconsin and other lumber-producing States shall have been exhausted, a period not remote, to ALASKA the country must turn for much of its supplies. What the amount and nature of the tree growths of ALASKA are may one day become a question of immense importance to hundreds of millions of people. The western part of the peninsula and the ALEUTIAN ISLANDS have no trees. Says the governor: "Alder bushes fringing the streams constitute the wood supply, except what comes in the form of driftwood or is transported." In the extreme north trees are absent or but few and stunted. But along the coast and on the islands, from its southeastern boundary to KADIAK ISLAND and the peninsula opposite, is one almost continuous forest up to mountains above fifteen hundred feet high or more. The interior slope of the coast range is wooded; the vast interior is wooded generally except to the north, and the low shores of the Arctic and Behring Seas. The YUKON RIVER and valley and its southeastern branches flow through dense forests.

Spruce, hemlock, and yellow and red cedar form the bulk in the southeastern part of ALASKA. Spruce trees are of vast size and of great height, sometimes six feet in diameter and forty feet high, straight as an arrow, and without a limb to that height. Hemlock is abundant, and is valuable "for out-door uses, linings, and studding." Yellow cedar is the most valuable, and some of its uses were described in my account of the forests seen while visiting certain points. Red cedar is more frequently found, but is not so valuable. In the interior are excellent qualities of birch and poplar in profusion.

Nature with one and the same gift from Japan, the KURO-SIWO, which brings warmth to soften the otherwise arctic frigidity, and at the same time makes fogs and rain almost incessant, gives an amazing growth to timber and preserves it from the scourges of Maine, New Jersey, Michigan, and Wisconsin, and most other Eastern and Southern States—forest fires, which rarely occur, and when they do are circumscribed and soon extinguished, for "it rains, rains, and drizzles." This, too, makes Alaskan ferns so wondrous as to cause ELLIOT to burst out thus poetically in his prose work: "Ferns, O, how beautiful they are!—also grow most luxuriantly, and even abundantly, upon the fallen, rotting tree trunks, and even into the living arboreal boughs, and green mosses form great club-like masses on the branches. Large trunks of this timber become here at once perfect gardens of young trees, moss, and bushes, even though lying high above the ground and supported on piles of yet earlier windfall."

ANIMALS.

The birds of the air, land, and sea glide, soar, sweep, dart, and plunge as in similar parts of the world, forming a moving tableau never wearying to the eye. There are none peculiar of importance, at least of which I heard. But it is wonderful to realize that ALASKA is unsurpassed as a breeding place, in the world. From all over this land, and even from equatorial regions, they come; the humming bird makes his annual flight, though in very small numbers, as far as SITKA. Geese, swans, and ducks go up to the arctic circle and beyond, nest, and raise their young on red and black currants, cranberries, blackberries, and the rest of the eleven edible berries that grow there. BALLOU says that the wild strawberries he ate there were the finest in flavor that he ever tasted. One hundred and ninety-two varieties of birds, some of which were not known to science prior to 1867, had been classified prior to 1889. When winter begins the birds start with their broods and scatter over the continent, some to the Caribbean Sea and others to the South Pacific Islands. But only the ptarmigan, a bird that I saw for the first time on the summit of the pass of the Great Saint Bernard, in Switzerland, the arctic owl, and the white hawk can endure the far northern winter.

Turning to land animals, the wolf is not found in the Aleutian chain of islands, though the poet speaks of the breezes which

> "Waft across the wave's tumultuous roar
> The wolf's long howl from Unalaska's shore."

They can be found on islands farther west, and according to SCHWATKA, in the Yukon region.

Blue foxes are native to the Seal Islands, where they feed on sick seals, pups, and in the summer on water fowls and eggs. The foxes have been imported into the island of Attu, where the breed is kept more pure than elsewhere. The red fox is found in every part of ALASKA, though its fur varies in quality as the animal does in size. There are also white foxes, which, mingling with the blue, have changed the color. Bears are so numerous that it has been said that there are enough "to furnish every man on the Pacific with a cap and an overcoat, and leave breeding stock enough for the next year's supply." In the Cooks Inlet region are both brown and black bears; in the Nookshagak region bears as dangerous as the grizzly, and greatly resembling it, are found. The brown bear is found almost everywhere, preferring an open, swampy country, while the black bear favors the dense timber. The brown bear attains huge size and is very fierce in the Kenai Peninsula. ELLIOTT claims that it should be called the grizzly, as specimens as large as (or even larger than) any in Oregon or California are killed there. One shot at Kenai Mission was nine feet two inches long. "Bear roads" are better in Alaska than any made by men. They cross swamps, climb ridges and mountains to their summits, and "the judgment of a bear in traversing a rough mountainous divide is always of the best." A peculiar fact has been noted by all hunters. The bears know that the Indians have a superstitious fear of volcanic regions, and that, however hotly pursued, if they can but reach the immediate vicinity of craters or sulphurous springs, they will not be pursued.

In fact, the bear is one of the most intelligent, courageous, and dangerous of all animals. When I was in the north of Norway I heard this proverb: "The bear has the strength of ten men and the sense of twelve." Polar bears come down to the islands of SAINT MATTHEW and SAINT LAWRENCE on the ice floes. The natives kill them, and sell their skins for from thirty to fifty dollars. Reindeer in many parts are numerous. A trader has counted seven hundred deer carcasses on the river's brink, untouched save by removal of the hides. They differ from the Siberian, the latter being smaller and capable of domestication; the former "will not live under the control of man, nor even within his presence."

Besides these are the woodland caribou, the "big horn" sheep of the mountain, the large gray wolves, lynx, wolverine, marten, mink, ermine, without number.

THE PRINCIPAL INHABITANTS OF THE WATER.

While there are multitudes of black bass, sea and brook trout, redfish, devilfish (octopus), porpoises, dogfish, edible sharks, countless herring, etc., the principal fish of commerce are *cod*. Alaska's resources in cod surpass all the rest of the continent. The United States Fish Commission shows: 1. Potlatch Bank, running northeast of Kadiak Island, a distance of 115 miles; 2. Shumagin Bank, an area of 4,400 square miles; 3. Albatross Bank, 3,700 square miles: 4. Davidson Bank, 1,600 square miles; 5. Sannan Bank, 1,300 square miles. The finest cod are found in Behring Sea, and "there are eighteen thousand square miles within the limits of fifty fathoms of water." The business increases every year, and, according to the governor, is limited only by the market.

But it is the salmon fisheries which have made Alaska known throughout the world for its food supply. The canneries represent a capital of above five million dollars, and thirty-six canneries give employment to nineteen hundred whites, twenty-five hundred Chinamen, mostly skilled, and fifteen hundred natives as fishermen and laborers, besides employing one hundred steamers and six hundred fishing boats. There are several species, and a weight or from fifty to sixty pounds is not uncommon. I write on good authority the statement that a salmon six feet long and weighing between ninety and one hundred pounds has been seen. Their numbers are almost incredible, except to those who see them, the natives or the bears, as the case may be, running in and dragging them out, the former by hand and the latter by teeth. The blind instinct of the fish leads it to push its way up until it is stranded, and then scores die, while some, by the most amazing energy, will leap and flop themselves over many yards till they reach water once more. Sometimes, owing to the water's drying below and above, there are so many salmon that there is not water enough to float them.

Much business is done in catching halibut, which can be taken throughout the year in all parts of the Territory. They vary in size from

fifteen to two hundred and fifty pounds each, the largest ones being found in the extreme west. Those weighing from fifty to seventy-five pounds are preferred. Two or three Indians will go out from Sitka and catch in Silver Bay or in the vicinity of Mount Edgecombe nearly a ton of these fish in twenty-four hours. A kind of mackerel known as yellowfish is considered by some superior to eastern mackerel.

I was interested in looking into the whaling interest. One of the pleasantest occasional occupations of my early days was wandering about the streets of New London, Conn.; New Bedford, Mass.; and later Newport, R. I., seeing the whalers coming in, or being fitted up, or spreading their sails for a three years' voyage.

One hundred years ago the Pacific whaling fleet numbered six hundred vessels. Now it would be difficult to find more than forty-five, and very few of those make a profit. There are at the present time eleven steam whalers. The whales have fled from the persecutions to which they have been subjected up into the far Arctic Ocean. There the sailing vessels cannot always nor easily go. Each man of the crew gets a percentage of the season's catch. In 1891 there were forty-eight considered as belonging to the whaling fleet. Twenty-nine were owned in San Francisco, and nineteen by firms having headquarters in New Bedford, Mass.

The whalers deal with the Siberians and Alaskans. A revenue cutter, with the captain of which I had a conversation, patrols the Arctic to accomplish four desirable ends: To rescue whalers, to carry them the news, to see that no liquor nor firearms are given to the natives, and to decide questions that may arise. I have procured from the government a list of the products of the whale fisheries for seventeen years past up to 1891. The last report shows twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-eight barrels of oil, one hundred and eighty-six thousand two hundred and fifty pounds of bone, and one thousand pounds of ivory.

Those who remember the scenes of the war will easily recall what a tremendous sensation was created when in 1865 the Confederate vessel, the *Shenandoah*, appeared among the New Bedford fleet and captured and burned thirty-five whalers.

I quote from APPLETON'S *Guide Book of Alaska* this sketch of its history: "The *Shenandoah* made but one port in thirteen months after leaving Glasgow. It was the only vessel that carried the Confederate flag around the world, and carried it for six months after Appomattox. It visited every ocean except the Antarctic, carried its anchors at its bows for eight months, ran thirty-eight thousand statute miles, and never lost a chase. A Melbourne whaler warned and saved many Yankee ships, and the *Shenandoah* hunted for the Australian ship in vain, else *Shenandoah* claims might have aggregated more than six million dollars."

The whalers are now more anxious to get whalebone than oil. The bowhead or Kadiak whale is much more valuable than the sperm whale, of which we used to hear so much. Whalebone will sell for six dollars a pound, and one of these bowheaded whales yields from five thousand to seven thousand dollars in bone.

J. M. B.

OLLA-PODRIDA. XXXIV.

Some questions of importance have been raised in the correspondence elicited by these letters, which may appropriately be considered in this the last of the series.

I.

Did Russia receive a bonus for the moral support it gave our country in the late war?

Editor Christian Advocate: When you mentioned the amount we paid for Alaska I was reminded of a statement made to me by a very intelligent gentleman of Portage County, O., who was recognized as authority on all matters pertaining to the history of our own times, and especially to our *political history during and since* the late war up to the time of his death, some half dozen years ago. This gentleman said to me that the stipulated price we were to pay, as agreed upon by Mr. Seward and the Russian Minister, was just *seven* million dollars; that the two hundred thousand dollars was added for a very different and distinct object—that it was paid to Russia as a sort of *bonus* for the *moral* support her *men-of-war* gave our government when, in 1863, the fleet cast anchor in the bay of New York; or, as put by Curtis in his *The United States and Foreign Powers* (Chautauqua course of 1892-93): "The Russian fleet visited the United States in 1863 as a *friendly demonstration to affect the attitude* of foreign powers toward this country during our war." (Italics mine.) As the money was not paid till July, 1868, is there not some plausibility in the statement of my friend, that the two hundred thousand dollars was *tacked on* to the seven million dollars and permitted to go to the country as the *price* of Alaska to keep our *own people*, as well as *foreign governments*, from knowing that we paid Russia two hundred thousand dollars for her *"friendly demonstration?"* H. D. S.

Some time after the receipt of the foregoing letter I wrote to Dr. SHELDON JACKSON, United States Commissioner of Education for Alaska, and received the response given below:

Editor Christian Advocate: I have at different times seen newspaper statements to the effect that Russia was willing to *donate* Alaska to the United States, to keep it from falling into the hands of Great Britain by conquest, but that the Secretary of State inserted the seven million two hundred thousand dollars as a secret payment to Russia for the presence of the fleet during the Rebellion.

Unless President Johnson and Mr. Seward have made some such statement privately to friends, I do not see how we are to know the truth of the rumor.

To the public the two hundred thousand dollars is accounted for by the following official letter of Mr. Seward, found on page 379 of *Papers Relating to Foreign Affairs Accompanying the Annual Message of the President to the Second Session, Fortieth Congress, Part* 1:

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON,
"March 23, 1867.

"*Sir:* With reference to the proposed convention between our respective governments for a cession by Russia of her American territory to the United States, I have the honor to acquaint you that I must insist upon that clause in the sixth article of the draught which declares the cession to be free and unincumbered by any reservations, privileges, franchises, grants, or possessions by any associated companies, whether corporate or incorporate, Russian or any other, etc., and must regard it as an ultimatum; with the President's approval, however, I will add $200,000 to the consideration money on that account.

"I avail myself of this occasion to offer to you a renewed assurance of my most distinguished consideration. (Signed,) WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

"Mr. EDWARD DE STOECKL, etc."

In a reply dated

"IMPERIAL LEGATION OF RUSSIA TO
"THE UNITED STATES,
"WASHINGTON, March 25, 1867.

"*Mr. Secretary of State:* * * * In answer, I believe myself authorized, Mr. Secretary of State, to accede literally to your request on the conditions indicated in your note. * * * STOECKL.

"Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

During the negotiations for the purchase of Alaska, it would seem by the above notes that some one had informed the Secretary of State that the government of Alaska at that time, the public improvements, forts, buildings, etc., were not in the possession of the Russian Government, but in that of the "Russian-American (Fur) Company," just as at one time Northwest Canada was the possession of the "Hudson Bay Company."

In order that it should be distinctly understood that the United States was securing the whole country, and should not after the transfer be met with claims of ownership or damage by the Russian-American Company, the Secretary of State calls attention to the matter and adds $200,000 "on that account;" that is, as an offset to the property of the Russian-American Company.

The above letters are the official statement of the affair. If there was another motive back of the public statement, I do not know that it will ever be known.

Very truly yours, SHELDON JACKSON.

Personally I cannot believe that so small an amount as that was paid to Russia on such an account, and therefore accept the official explanation.

V.

PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

A lady writes us: *Can two women make this tour alone in safety?*

Two women can make this tour *together* in perfect safety. I met several such parties traveling, and they seemed to enjoy the trip very much.

Can old persons visit Alaska without undue exposure?

There were women above seventy years of age clambering over the Muir Glacier. One of the most active men among the one hundred and fifty or more passengers on the steamship *Queen* was seventy-five years old. It depends upon the state of health, self-control, and self-confidence. If the grasshopper has become a burden, the old will do well to stay at home. But long before that a feeling of timidity, often the precursor of old age, takes possession of persons who before that time were full of determination and self-reliance.

My belief is that one of the best things for those growing old is an occasional journey in which they manage all details themselves. While at home the routine takes care of itself and of them, and they are not aware of lessening powers. A journey throws them upon their own resources, and may delay the time that is certain to come when they can no longer "gird themselves and go whither they would," but some one else must perform this service for them. If their means allow them to employ a courier, or body servant, it is good for the elderly to make journeys. Those who cannot do this would do well to join a personally conducted party. It was interesting to see how well a few such ladies and gentlemen were cared for by car porters, waiters, and the personal conductor. Of course, such services increase the outlay, and if that cannot be afforded, home is the best place, for the aged cannot endure hardship.

Would you advise the taking of children?

By no means, unless they are old enough to take care of themselves and to behave with propriety. Prior to that time the children derive no advantages from travel, and are an irritating element. I have seen a lady possessing every charm of manner and culture, whose child was so offensive to the passengers that when the family left the ship her attractions were forgotten, and a universal sigh of relief expressed more strongly than words, though the latter were not lacking, the sense of imposition which had been felt. Yet well behaved young people add much to the pleasure of such journeys. I would not advise such a tour as this for invalids, subject to sudden attacks of any kind, or too weak to walk more than a short distance.

Is it wise to combine a visit to California with the Alaska tour?

It is my belief—and I have acted upon it in all journeys that I have been able to make—that it is not wise to overcrowd the mind. California has sufficient to reward one if he rode seven days and nights blindfolded to reach it. Of course, if one had to go upon the assumption that he would never visit the Pacific coast again, he would be wise to make a comprehensive tour. In such a case he ought to take considerably more than twice the time that the two might require taken separately, and before leaving California for the Northwest spend a week or two in

repose and reflection at some point. Then his mental images will be distinct. Toward the close of this tour I met a number of travelers who were confused, locating mountains and rivers as well as Indian tribes in the wrong region.

Persons can manage their own tours without difficulty, if they are willing to take the trouble. Where steamers are to be taken plenty of time must be allowed to reach the port without haste. Rooms should be engaged in advance at hotels. A careful study should be made of the route, time tables mastered; in a word, the well-known maxims upon which success depends should be observed: "Plan your work, and work your plan," always allowing a margin for emergencies, and yourself the privilege of making an important change.

Would you advise going in a party such as those managed by Thomas Cook & Sons, and Raymond & Whitcomb?

It depends upon whether you are able, willing, and self-contained enough to go alone. Respectable traveling agencies fulfill their contracts in a satisfactory manner. The hotels and the rooms they furnish are as good as an ordinary tourist would receive, paying the average rates. If not satisfactory, by paying the difference to the proprietor, better accommodations can be secured. The margin of profit on each passenger is not very large for the conductors of such tours, and most of the reduction could not be secured by ordinary tourists. As they guarantee a large number of passengers, many of whom would not go at all without their care, the companies can afford to pay them for the trade they bring. Some pleasant companions will generally be found to offset the uncongenial, that are never absent.

The pleasantest way to travel is in a party of five or six friends of long standing, among whom is one of large experience. They are sufficient unto themselves, and at the same time can avail themselves of chance acquaintances.

The cost of such a trip as has been described in these letters may be roughly estimated at eleven dollars a day for each person from and to New York, and the least time in which it could be made to advantage would be about eight weeks.

I advise all who can to make this tour, but as many cannot, I have done what I could to share with them the pleasure which I derived from it, believing with SIDNEY SMITH that "a man is better for life from having made once an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure." J. M. B.

The Telescope.

Publish Monthly in the interests of Normal Societies and Athletics.

NICHOLAS BOWDEN
FRANK CARLL.....Editors and Publishers
ELI WRIGHT.....

Entered at the Post Office at San Jose, California, as Second Class matter.

A Letter from Alaska.

San Jose. California
October 1893.

Little did I think when a child, spoiled and petted by my parents, that I would one day be obliged to earn my own living without any near relatives to advise and protect me. At the age of nineteen I suddenly found that the happy, thoughtless days of my childhood were passed, and I must begin to work in earnest. But the trouble was I knew not where or how to begin, as I felt only too well how inexperienced I was.

I remember taking up a newspaper and looking over the advertising columns for nurses and cooks—but found that that would not do, as I thought in such a position my former friends would not recognize me, since being a priest's daughter is considered high up the social scale in Alaska.

Since then I have grown wiser and proud to do any work that comes to me, as long as I know I do it to the best of my ability and for the benefit of some one.

Providence, however, was kind to me, and I at last succeeded in obtaining a position as teacher, through the kindness of a Russian priest, who established a school solely for my benefit.

But as this was not a government school, (but a Russian Church school); it was much different from the schools in California.

I had three days of the week to teach the English branches. The other three days the children were taught in Russian, during which time I did housework for my board.

The schoolhouse was a one-story frame building, painted white, with a green shingled roof. There were four windows with small panes. The walls of the room were papered, and it contained a stove for burning coal, in which a rousing fire was blazing away, in spite of which we could not keep warm in the cold winter months.

The desks and benches were long rickety affairs with room for six each.

The attendance at school at first was small, but curiosity prompted some parents to send the children to school to see what a native teacher would teach in English, which they never had before. At the end of the first year there were forty pupils.

Being very inexperienced in the line of teaching, I did not know how to go about it as the pupils did not know even the alphabet in English, I had to start from the beginning.

One cannot imagine how tediously the days dragged by when I had to sit there hour after hour repeating the letters, with the children droning them after me in a sing song style, while I was pointing them out on a chart.

Some of the children disliked coming, and many a time I had to run after them with a stick trying to scare them into the schoolroom.

With the little ones I succeeded very well, but with the big ones I had a great deal of trouble because they were taller and stronger than I. The parents were very indifferent about forcing them to come to school.

The studies were broken into very often by the strict observance of Russian and American holidays; there are a great many of the former. Of this custom I did not complain as you may readily believe.

My first school year proving successful I continued for four long weary years.

My friends Mr. Neumann, and Dr. Sheldon Jackson, seeing that my style of teaching could be greatly improved upon, advised me to attend the State Normal School at San Jose. So down I came from the land of seals and icebergs to sunny California, where the warm climate troubled me a great deal.

My lucky star led me to a very pleasant home, where I spent a year preparing for the Normal.

After a week's experience in the Normal, what laments and groans were heard from all sides, particularly from the Alaskan maiden. With the kind help and encouragement of the teachers I completed a year's course at that institution. After that I returned to my native country, being much better qualified for the work before me.

Providence led me not to my former school at Belkopsy, but as assistant teacher in the Methodist mission school at Unalaska, where it was my good fortune to meet with lovely people in the persons of the principal and teachers. We banded together very closely, trying to lift up the native children, who came to us from homes where sloth, immorality and intemperance prevailed. You may rest assured we had a great deal to contend with.

This school is called the Jessie Lee Home, situated on one of the Aleutian Islands called Unalaska. At first the Home contained five rooms, occupied by seventeen pupils and four teachers. After a few months the pupils increased to twentyeight, then five rooms were added, making it more convenient. In the Home are four sleeping rooms, and although five rooms had been added, it was necessary to arrange the beds somewhat after the fashion of berths on board of a ship. As this school was a home, the girls were instructed in housekeeping besides the English branches. It was the duty of each teacher in turn to superintend the cooking for two weeks at a time. Pretty soon it was my turn in the cooking line. I shall never forget what a helpless feeling stole over me when the rations for two weeks had been measured out to me, I felt utterly lost, so I began my first cooking experience by sitting in the pantry and indulging in a good cry. The matron kindly helped me over the difficulties of the first meal, and in a very short time I felt quite home in the kitchen watching the girls at work.

I was more successful in my work in this last school since I used the devices learned at the Normal.

Calisthenics were received with great delight and were always interesting to visitors, the girls doing them with an earnestness and vim pleasing to behold.

I first began this work with the younger children, fearing the older ones would not be so ready to do this new work. The pleasure shown by the younger ones soon induced them to join. At the end of the year most of them were so proficient, that they went through the exercises without any commands, but by counting to themselves and keeping time to an organ accompaniment. At the beginning of the term their bearing was awkward, they walked in a shambling manner with their heads bent forward, and their shoulders stooped. After a year's drill in marching and calisthenics, the improvement was very marked.

They studied arithmetic, geography, reading, spelling, singing, writing and map drawing, in which all the teachers were expected

to instruct them in turn. The pupils were quite ready to comprehend all branches except arithmetic, which is very difficult to all Alleutes because their perceptive powers are greater than their reasoning powers. The girls liked to read and sing, some of them having fine voices.

The object of the teacher is to make good housekeepers of them. Because they were inclined to many forms, the school (which custom seems to have been introduced into other institutions of learning) is to fit the more intelligent ones for future teachers for Alaska.

At times I felt very much discouraged because the girls did not seem to make any progress whatever, and then at unexpected moments I could see by little acts of kindness and looks of intelligence that my example and teachings had not been in vain. From this I took courage to persevere in my efforts for their benefit, so on the whole I feel pleased at what I have accomplished so far, and hope they will go on improving.

The parting with the girls and good friends I left up there was a very affecting one, and some day I hope to go back, being better fitted to assist them in their work.

I hope that this story of my struggles for an education and subsequent success, will prove an encouragement to some of its readers, who like myself are trying to improve themselves, and then be able to help less fortunate ones.

MATTIE SALAMATOFF.

A Plea for Alaska.

DEAR FRIENDS:

Doubtless you are already somewhat familiar with that far-away portion of our own land, Alaska, with its beautiful scenery, its rich material resources, and its humble, needy people. Contact with unprincipled sailors and miners, white men from the East, has brought much of sin and immorality among these simple-hearted, easily influenced natives. The lowest elements of the civilization of the United States seem to have entered first into this newly acquired possession, and to have obtained a strong foothold there, against which a few missionaries are bravely battling.

During the past few years some native girls from Alaska have been receiving an education in Northfield Seminary and in Normal schools in New York and Pennsylvania, preparing themselves to go back to their own people as missionary teachers.

The great need of the Alaskan people is that of *true, pure home life*. This is especially portrayed in the book on Alaska, written by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and in Mrs. Willard's story, "Kin-da-shon's Wife."

A movement in the line of supplying this need has recently been started by the missionaries. A few simple cottages, large enough for a small family, and costing about three hundred dollars each, have been erected near the Sitka Mission. As the Christian young men and young women marry, these cottages, with their low rent, afford opportunity for the formation of suitable, separate homes, freed from the contaminating influences of the ordinary native life. The missionaries, also, are near at hand, able to give helpful suggestions to these newly married, inexperienced home-makers. It is hoped that these homes may be inspiring object lessons for the remainder of the people, and help to make the life of the whole community sweeter and purer.

More of these cottages are greatly needed. While at Northfield Seminary, the girls above mentioned began to raise money for one of these homes, which was to be called "The Northfield Cottage." The students of the Seminary gave generously in response to the request from these girls, and a good beginning was made on "The Northfield Cottage" fund. We are still in need of about one hundred dollars, and wish to raise this amount *soon*, that the cottage may be built *at once*. We will be very glad of *your* help. Will you not be glad to give to this work, in offerings large or small, "as God has prospered you?" The need is great. Is it not a privilege to "lend a hand." "in His Name?" Even if the offering must be very small, if you give it with your sympathy and prayers, it is sure to carry blessing. May we not all share in those welcome words of commendation from the Master, "*Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me?*"

In behalf of the dear girls who began this good work,

ADELINE F. PETTEE.

NORTHFIELD, MASS.,
October, 1893.

CLOSE TO THE POLE.

San Francisco Chronicle Oct 8 1893.

The Newport in a High Latitude.

A Whaling Catch Without Precedent.

News From the Arctic Steamers Wintering at Herschel Island.

The first whaling news this season from the Arctic ocean was received yesterday by the steamer Jeanie, the tender of the Pacific steam whaling fleet, which arrived from Herschel island at the mouth of the Mackenzie river after a quick passage of twenty-nine days.

The catch of the steam whalers which wintered at Herschel island last year surpasses anything ever before known in the history of the world. It is an instance where truth is stranger than fiction. The report might not be believed were it not backed up by official documents from the captains of the vessels making the catch and the bringing into the harbor of 100,000 pounds of whalebone, with more to follow.

The four steam whalers which head the list are the Narwhal, Captain Horace Smith, 41 whales; Balaena, Captain Harry Norwood, 31 whales; Grampus, Captain Vincent, 26 whales, and Newport, Captain Porter, 25 whales. The total is 123 for the four vessels. All the whales were taken in the Arctic ocean over 300 miles to the eastward of Point Barrow.

Captain Porter of the Newport must hereafter be known to fame as the man who has penetrated the northern regions of the globe the closest to the north pole of any known navigator that ever existed. An open sea, this year particularly free of ice, gave the captain a grand chance, and while in pursuit of whales, he kept working his way north until he reached 84 degrees of latitude. Herschel island is considered almost in another world, and is about 69 deg. 50 min. north. To go 15 degrees farther north is a wonderful performance that might only be accomplished once in a century. The idea of being within 6 degrees of the north pole is an achievement worthy of being heralded far and wide.

The highest latitude north ever reached before was 83 deg. 24 min. and was attained by members of the Greely party in 1882.

Previous to that time by fully eight years Nares and Stephenson's English exploring party had via Greeland penetrated to 83 deg. 20 min. Since these two persons Dr. Nansen, a Greenland explorer, and Lieutenant Peary have headed expeditions north, but have failed to pass either of these marks. The conditions under which regularly fitted-out exploring parties have made their way into the extreme northern regions have been fraught with much hardship and disaster. In no instance have they been as favorable as the chance opportunity that was presented to Captain Porter while searching for whales.

An expedition well supplied with dogs, sleds and provisions that could have been on the Newport and landed on the ice from the open sea in 84 deg. north might have stood a better chance of reaching the north pole than any other exploring party ever had since the world began.

No such atrocities were practiced on the crews of the whalers wintering at Herschel island last year as occurred on the Mary D. Hume and Grampus three and four years ago. On the return of those vessels the stories of brutal and inhuman treatment of the crews were revolting in the extreme. That the action of the press of this city in showing up what really occurred in the far north was commendable in the extreme was evidenced by the report this year. Had the millennium arrived the lamb and the lion could not have lain down together more peacefully than the crews of the four whalers.

The only case of dissatisfaction recorded is that of a German named Peterson, a sailor on the Narwhal, who deserted the steam whaler last October as she was going into winter quarters in the lagoon on Herschel island. A search party was sent out to look for him, but only succeeded in tracing the runaway several miles toward the headwaters of the Yukon. During the winter an Indian party from the interior that boarded the whaler brought the news that the ill-starred German had frozen to death.

Only one fatal accident occurred on the four steam whalers. Third Officer Jones of the Newport changed places with Boatheader Lyon of the Grampus. Hardly had the transfer been made when Jones' boat met with an accident that cost Big Charley, one of the crew, his life and injured Jones to the extent of two broken ribs. The rest of the crew had a narrow escape.

During the morning of the 10th of August a large bull whale was sighted a couple of miles off on the port bow of the Grampus. Jones' boat was lowered and manned. The chase was a quiet one at the start. The monster, as the boat approached, appeared to be sleeping. The gun was trained and a shell sent into the whale with line attached. This had the effect of waking up the big fish, which immediately dived, and a few moments later came up alongside the boat. With one flap of the fluke the boat was smashed into kindling wood and every man thrown into the water.

Another whale-boat was already on the way to Jones' assistance when the whale rose alongside of his boat. Some of the crew held on to pieces of the broken boat until they were rescued. Big Charley, however, being unable to swim, went down almost immediately after striking the water.

The four whalers already mentioned will remain north another winter, and according to calculations should have gone into quarters at Herschel island last Sunday together with the steam whalers Jeannette, Captain Newth, and the Karluk, Captain Wing. The former is a new vessel on her maiden trip. She has three whales. The Karluk had eight whales and the captain tried to ship his bone to this city by the Jeanie. He did

not succeed, as competition in bone is brisk and it would be against the rules of trade for a rival vessel to bring additional stock that would help to keep prices down.

When the Jeanie left here on the 1st of last June for the Arctic ocean she took up a cargo of supplies and coal for the steam whalers at Herschel island and a crew of sixteen sailors for the Newport to relieve those who had spent the previous winter north. Hardly had the change been made than the Newport succeeded in getting five whales all in a lump. The departing crew thought they were out of luck to miss this plum after putting in the winter.

One of the returning crew of the Newport, William Black, tells an interesting story of the cruise of that vessel and life among the whalers in winter quarters.

"The steam whalers left here," said he, "in May and June of last year, reaching the Arctic in July. Success did not crown our efforts, for on October 2d, when we went into winter quarters on Herschel island, the Narwhal had taken but nine whales, the Balaena the same, the Grampus six and the Newport only three. Captain Porter was very much discouraged at his poor success and wanted to start for home with the Newport. However, Captain Norwood of the Balaena gave him much encouragement. Having an extra lot of supplies made a winter north possible.

"The Arctic ocean began to fill up with ice in September a year ago, so that we had no time to lose in preparing for the long siege of the winter months. The lagoon on Herschel island is a large one, and vessels are perfectly safe there from ice jams and floes. On October 2d we commenced housing in the steam whalers, and made good progress. During the next few days the lagoon was frozen over and a heavy fall of snow covered the ice and the vessels. All hands were got out with shovels and snow packed up against the hulls of the whalers. This embankment froze solid. A ladder was placed on the side so as to allow communication with the ice.

"The Newport was the worst supplied of all four vessels. While the other whalers had dog sleds the crew of the Newport were hitched to sleds like dogs and had to drag a supply of fresh-water ice from the Mackenzie river to the vessel, a distance of five miles. Our supply of coal did not speak well for holding out for the winter, so we had to pick up drift wood and store it away. The other whalers had coal for fuel.

"Indian hunters supplied us plentifully with deer meat and the two icehouses on the island seldom had less than thirty carcasses stored there. The Indians were friendly and always willing to barter skins for food and provisions. The visits of the tribes in the vicinity of the Mackenzie river were frequent. Quite a number of social buds were blossoming among the Indians and the dusky maidens were not at all averse to flirting with the whalers. Under these circumstances the winter was pleasantly passed. There was any quantity of reading matter on board. Our quarters were warm and comfortable and with the light of a cheerful fire and whale oil lamps we did well. The winter was a stormy one, but the cold did not reach 50 degrees below zero.

"On all the vessels there was an accordeon or two, and music was played over and over again. The four whalers, not being more than 100 yards apart, a good deal of visiting was done by the crews. Captain Norwood of the Balaena led a number of entertainments on board his vessel, and every time a native feast day of the Indians came around we had a grand spread and blow-out. Everything is free up that way.

"On the 14th of July we were ready once more to make a start. The ice had not broken in the lagoon, although the ocean was nearly clear of ice as far as we could see. The Narwhal and Balaena, which are built with ice-bows, cut the way out for us, which was necessary, as the Grampus and Newport are not built that way. It was a curious sight to see the Narwhal force her bow up over the ice and cut her way down like a knife.



STEAM WHALERS WINTERING AT HERSCHEL ISLAND.

"As we were leaving the island Indians arrived from Cape Bathurst with the information that a school of whales had been seen in Liverpool bay. With this news in mind we were soon off to the eastward. What the Indians said was true. Whales were plentiful and there was little difficulty in making a good beginning.

"The Newport was formerly a coasting steamer and only registers 218 tons net. We had no appliances for trying out blubber such as the other whalers had so whenever a whale was captured the head was cut off and the body allowed to go adrift.

"From Cape Bathurst we cruised along the edge of the ice, went past Prince Patrick island in 78 degrees north and continued as far as we could go. Captain Porter figured that he had reached 84 degrees. The ice blocked our way then. Had it not been for this fact I think we would have gone right straight to the north pole."

Whaling in the Arctic ocean as far as Cape Bathurst to the eastward of Point Barrow was unknown five years ago. Such a thing as a whaler going in that direction to follow his calling was looked upon as the height of foolhardiness. The first man to draw attention to the possibility of securing whales in that direction was Captain Lewis H. Herendeen, an old New Bedford whaler, who had spent most of his life in the Arctic regions. When whales began to get very scarce he set his wits to work. Then he remembered hearing the story from Indians on the Arctic shore about the tremendous big whales that had been seen near the mouth of the Mackenzie river. Other whalers laughed at the reports, considering them fairy tales, but Herendeen, the more he thought of them the more he became impressed with the idea. In 1887 he secured sufficient backing to fit out the schooner Nicoline for a two-years' cruise in the Arctic, and decided to winter at Herschel island.

Bad luck attended the enterprise from the start. He had got no further than Point Barrow when the ice closed in on him, and he had to winter there. The next spring the steam-whalers Grampus and Mary D. Hume, which had been sent out on a similar experiment to the Nicoline, passed the schooner. Captain Herendeen had talked so much of his plans and researches that others took up the idea of exploring the Arctic for whales in unknown localities.

When the winter of 1889 closed in, the Grampus, Hume and Nicoline were in the lagoon in Herschel island. Not a whale had been seen, and disappointment ruled. The crews became dissatisfied, and a number of sailors tried to run away. They were captured by parties sent out, and on being returned to the vessels were lashed and beaten.

In July 1890, the three vessels left the winter quarters. Herendeen was ill-fitted to remain north another winter, having already spent two within the Arctic circle. He cruised around for several weeks, and then started for home a discouraged man.

The Grampus and Hume, having steam power, could risk remaining in the Arctic longer, and it was decided to cruise to the eastward of Herschel island, which is British territory, being just beyond the Alaska boundary line. Three days after parting with the Nicoline the two steam whalers sighted eight bull whales, the largest, the sailors claimed, that they ever saw in their lives. In less than three weeks' time the Grampus had eighteen whales and the Hume eleven. The former brought the catch of both here, while the Hume remained north, securing twenty-seven whales the next year. The Hume's catch of two years of thirty-eight has been thrown into the shade by the Narwhal's "high hook" of fifty for a similar period.

Captain Herendeen, the originator of the whaling expedition, returned broken in spirit and ruined financially. His dreams of wealth had vanished like thin air, and the poor old man went to his Eastern home never to go to sea again. It is safe to say that those who followed up his ideas on Arctic whaling are to-day $2,000,000 richer than five years ago.

Captain Mason of the steamer Jeanie, which brings the news of the phenomenal catch and Captain Porter's penetration of previously untraveled Arctic latitudes, says that Captain Vincent of the Grampus told him that everything was going along so smoothly that he would be just as well pleased to winter north as in this city.

The catch of the whalers as far as reported is as follows: Orca 10, Karluk 8, Beluga 6, Hunter 1, James Allen 1, Belvedere 8, Jeannette 3, J. H. Freeman 6, Mary D. Hume 7, Navarch 8, Reindeer 1, Rosario 3, Thrasher 5 and W. H. Meyers 3. Captain Cogan of the Hunter is reported as the only skipper of a whaling vessel using sail power who had the temerity to cruise with his bark to the eastward of Herschel island. Other whaling vessels will be ordered that way next season. The new grounds are likely to be cleaned out in short order if the catch of the four steam whalers is repeated.

Coming down from the Arctic the Jeanie stopped at Prince William sound on September 21st and towed the cannery bark J. D. Peters to sea. The bark has 35,000 cases of canned salmon for this port. At the Alaska Packers' Association cannery on the sound the men had stopped fishing and were loading the bark Electra with canned salmon. It was expected that the vessel would sail on the 1st inst.

FAR AWAY ALASKA.

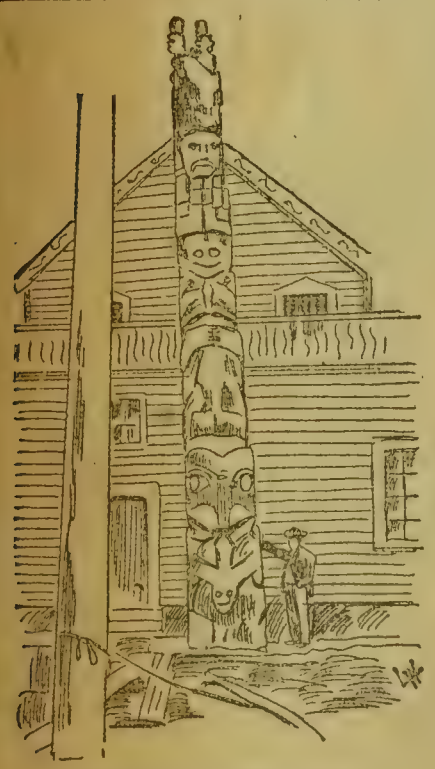
An Important Addition to the United States.

The Census Report on This New Country.

It Proves to Be a Rich and Valuable Possession.

Something of the Morals and Manners of Its Queer Inhabitants.

An important work is the "Report on the Population and Resources of Alaska," issued by the government from the census office. Alaska has long been looked on as a semi-unknown country—a polar wilderness of ice and savages. Its native population were considered but a degree above he Digger Indians in intelligence—a cross between Greenland Eskimos and Patagonians. When Secretary Seward purchased Alaska from Russia for $7,000,000 twenty-two years ago, the newspapers called it a foolish transaction; a waste of money for a collection of icebergs not worth accepting as a gift. By the census report the great value of Alaska appears, and yet, according to all accounts, the mineral and other resources of that vast domain are scarcely begin to be developed. New ideas of its value are now seen. According to a special agent's report to the treasury during the forty-first congress the price paid for the territory, $7,200,000, was but a small item of its cost to the United States. Provided the public debt be paid within



A TOTEM, OR ALASKAN MASCOT.

twenty-five years, annual interest on the purchase money, at the rate of 6 per cent, would in that period amount to $23,701,792 14, which added to the principal would make the total cost of the territory $30,901,792 14. To this sum must be added the expenses of the military and naval establishments, say $500,000 per annum, or $12,500,000 in twenty-five years, which is a much smaller estimate than can be predicted on the expenditure of the last two years, resulting in a grand total cost on the above basis of $43,401,792 14. In return for this expenditure we may hope to derive from the seal fisheries, if properly conducted, from $75,000 to $100,000, and from customs $5000 to $10,000 per annum, a sum insufficient to support the revenue department, including the present expensive cutter service attached to the district; nor can we look for any material increase of revenue for many years, except in the event of extraordinary circumstances, such as the discovery of so large deposits of minerals as would produce an influx of population.

Now we are informed that notwithstanding the above predictions the management of the seal islands alone paid into the United States treasury between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 in rental and royalties within twenty years, independent of the "extraordinary circumstances" referred to by this special agent. It is safe to assert that since the system of leasing the Prybyloff islands was inaugurated the revenues turned into our treasury from Alaska have always exceeded the expenditure.

During the period of twenty-two years, from 1868 to 1890, the value of the products—fur, fish, ivory and silver and gold—reached $64,156,511. The whaling industry yielded $11,057,418, making the total value of Alaska products for those years $75,213,418.

In commenting, the report says: "This valuable addition to the nation's resources would more than compensate us even for an expenditure such as the special agent quoted above, figured out so ingeniously by means of compound interest at 6 per cent on a cash payment. The decline of the fur seal industry, owing to the reckless encroachments of irresponsible and foreign sealers, has prevented the further collection of revenue in excess of expenditures since the year 1890. But even if this valuable factor in Alaska's resources be wiped out of existence our vast northwestern territory will have amply paid for itself and be well worth preserving and fostering for good, sound, commercial reasons."

The intervals between the tenth and eleventh censuses was one of the most important periods in the history of the far northwest. In this period Alaska emerged from a mere customs district into a preliminary phase of local organization. The same period has witnessed the marvelous development of Alaska's mines and fisheries. In 1880 both these industries were insignificant and overshadowed by the fur trade, then practically controlled by a single firm; but by 1890 the mines and salmon canneries had shipped products to the value of $15,000,000, or more than twice the purchase price of Alaska. The waterways of Alaska are an important feature of that country—vast and nearly inaccessible in almost all parts except by water. From the mouth of the Kuskokwim around cape Rumiantzof to the numerous mouths of the Yukon river the coast is exceedingly dangerous and almost unsurveyed. Shoals make off from the cast to such an extent that an approaching vessel can find soundings of three fathoms before the low land is sighted. The great interior artery of Alaska is the Yukon river, which, rising in foreign territory, traverses the width of the continental portion of Alaska between the 141st and 164th degrees of longitude, describing in its passage a line of over 1200 miles in length. The Yukon is navigable for stern wheel steamers of 250 tons for 1600 miles to Fort Selkirk, at the mouth of Pelly river, in the dominion of Canada. Only at three points rapids exist in the Yukon, but even there the current is easily stemmed by the powerful boats now used on the rver. The steamer Arctic, belonging to the Alaska Commercial Company, is said to average from seven to eight miles an hour, going up stream,



ALASKAN ARCHITECTURE—MODERN THLINGIT HOUSE.

between Norton Sound and the head of navigation. The first attempt to use steam craft on the waters of the Yukon was made under the auspices of the Western Union Telegraph Company at the time of their vast and costly experiment in the years 1866-1867.

It may be news to many persons that commerce, both intertribal and intercontinental, was carried on in what is now known as Alaska in times prior to the explorations of Cabot, Hudson and Raleigh on the Atlantic coast. The commercial instinct seems to be deeply rooted in all our hyperborean tribes, predominating with the Eskimo, but existing also to a more limited extent among the Athapascans inhabiting the higher latitudes.

No sooner had the Cossack adventurers of Russia, endeavoring to escape from the tightening yoke of the czar, entered Siberia and advanced in their eastern course from one great river system to the other than the primitive articles of Muscovite manufacture found their way to the utmost confines of arctic Asia. Here the pieces of metal, the glass beads, rough cutlery, axes and knives were eagerly seized upon by the ancestors of the present coast Chukche and bartered again for skinboats and products of America with the Eskimo navigators, who in each season crossed the narrow strait dividing America from Asia.

In time the Asiatics, being superior to their eastern neighbors, with whom they intermarried freely, acquired the art of navigation and took the intercontinental traffic into their own hands, as they hold it to-day. For several centuries the interchange of commodities took place on neutral ground, the Diomede islands, situated in the strait of Behring.

Some idea of the vast extent of the Alaska coast may be had from the following figures, showing it to be more than twelve times as great as the entire Atlantic coast. The report says that the length of coast line of Alaska's mainland and islands is nearly four times that of all other parts of the United States combined, as exemplified in the subjoined statement furnished by the United States coast and geodetic survey: California, including islands, 1280 statute miles; Oregon, 382; Washington, including islands, 2028; Alaska, including islands, 26,364; Atlantic coast, including islands, 2043; gulf coast, 1810. Total, 33,907.

The climate of Alaska is wonderfully modified by the warm ocean currents flowing from the tropics. But for this it would be a desolation like the eternal winter of northern Siberia.

The Alaskan range of mountains extends along the southern coast of the peninsula, varying in height between 5000 and 8000 feet. Great progress has been made of late years in ascertaining the geographic outlines and topographic features of the vast extent of country lying within the boundaries of Alaska.

The United States coast and geodetic survey has made a systematic survey of the islands, coasts and waters of the Alexander archipelago, publishing from time to time revised maps of all Alaska whenever additional information is obtained by the office from reliable sources.

The glacier region situated to the northward of Cross sound and Icy strait, unknown in its contours ten years ago, is now a place of call and one of the greatest attractions for the thousands of tourists who visit southeastern Alaska every summer.

The Alpine coast region, rising abruptly from the shores of the north Pacific, between cape Spencer on the east and mount St. Elias on the west, has been the objective point of several exploring expeditions. It is now known definitely that mount St. Elias is more than 18,000 feet high.

Much has been printed in the newspapers regarding the mineral deposits of Alaska. Rumors of fabulous gold diggings have been circulated, but official

Juneau City Mining Record

Published every Saturday by

E. OTIS SMITH.

Entered at the Juneau Postoffice as second class Mail Matter.

JUNEAU CITY, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1893.



AN ALASKAN TYPE OF BEAUTY—THE KANIAGMIUT WOMAN.

reports show only a substantial and steady increase of production. Henry Bourskin makes a special report on the mines. Gold was first discovered at Sitka, at Silver bay, ten miles northeast of the town, by Frank Mahoney, prospector; Edward Doyle, a discharged soldier, and William Dunlayo. While prospecting for placers, these men found (in June, 1873) a gold bearing quartz vein, and took samples of the ore to Sitka. One of the men to whom they showed the samples was Nicholas Haley, at that time a private in the United States service. Haley, who had mined in California and Nevada, thought the rock good, and, being informed as to the location of the vein, went to Silver bay, and, after prospecting a few days, discovered and located the Stewart claim. Some years after, through Haley's untiring efforts, a company was formed at Portland, Oregon, for the purpose of developing the vein, and, in 1879, a ten stamp steam and water power mill was built. The total yield of the mines from 1880 to 1890 is $4,631,840. This is chiefly of gold, there being only $27,340 worth of silver mined.

The account of life in northern Alaska is interesting. At cape Smythe and along the Ikpikpun and Kugaru rivers dandelions and buttercups blossom in July and August, to appear but a few hours or a few days at the most. Mosquitoes, however, revel, and make a harvest during their short life. No sooner has the snow left the ground than these torments appear in large swarms, disappearing for shelter beneath the blades of grass when a northwest or west wind blows cold. They are the most bloodthirsty insects of their kind.

To understand the Eskimos of Alaska requires years of study in their homes. Mr. Henry D. Woolff, writing of the upper district, says: "The family law of the Eskimo race bears a marked resemblance to the Roman law of paternal succession. Children acquire their family rights by either birth or adoption. The desire to possess male children is prominent. By custom, if a son be born he is regarded as the inheritor of the property; should there be no male child borne by the mother adoption either of an orphan by purchase or in some manner is arranged, and this child becomes and remains a member of the family and inheritor of the property of his adopter. Generally I have found that one wife is maintained among these tribes, but instances have come to my knowledge where wealthy idnividuals have from two to five wives.

"There are instances where the mother's will is paramount in a family; that is, where she is in the position of the superior or first wife. Eskimo home life has many instances of 'hen-pecked husbands,' but the Eskimo's remedy when he tires of the continuous tirades and talk of his wife is to administer a thrashing with his hands or a stick. Where a woman is believed to have the powers of a shaman, or medicine woman, she generally possesses control over a household.

In courtship an Eskimo woman is regarded as lawful prey. If, however, a girl dislikes the man who first obtains her she runs away or goes to her parents' hut. The first stages of matrimony are experimental. For a woman to bear children during these changing circumstances is not regarded as disgraceful. She prides herself on the fact that she is about to become a mother, and should the infant be a male there is no lack of offers for her to become the mistress of a household. As the moral standard among the coast tribes is exceedingly low, it is rare for a girl over 13 years of age to be virtuous. Virtue, as we understand it, is an unknown factor in the life of these people.



AN ESKIMO BELLE.

The bright side of the life of these people is their invariable cheerful disposition. No matter how severely hunger or privation may afflict them they still hope for the best. When once a marriage is completed the man is the ruler. His word, his fist and his club are law. The demand for soap is growing.

The report says "there are two or three young men and their wives who invariably wash their face and hands daily and indulge in entire ablution whenever they have a supply of water. Among the native women living with white men at the stations cleanliness prevails to a marked degree. I have no hesitation in stating that the primary reason for the lack of ablutionary practices is owing to a want of water and a place where privacy can be obtained for the purpose.

"At times of idleness the women avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting from house to house in the village to call upon their female friends, the men doing likewise with their acquaintances. The man who talks the least is thought to be the wisest, but generally he is the greatest rogue in the community. At the women's gathering scandal and innuendoes relating to their own sex are vigorously discussed, and as many characters are torn to pieces by the Eskimo tattlers as are demolished at a civilized afternoon tea."

SOUGHT DEATH BY HIS OWN HANDS.

J. W. McFarland, of Hoonah, waa found dead in his room at the Occidental Hotel at about 1 p. m. today by the proprietor, John Olds. Mr. McFarland came over from Hoonah on Thursday on the Seolin to attend to some business. He called on some of his friends, every one of whom noticed that he seemed to be in trouble. He attended the meeting of the teacher's association on Friday night and seemed to be in a better state of mind. He went to his hotel about 11 o'clock and went directly to his room. He failed to report at the breakfast hour, but his absence did not cause any alarm, but when the dinner hour came and he still was absent Mr. Olds became uneasy and at once went to his room to investigate. He forced the door and a sickening sight presented itself. Mr. Olds at once notified the authorities, and a coroner's jury was summoned, viewed the body and reeeived the following tastimony from Dr. Simpson:

DEC. 9, 1893

J. K. Simpson, M. D. being duly sworn says:

"About 1.15 p. m. I was called to the Occidental Hotel to examine the body of J. W. McFarland. Found him in a kneeling position beside the head of the bed, there being a strap tightly bound about his neck, the other end of the strap being fastened to the top of the bed-post. Judging from appearances I should judge that he had been dead several hours—at least five or six. In my opinion death was caused by strangulation."

The Coroner's jury in accordance with the above after hearing the testimony of Mr. John Olds, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by hanging himself.

Mr. McFarland was a native of Pennsylvania, but went from there to West Va: when young. He has been in Alaska 15 years, having come in 1878, locating at Wrangel, where he remained 8 years, going from there to Hoonah six years ago. He has been engaged in missionary work among the natives, and was regarded by all as an earnest conscientious worker. He leaves a wife and one child, who are at Hoonah, who no doubt will be heartbroken when the sad news shall reach them. He has also a brother at Sumner, Wash. The Seaolin will go tomorrow to Hoonah to carry the news to his friends there.

Mr. McFarland lost his little son abont one year ago, to whom he was fondly attached, and his friends have noticed a great change in his manner since that event. He is owner of some property in Juneau and some valuable property in Sumner, Wash. About $105 were found on his person.

Trouble in regard to the loeation of a tract of land at Hoonah and other business had unsettled his mind. The funeral will occur at 1.30 p. m. tomorrow at Rev. Willard's church.

The South-Eastern Alaska Teacher's Association held their regular monthly meeting on Friday night at the residence of Mr. B. M. Behrends. There was not a large aumber in attendance, but the enthusiasm of those present made up for this defect. The first business of the association was the election of officers for the ensuing year. Dr. J. E. Connett of Douglas was elected President. Hon. W. A. Kelly of Wrangel, Miss Cassie Patton of Sitka, and Mrs. J. C. Nickerson of Juneau, were elected vice-presidents. Miss Elizabeth Saxman

wes elected secretary; B. M. Behrends, treasurer; and Mrs. M. A. Saxman of Sitka, S. A. Keller of Douglas, and David Davies of Juneau were elected members of the executive committe. Some time was spent in discussing various educational questions, and all announced that the evening was pleasantly and profitably spent. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Rev. Willard on the first Friday night in January, 1894. All teachers and friends of education are invited to be present.

THE DAILY DEMOCRAT

AND DAILY RECORDER.

Wm. J. Kline, Publisher, | 16 Railroad Street Democrat Block

AMSTERDAM WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1894.

Missionary Dies In Alaska.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—It has just been learned that Rev. John R. McFarland, a well known Presbyterian missionary, died suddenly in a lonely hut in Alaska on Dec. 9. No one was present at his death. His remains were buried by the natives.

Presbyterian Banner.

THE OLDEST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

WEEKLY RECORDER.

FOUNDED JULY 5, 1814.

JAMES ALLISON, Editor.

ASSISTANT EDITORS:

Rev. John Hall, D.D., Rev. E. R. Donehoo,
" M. B. Riddle, D.D., " H. T. M'Clelland, D.D.,
" J. D. Moffat, D.D., " S. S. Gilson, D.D.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10 1894.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

A report has been received of the death of Rev. JOHN W. McFARLAND, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions at Juneau, Alaska, under very sad circumstances. He had gone on a missionary tour to an island about twenty miles from his home, and his dead body was found sitting in a chair in a lonely habitation surrounded by Indians who buried it. Not until a week later did his wife learn of the death of her husband; when he died, what was the cause of his death, and the place where his body lies, are unknown to her. She is prostrated with grief. On account of the arrangement previously made for the winter in Alaska, she and her child will not get to this country until next summer, and they will be compelled to spend several months alone among the Indians.

Mr. McFARLAND came from a Washington County family, and was well known in this city. For some time his health had been impaired; and last summer, at the earnest entreaty of his wife, he visited the World's Fair and friends and relatives in Pennsylvania. He returned in fine spirits and greatly improved health. His work in Alaska had been greatly blessed. The church served by him has 161 members and a Sabbath School with 175 pupils, which is supported in part by the Sabbath School of the Point Breeze church, this city. Let prayer be made for the widow and the child in their desolate condition.

Sheldon Jackson Cor
US Bureau Education

Presbyterian Banner.

THE OLDEST RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER.

JAMES ALLISON, Editor.

JAMES ALLISON,
ROBERT PATTERSON'S ESTATE, PROPRIETORS.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1894.

THE LATE REV. JOHN W. McFARLAND.

Last week we published a report of the death of Rev. JOHN W. McFARLAND, a missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in Alaska. At that time we were unable to obtain the history of his life, and were misled by the secular press as to his surroundings at the time of his death, his burial by Indians, the place of his grave, and the present condition of his widow. We have since obtained a reliable history of his life, work and character, and have also received a true report of the place of his death and of the burying of his body by one of his missionary brethren. We will present all these in this article.

Mr. McFARLAND was a son of SAMUEL and JANE (VAN EMAN) McFARLAND, and was born near Candor, in Raccoon Presbyterian church, Washington Co., Pa., August, 1848. He was a nephew of Rev. DAVID McFARLAND, who was in mission work in New Mexico and Idaho, and whose widow, AMANDA McFARLAND, was the first female missionary to enter Alaska; and he was a cousin of Rev. SAMUEL G. McFARLAND, D.D., who for many years has been a missionary and educator in Siam. His wife, who survives him with one little daughter seven years old, was Miss MAGGIE DUNBAR, of Steubenville, Ohio.

He was licensed by the Presbytery of West Virginia, and went to Fort Wrangle, Alaska, as a pastor and teacher in 1882, where he remained about six years, when he was at his own request transferred to Hoonah, Alaska. This was an entirely new mission station, and nobly did he do the work entrusted to his care. By the united efforts of himself and his wife a congregation has been gathered and an organ obtained. In 1892 a neat house of worship was erected which brought much joy and comfort to the missionaries and their people. This church has now a membership of 147, with 175 pupils in the Sabbath School. Quite a flourishing school has been conducted during the winter months, and last year it was kept open, for the first time, ten months.

The only method of travel between Hoonah and its base of supplies, Juneau, about 100 miles distant, is by water. A small steamer makes semi-monthly trips. Mr. McFARLAND went to Juneau, Dec. 7th, on business relating to the property of his church. On the evening of Dec. 8th he attended a meeting of the Teachers' Association of South East Alaska, retiring to his room at the hotel about 11 o'clock. His absence from breakfast attracted no special attention, but when he failed to appear at dinner the proprietor of the hotel went to his room and found him dead. His funeral was conducted by Rev. EUGENE S. WILLARD. He had expected to return by the steamer on its next trip, but the officers brought the report of his sudden death, and a letter from Rev. Mr. WILLARD, the missionary at Juneau, to the widow. Mr. WILLARD is also from Western Pennsylvania and a graduate of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny.

Mr. McFARLAND was a strong and healthy man. He was a man with very decided convictions of right and duty and fearless of consequences. His knowledge of medicine, which he had studied in early life, was a means of obtaining much influence over the people among whom he lived and labored. The influence of this missionary and his wife was not limited to the work they did in the church and the school, but it extended to the homes and modes of living of the natives. Among other marks of improvement in the people, brought about by them, are better clothing and the replacing of the huts in the village by new buildings modeled after the house in which the missionaries lived.

It is not yet known whether Mrs. McFARLAND will return home or remain in Alaska to continue her school work. But she is surrounded by those who know and love her, and who will protect her and her child from all harm. She is not in the condition reported by the secular press. Fortunately a sister is with her.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10.—The president made the following appointments today: To be registers of land offices, Frank M. Hopkins, of Roscoe, S. D., at Aberdeen, S. D.; to be receiver of public moneys, Frank M. Brown, of Alliance, Neb., at Alliance, Neb.; Charles D. Rogers, of Sitka, Alaska, to be clerk of the district court for the district of Alaska.

[illegible] attendant.

Woman's Home Companion Nov. 93

From *Kate Field's Washington* we learn that Alaska's exhibit, known as the "Emmons Collection,' in the Government Building, is "as complete as it is remarkable." Lieutenant Emmons was attached to the man-of-war kept in Alaskan waters for the security of natives and white population. He made a study of the native tribes with a view to writing their history. His extensive ethnological collection, if inspected "will," he says to Miss Field, "not only illustrate the life of the people, but show their ingenuity, intelligence, and artistic sense." After saying much interesting and important, regarding the people and resources of Alaska, in reply to the question, "What is the effect of missionaries," he said:

"The different religious denominations have portioned out Alaska so that there is no friction. The Episcopalians, Catholics, Moravians have taken the great northern country with its ice and snow, long winters and isolation, and excellent reports of this good work are given by all prospectors and explorers who chance to see it. Russia supports many churches and schools throughout the whole country and divides with the Presbyterian church the population of the southeastern section. The Catholics have a church and hospital at Juneau, and way up the coast under the shadow of Mt. St. Elias, cut off from the rest of the country during half of the year, is established a Swedish mission which is reclaiming a whole tribe and leading them into the ways of civilization. Mission work in Alaska is in its infancy, the first generation has hardly grown up, and it cannot be expected to eradicate the savagery of centuries in a day; but to any impartial observer who has spent any time in Alaska the excellent results of mission work are beyond question."

"What else could Congress do for Alaska?"

"Establish government hospitals for the use of the natives at several convenient points, increase the number of commissioned deputy marshals and minor officials, and erect much needed quarters and public buildings where none now exist, although necessary, for it is often the case that for want of the proper officers and buildings, offenders go at large who should be punished. The law regulating taking of salmon and their preservation should be strictly enforced or a valuable industry will be killed within a few years. As the law stands the native people are recognized before the law as citizens, but the juries are wholly composed of white men, and it is difficult to convict a white man on Indian testimony as it is to acquit an Indian of unjust charges by a worthless white man, and I believe that any judge or district attorney will bear me out in saying that jury trial in Alaska has not been a success."

"What about the seals and other fur-bearing animals?"

"The question of seal life is in the hands of a joint commission, as everyone knows, There is no question of the justice of our claim, founded on common sense, if it is desired to preserve the seal. The sea-otter is being killed off still more rapidly, which can be accounted for by the great demand for the fur."

"Can you give some figures which would indicate roughly Alaska's yearly value?"

"The latest annual report of the governor would give these figures for 1892, but I have it not. For 1891 they were estimated as follows Fish oil, ivory and bone, $4,988,635; furs, $2,897,880; minerals, $1,000,000; lumber, $50,500."

"And this is the province a high American official wanted us to give away, because it was useless and cost the government more than it was worth!"

AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

1893.

Exhibitors in the Ethnological Section Who Will Receive Parchments.

A list of the awards in the department of ethnology of the world's fair has been received in this city, showing the following of local interest:

Mrs. Virginia M. Wilson of Washington, collection of laces; James B. McGuire of Indiana, portrait of Americus Vespucci; Peabody Museum of Archaeology, Massachusetts, archaeological collection; American Museum of Natural History, New York, plans and views; Bureau of American Republics, Washington, Columbian historical objects, manners and customs of Latin Americans, and relief map showing line of inter-continental railway; Albert Rosenthal, portraits of members of Continental Congress; G. Browne Goode, Washington, map of places in United States named after Columbus; Lieut. Roger Welles, jr., U. S. N., Orinoco ethnology; Lieut. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., North Greenland ethnology; Ernest Volk, New Jersey, skeleton in reconstructed grave; Stuart Culin, Pennsylvania, Chinese printed books; A. R. Tisdale, Illinois, Amalecit and Micmac Indian ethnology; Lieut. W. E. Safford, Jiveros and Japeros garments; Sheldon Jackson, Alaska, Alaskan ethnology; W. K. Moorehead, Illinois, Ohio archaeology; Lieut. F. A. Sawyer, Amazon garments; D. W. Bertolette, Illinois, Upper Paraguay ethnology; the state of New York, Iroquois village of bark; state of Ohio, maps and drawings; state of Nevada, fossil foot prints; state of New Jersey, colonial exhibit; state of Pennsylvania, natural historical collection; State Historical Society of Wisconsin, copper implements; state of Delaware, colonial exhibit; state of Maryland, colonial exhibit; state of Rhode Island, colonial exhibit; state of Massachusetts, colonial exhibit; city of Philadelphia, portraits, liberty bell, &c.; United States National Museum, model of Pueblo of Mashongravi, Arizona, ethnological exhibit, &c.; Marcus Benjamin, Washington, portraits of members National Academy of Sciences; A. R. Spofford, librarian of Congress, books, maps, charts, &c.; State Department, historical objects, papers and personal relics; the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, collection of medals; Tiffany & Co., New York, archaeological collection; George Kunz, New York, precious stones with folk lore significations; W. E. Curtis, Washington, exhibit in "La Rabida," illustrating time of Columbus; University of Pennsylvania, historical exhibit and miscellaneous collection; Drs. Billings, District of Columbia, and Bowditch, Massachusetts, composite photography; Prof. Fredk. Starr, Illinois, photos of North American Indians; Frank H. Cushing, Washington, Zuni games; Augustus G. Heaton, Washington, historical picture; Cora K. Curtis, Washington, porcelain bust of Columbus; Francis Colton, Washington, portrait of Vespucci; Fred. A. Ober, Massachusetts, photographs; Lieut. G. F. Emmons, U. S. N., Alaska entomology; Agassiz Association, New York, various rocks; C. V. Riley, Washington, collection of insects.

Jeanu City Mining Record

VOLUME VI. JUNE

December 9th 1893.

WITCHCRAFT.

THE SUPERSTITION STILL CONTROLS THE NATIVES OF ALASKA—A HISTORY OF.

A belief in witchcraft, or the exercise of supernatural power by men and women, is to be reckoned among the very earliest growths of human thought. The evidence of its remote antiquity lies partly in its presence among all races of mankind, the under tribes especially showing it in such intelligible shapes, that the beginnings of magical crafts may be fairly supposed to have arisen in the oldest and lowest periods of culture. In Australia, the native's whole life is pervaded by the belief, and embittered by the terror of witchcraft. When a native dies what we call a natural death, they ascribe it to witchcraft. Shooting stars and comets are to the natives, omens of disaster; the hawk's cry in the night portends the death of a child, whose soul the bird is carrying off. In the islands of the Pacific, witchcraft among the early natives, was a profession. They lived by making disease; their method being the familiar one of burning, or otherwise practicing on some morsel of hair or remnant of food, so as to send disease into its owner, or by a malignant spirit tying knots in his inside 'till he writhed in agony. At the discovery of America, the Spaniards found the belief in witchcraft prevalent among the native tribes. In South America, the class to which these belonged, were generally known under the name of paye. In North America practitioners of the same kind were known as medicine men, a term appropriate to barbaric magicians in all parts of the world. In Africa the medicine man bears the name of mganga, among the west and central tribes, and nyganga among the Zulus of the south.

It is a long interval from the Twelve Tables to the Bill of Rights, but the lawyers and laymen of the latter age accepted the existence of witchcraft with a faith almost as unquestioning as those of the former, and comparatively few were they, in the interval, who dared to raise their voices against the prevailing superstition. Punishment of persons accused of witchcraft was first sanctioned by the church about four hundred years ago. Certain tests were instituted and thousands of innocent persons were burned, drowned, or hanged in Europe. Within three months in 1515, five hundred persons were burned in Geneva, Switzerland. In the diocese of Como, one thousand were burned in one year. In 1520 an incredible number from all classes suffered death in France, and within fifty or sixty years, during the sixteenth century, more than one hundred thousand persons perished in the flames in Germany alone. Some of the most enlightened men of the age embraced the belief. Matthew Hale, the most distinguished of England's judges, repeatedly tried and condemned persons accused of witchcraft.

The English laws against witchcraft were adopted in New England, and the belief destroyed the peace of society in many communities and shrouded the whole colony in a cloud of gloom; and before the spell was broken twenty persons suffered death, fifty-five were tortured or frightened into a confession of witchcraft, and one hundred and fifty accused persons were imprisoned.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE VALUE OF ALASKA.

Executive Document No. 36 of the House of Representatives, second session, Forty-first Congress, contains the report of a special agent of the Treasury Depart-

ment on the subject of Alaska. From it are quoted the following passages, found on page 10:

COST AND VALUE OF ALASKA.

"The price paid for the territory, $7,200,000, is but a small item of its cost to the United States. Provided the public debt be paid within 25 years, annual interest on the purchase money, at the rate of 6 per cent, would in that period amoun to $23,701,792.14, which added to the principal would make the total cost of the territory $30,901,792.14. To this sum there must be added the expense of the military and naval establishments, say $500,000 per annum, or $12,500,000 in 25 years, which is a much smaller estimate than can be predicted on the expenditure of the last 2 years, resulting in a grand total cost on the above basis of $43,401,792.14."

"In return for this expenditure we may hope to derive from the seal fisheries, if properly conducted, from $75,000 to $100,000, and from customs $2,000 to $10,000 per annum, a sum insufficient to support the revenue department, including the present expensive cutter service attached to the district; nor can we look for any material increase of revenue for many years, except in the event of extraordinary circumstances, such as the discovery of so large deposits of minerals as would produce an influx of population."

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH ALASKA?

"As a financial measure it might not be the worst policy to abandon the territory for the present, or until some possible change for the better shall have taken place, but for political reasons this course may not be advisable."

Notwithstanding the above calculations and predictions the management of the Seal islands alone paid into the United States treasury between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 in rental and royalties within 20 years, independent of the "extraordinary circumstances" referred to by this special agent. It is safe to assert that, since the system of leasing the Pribilof islands was inaugurated, within a few weeks of the date of the report quoted here and up to the expiration of the first term of 20 years, the revenues covered into our treasury from Alaska have always exceeded the expenditure, while as a factor in the internal commerce of the United States, and especially of our Pacific coast, Alaska has assumed a position of considerable importance.

The statements appended here recording the shipments of goods and supplies to Alaska from the ports of San Francisco, California, Portland, Oregon, and Puget sound cities enable us to form some idea of the importance of this trade to growing states like California, Oregon, and Washington, but a better understanding of the advantages derived by the country at large from the purchase of Alaska can be obtained by perusing the subjoined statement of products of the territory since it came into our possession. The statement embraces only the principal articles of export, and can be relied upon as being conservative and within the actual limits of Alaska's products:

VALUE OF THE PRODUCTS OF ALASKA FROM 1868 TO 1890.

Furs	$48,518,929
Canned salmon	603,548
Codfish	1,246,650
Ivory	147,047
Gold and silver	4,631,840
Whale oil	1,853,351
Whalebone	8,204,067
Aggregate	$75,213,929

This valuable addition to the nation's resources would more than compensate us even for an expenditure such as the special agent quoted above figured out so ingeniously by means of compound interest at 6 per cent on a cash payment.

The decline of the fur-seal industry, owing to the reckless encroachments of irresponsible and foreign sealers, has prevented the further collection of revenue in excess of expenditures since the year 1890. But even if this valuable factor in

Juneau Mines Record, Dec 9, 1893

COPPER INDIANS OF ALASKA.

LITTLE KNOWN OF THIS TRIBE OF 3000—NO OTHER TRIBE SPEAK THEIR LANGUAGE OR RESEMBLE THEM.

From the emerald islands of the inland waters of Alaska comes J. M. Adams who has resided for six years past in the far north. He has spent two years in Loring, two years on Cook's inlet and two years on Sitklidak island, one of the Kodiak group. Mr. Adams is well posted on Alaska and things Alaskan, and carries many curios representative of the skill of the Indians, the mines of the conntry and its precious stones. He tells a strange story of a tribe of Alaska Indians, which story has probably never been told before. The tribe is called the Copper River Indians, from being situated among the mountains on the head waters of the river of that name, which flows into Prince William sound. The Indians, Mr. Adams claims, are a part of the Apache tribe of the Rocky mountains. They are straight and tall, he says; have the same cast of countenance as the Apaches of the Rocky mountains, and the same fearless, uncivilized nature.

"They are estimated to number about 3000," said he the other evening, "although the tribe has never been numbered by any census taker of Alaska to know for certain. They live alone among the mountains that surround the head waters of Copper river and from among which it springs. No white man has ever penetrated their country and come back to tell the story of what he saw and the manner of their living, their customs, the typography of their country or the number of the lakes. Fine appearing gold float is picked up along the mouth of Copper river, which has been washed down from the ledges in the foothills. Tempted by these indications many miners are known to have gone prospecting up that river and in doing so disappeared forever.

Whether they were killed by the Indians, or held in captivity, or found it convenient to inter-marry with the natives is unknown. They are so far away from civilization that no force of men of sufficient size can be collected to explore their country, though it was reported when I left Alaska this fall that a party of forty men were going up the Copper river next summer to prospect its head waters.

"I resided on Cook's inlet for two years, having charge of a store for the Alaska Commercial Company. The Indians would come down the inlet regularly every fall and spring to trade with me. They would cross over the divide between the Copper river and the Suchitnoo river and come down the latter to the inlet. The first I would know of their presence would be on awakening some morning to see a half dozen canoes dragged out on the beach and a score or more of these Indians sitting around a campfire. They would remain several days looking over my goods and then dig up their furs where they had them hid, and trading would begin. The Indians cannot talk the American language or any other Indian language in Alaska. I never found an Indian that they could talk with or that could at all understand them. They bring fine furs down to the coast, their bear furs being softer and more silky than any I obtained while in Alaska. The weapons used by them consist of the bow, arrow and spear. Magnificent bows are made by them and they are evidently excellent marksmen, judging from the furs of large animals they kill.

"Owing to the fact that they could not speak my language or I theirs, we resorted to a curious custom for trading. They would look through my goods until a desirable piece of cloth or article would catch their eye. They would point to this and then at one of their skins. Then I would lay the piece of cloth down by the side of the skin and unroll it until a piece long enough to be worth the skin was unrolled; the Indian would then pick up the cloth or the skin as he thought he was getting a bargain or being cheated. They are ignorant traders, knowing but little about values. Their women are never allowed to attend them on these trading excursions, and I have never seen a per-

[illegible]aska that has seen a Copper riv-

er Indian squaw. Warm furs and skins make up their clothing, in the making of which, as is usual with the Indians everywhere, considerable skill is evinced.

"They never buy any whisky, tobacco or toys, but almost invariably trade for blankets and bedding. This is so very different from the usual bent of the Alaskan Indian, who is generally a notorious drunkard, that it is remarkable. The Indians disappear as they come, leaving in the night without giving any intimation of their departure. Many people in Alaska call them Apaches. It is my opinion that they are a part of that tribe, having become separated from them years ago, through Indian wars or in search of food and have wandered north until they came to the border of the land of the midnight sun.—Tacoma Ledger.

The MINING RECORD owes the community an apology; yet a duty we owe to the public compels us to devote a portion of our valuable space and time to the vehicle peculiar object known hereabouts as W. R. Hoyt. That the remarkable talents that remarkable creature should run altogether in the groove it does is most remarkable; and that such a man should be tolerated as a public officer, encouraged, aided, and abetted by people who, at heart abhor the man as they would a harlot, is more surprising still. It is a remarkable statement that the people of Juneau should be practically within the power of such an officer. But such is the fact and such will be the fact so long as he is allowed to remain in office. It is one of the most splendid declarations in all the history of the United States that the bench has been kept above reproach. Our courts must be kept above reproach. Even the faintest shadow of suspicion should not rest upon it. The judicial ermine should never be soiled by the dishonor of the men who wear it, or be interposed to shield crime and wrong doing from the consequences attending the violation of law. The people can judge for themselves whether W. R. Hoyt fills the bill. Observe his daily course of life, and then judge whether you are willing to continue him in the position he now occupies. When the matter can be properly presented to President Cleveland, as it certainly will be, W. R. Hoyt will pass from our view pretty soon, and will exclaim as did the lady of Shalott, "The curse has come upon me."

Juneau Dec 7, 1893

PORTER'S SUCCESSOR.

The Seattle Post Intelligencer of the 27th states that speculation is rife as to the probable successor of O. T. Porter, the United States Marshal of Alaska. There are six or eight aspirants in Alaska after the position. Max Endleman, Porter's chief clerk, is a prominent candidate. Wrong. Mr. P. I., entirely wrong. Ma Endleman is not a prominent candidat He has not the support of any paper i Alaska; and would not be recommende by a dozen of the leading citizens of th territory. The MINING RECORD is fully ac quainted with the public pulse here in Ju neau where Max Endleman has made h home for several years and the genera expression is that we have had enough Endelman. He continually uses his offic to favor those with whom he is friendl and to persecute or ruin those with who

---

Alaskans in No Danger of Starving. Post

Assistant Secretary Hamlin said yesterday that there was no danger of the natives of Alaska starving, from the fact that certain accounts of the North American Commercial Company had not yet passed the Treasury Department. There was no serious dispute except as to the coal account for $4,000 for the Revenue Marine Service, which has been held up. The accounts for supplies to the natives, $20,000, had not yet been held up and would not be. The natives, he said, will be duly supplied, as heretofore, with food, fuel, and clothing during the winter from the stores of the company on orders issued by the special agents on the islands.

Nov 25

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED BY THE

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL COMPANY.

Office: Westminster, Eddy and Fulton Streets.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER, 31, 1893.

Education in Alaska.

The Government of the United States has taken an active interest within the past few years in the education of the natives of Alaska. Abundant testimony of this fact is contained in the recently published report prepared by Sheldon Jackson, D. D., General Agent for the United States Bureau of Education. The report is for the years 1890-91, but it must be borne in mind that the mail only reaches Alaska once a year, and it is hardly possible to bring the records up to date with such meagre facilities for communication. An investigation of the subject leads one to believe that no small degree of responsibility was assumed when Alaska was purchased. Her population is scattered through a frozen region with scanty means of gaining a livelihood. Fish and game are the only resources. The reindeer has almost vanished from the forests, and when the supply of fish runs low, starvation faces the poor natives. It seems strange to think of going into such a region to establish schools for instruction in the English language, yet a considerable degree of success has been attained in this direction.

There is in Alaska a school population of from 8000 to 10,000. Of these about 1850 were enrolled in the 31 schools in operation during the year closing June 30, 1891. Thirteen day schools, with an enrollment of 745 pupils, were supported entirely by the Government, at an expense of over $20,000. Twelve contract schools were supported jointly by the Government and the missionary societies of various denominations located in that territory. Of the pupils in the contract schools, 810 were day pupils and 292 industrial pupils. These latter were clothed, housed, fed, and taught. The boys were taught shoemaking, house building, furniture making, coopering, baking, gardening, and the care of cattle. The girls were taught cooking, baking, washing, ironing, sewing, dressmaking and housekeeping. Towards the support of these contract schools the Government contributed $29,360 61, and the missionary societies $74,434 29. This report would naturally lead one to believe that the schools were in a prosperous condition, so far as they have been established. The non-attendants appear, however, to be largely in the majority. From a summary of this character it is hard to realize the difficulties experienced and overcome. At the very outset it is necessary to advertise for teachers. There is no unfair representation. The candidates for these positions are given to understand that they are to go to the barbarous Eskimo of Arctic Alaska, with the expectation of remaining at least two years. A person with the true missionary spirit is required. It is a life of self-denial and suffering.

One of the schools referred to is at Point Barrow, the northernmost point of the mainland of the continent. The permanent population consists of about 500 Eskimos. A refuge station for shipwrecked whalers has been located at this point by the Government. In the summer season there are several hundred sailors in the vicinity looking for whales. Another school is located at the westernmost point of the mainland at Cape Prince of Wales, on Behring Strait. This place has a permanent population of about 300 Eskimos with no white men. During the summer hundreds of nomad Eskimos of the interior visit these points for the purpose of trade. It would be natural to expect that the Eskimo children would be rather dull pupils, but the teachers report the contrary to be true. They have been patient and persevering and proud of their first acquisition of English. Many hindrances to the successful prosecution of this work exists, among them being the low nature of the Eskimo, and the lack of a livelihood. They spread over a wide territory to secure seals, whales, bears, deer and walrus, which supply them with the necessities of life. The deer furnishes food and clothing, the walrus boot soles and skins for canoes, the seal food, flour and clothing, the whale food, flour and bone for trade. Mr. Stevenson, the teacher at Point Barrow, reports that the coldest weather was 49 1-2 degrees below zero. Darkness covered the land from Nov. 19 to Jan. 23. About the middle of April there was a report of "whales seen in the lead," which set every one wild with excitement, nearly breaking up the school. All the pupils who were large enough left immediately to hunt whales, and a few weeks later the remaining boys and girls left to drive the dog teams that were transporting the whalebone and meat to the village from the edge of the ice, 12 to 20 miles out to sea. The teachers at Cape Prince of Wales were not very hospitably received. The school was located among a wild people knowing no restraint. They could not comprehend the purpose of these missionary teachers, and caused them a deal of trouble. One of the wealthy men of the village and his wife, both beastly drunk, attempted to force their way into the school building. Some of the students were boisterous and unruly. For two months the teachers taught, ate, worked and slept, with loaded arms at hand, not knowing at what moment they might have to defend the property committed to them, and their lives. Then an epidemic of the grip occurred, and 26 persons died. The superstitious natives attributed this misfortune to the presence of the white men. Through tact and good management, and the providence of God, hostilities were prevented. In time mutual confidence took the place of fear, and the school prospered, about three-fifths of the population attending. The teachers found it necessary to hold morning, afternoon, and evening sessions. Then to prevent the pupils who belonged to the afternoon or evening school from smuggling themselves into the morning session, two parallel snow walls were built some distance from the school room door. When the bell stopped ringing the teachers ranged themselves on either side, in order to sift the children who were trying to get into the school room. The teachers began their school work by learning the Eskimo names of the most important objects in daily use, and training their pupils in the English equivalents. From words they proceeded to phrases, and from phrases to sentences, teaching them to translate from Eskimo into English and vice versa. The teachers declare that they never had more

quick-witted, intelligent pupils than these wild Eskimo children.

These instances illustrate the character and work of the entire 31 schools, reported as established in this Arctic territory of the United States. It would not be surprising if in the course of a generation the knowledge thus acquired should lead these rude natives to demand rights and privileges, now not dreamed of by a kind Government. Statehood even may not be deemed too great a boon. Of course this was not the object for which the schools were established. The initial idea in many instances was to Christianize a heathen population. Another object was to so enlarge their intelligence, that they need not starve to death, nor allow their neighbors to starve, when aid can be had by arranging suitable means of communication with the world around them. If the teachers labor earnestly, there seems to be little reason to doubt that the condition of the Eskimos can be improved. The success achieved argues well for the zeal of those who forwarded the movement.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1894

BERING SEA OPINIONS

Washington Evening Star

Views of Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan Filed.

Clear and Able Discussion of the Questions at Issue — Seals as Property—The Briefs.

The opinions in full of Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan, United States Bering sea arbitrators, have been filed at Paris in accordance with the resolution of the tribunal which provided that such opinions should be filed on or before January 1, 1894. These opinions embody substantially what was said in conference by the two arbitrators from the United States. It is supposed that under the same resolution each of the other arbitrators has filed an opinion.

Upon the question as to the power of the tribunal to make regulations for the North Pacific the views of Senator Morgan and Justice Harlan prevailed.

Rights Exercised by Russia.

Justice Harlan discussed the question of the jurisdiction and rights asserted and exercised by Russia in Bering sea at considerable length. The opinion on that subject concludes in these words: "If I am correct in the views above expressed, the answers to the first four points of article 6 should be, substantially, as follows:

"To the first—Prior to and up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States Russia did not assert nor exercise any exclusive jurisdiction in Bering sea, or any exclusive rights in the fur seal fisheries in that sea, outside of ordinary territorial waters, except that in the ukase of 1821 she did assert the right to prevent foreign vessels from approaching nearer than 100 Italian miles the coasts and islands named in that ukase.

"But, pending the negotiations to which that ukase gave rise, Russia voluntarily suspended its executions so far as to direct its officers to restrict their surveillance of foreign vessels to the distance of cannon shot from the shores mentioned, and by the treaty of 1824 with the United States, as well as by that of 1825 with Great Britain, the above ukase was withdrawn, and the claim of authority or the power to prohibit foreign vessels from approaching the coasts nearer than 100 Italian miles was abandoned, by the agreement embodied in those treaties to the effect that the respective citizens and subjects of the high contracting parties should not be troubled or molested in any part of the great ocean commonly called the Pacific ocean, either in navigating the same or in fishing therein, or in landing at such parts of the coast as shall not have been already occupied, in order to trade with the natives, under the restrictions and conditions specified in other articles of those treaties.

What Great Britain Recognized.

"To the second—Great Britain never recognized nor conceded any claim by Russia or exclusive jurisdiction in Bering sea, nor of exclusive rights as to the seal fisheries therein, outside of ordinary territorial waters; although she did recognize and concede Russia exclusive jurisdiction within her own territory and such jurisdiction inside of territorial waters as was consistent with the law of nations.

"To the third—The body of water now known as Bering sea was included in the phrase 'Pacific Ocean' as used in the treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, and, after that treaty, Russia neither held nor exercised any rights in the waters of Bering sea, outside of ordinary territorial waters, that did not belong in the same waters to other countries.

"To the fourth—All the rights of Russia as to jurisdiction and as to the seal fisheries in Bering sea, east of the water boundary in the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867, passed under that treaty unimpaired to the United States."

Property in the Seals.

His discussion of the questions of property and protection is also very elaborate. After an extended statement of the facts of seal life, and a full review of the authorities, he holds that although the seals are ferae naturae (wild animals) and are not the subjects of property in their original condition of wildness, the law will yet recognize a right of property in them in favor of one who, by acting upon their natural instincts and by care, watchfulness, self denial and industry induces or causes them to abide for stated periods in each year upon his premises, so that he and he only, is in a position to deal with the race as a whole, taking its increase regularly for commercial purposes without impairing the stock.

Justice Harlan thus concludes the discussion of the question of property:

"Bringing together the principal facts and the conclusions arising from them, the case presented by the United States has upon which it asks a judgment at the hands of this tribunal sustaining its claim to own these seals, not only while they are at their breeding grounds, but when temporarily absent therefrom in the high seas in quest of food is as follows:

"This race of animals is exhaustable in number and is valuable for purposes of raiment and food. They are not a product of the sea, for they are conceived on land, cannot be conceived in the ocean and must of necessity come into existence and for a considerable part of each year abide upon land.

"When away from their land home it is for temporary purposes and with the absolute certainty that unless waylaid and killed by pelagic sealers while they are beyond territorial waters they will return to that home at a particular time and remain there for several months in every year, during which a proper proportion of their increase can be readily taken, leaving the herd unimpaired in its integrity."

Mr. Harlan then points out that the seals are born on American soil, and the care there given them, and points out that the taking of the seals on the high seas to any extent involves the very existence of the race, and says: "So that the taking of these animals at the breeding grounds for commercial purposes, under regulations that enable a proper proportion of males to be taken for use, and the killing of them in the open waters of the ocean, where no discrimination as to sex is possible, is the difference between preserving the race for the benefit of the world and its speedy extermination for the benefit of a few Canadian and American sealers prosecuting a business so barbarous in its methods that President Harrison fitly characterized it as a crime against nature."

Right to Protect Them.

Justice Harlan argues that the recognition of the right of property as asserted by the United States would secure the preservation of the seals and then takes up the question of the right of the United States to protect the seals against pelagic sealing, and as he has shown that the seals are the property of the United States, he very naturally decides that the United States has a right, as all individuals have, to protect its property. The justice maintains the right of the United States, independently of any ownership of the seals, but simply as owner of the fur and seal industry conducted on the Pribylof Islands, the existence of which industry depends upon the preservation of this race from extermination, to protect them against pelagic sealing, which method of sealing, says the justice, is a crime against the law of nature and consequently without any sanction whatever in the law of nations. Justice Harlan also argues against the idea that the freedom of the seas carries with it the freedom to wantonly exterminate the property and break up the industry of another nation, and he says: "The right of self-protection or self-preservation does not end with the outer line of marginal or territorial waters. In the very nature of things it could not end with that line without rendering the right valueless."

Justice Harlan concludes this point by declaring that the United States has a right to prevent pelagic sealing in order to protect its own industry and then goes on as follows:

"If the views which I have expressed are shared by a majority of the arbitrators, the answer to the fifth question of article VI of the treaty should be:

" 'That the herd of fur seals frequenting the islands of St. Paul and St. George in Bering sea, when found in the ocean, beyond the ordinary three mile limit, are the property of the United States and as long as these animals have the habit of returning from their migration routes, to, and of abiding upon, those islands, as their breeding grounds, so that their increase may be regularly taken there, and not elsewhere without endangering the existence of the race, that nation, in virtue of its ownership of such herd and islands, may rightfully employ, for the protection of those animals against pelagic sealing, such means as the law permits to individuals for the protection of their property; and that independently of any right of property in the herd itself the United States, simply as the owners of the fur seal industry maintained by its authority on the islands of St. Paul and St. George and under the doctrine of self-protection, may employ such means, including force, as may be necessary to prevent the commission of acts which will inevitably result in the speedy extermination of this race of animals, the basis of that industry, while they are in the high seas beyond territorial waters, and temporarily absent from their breeding grounds or land home on those islands.' "

Bulletine Phila Pa
March 31, 1894

Reindeer in Alaska.

General Agent Sheldon Jackson has made a special report to the President concerning the introduction of Siberian reindeer into Alaska by the government. The plan is pronounced thoroughly successful, though slow progress has been made owing to lack of sufficient appropriations. During last summer one hundred and twenty-seven reindeer were purchased in Siberia, one hundred and twenty-four of which were safely landed at the station. This made a total of three hundred and forty-six in September. Herds of one hundred reindeer each have been given to four mission stations, and distribution to various other stations will follow as the herd increases. The statements that the superstition of the Siberian natives would prevent the purchase of live reindeer, that deer could not survive transportation, that it is impossible for them to thrive in Alaska and that the Alaskan dogs would scatter and destroy the herd have been disproved by experience.

The whole subject, says the report, is resolved into a question of time and money. Continuation of the small amount of appropriations thus far made by Congress will result in slow progress, though having little effect on the success of the scheme. The scarcity of the food supply of the region is urged as an important reason why the work should be pushed as rapidly as is consistent with thoroughness. Action to prohibit private parties, except the Eskimo, from trading for reindeer for a term of years and until the government undertaking is well established is suggested. General permission for private parties to purchase will, it is claimed, advance the price three or four times the actual value by keeping the herds from the natives, as would be done if private parties were allowed to purchase, would defeat the main purpose of the enterprise. It is declared desirable that the larger islands of the Aleutian group be stocked with reindeer. To accomplish this Dr. Jackson recommends legislation for the protection of the reindeer for a designated number of years and for placing them under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury.

venture they are engaged in supplying war materials and munition to a friendly nation."

Washington Post
Oct 8 1893.

LA GRIPPE IN ALASKA.

In Unalaska Nearly All the Inhabitants Are Down with the Influenza.

La grippe is raging with great virulence in Alaska, according to a report received at the Treasury Department from Capt. Healey, of the revenue cutter Bear. Under date of October 7, he writes from Unalaska that the whole village is down with the grippe. Three old people have died of the disease, and 100 people are now down with it, some of whom have it in a very serious form.

The crew of the Bear have been seriously weakened by the disease, seven of them having it in serious form, and all of them in a greater or less degree. The disease prevails also on the island of St Paul. Capt. Healey himself is confined

THE ESKIMO BULLETIN.

Vol. Cape Prince of Wales. 3.

MAN IN THE ARCTIC.

The great question in the Arctic is a question of self-preservation to White residents and the Eskimo race is missing. Fewdwers have been shot at and their lives threatened on dreadful days this year. When sober, the natives are friendly. Wandering men is apt to avenge their relatives with a bullet. Their One motive of theory seems to be death of us all.

ITEMS.

Eskimo hunters killed a polar bear on the ice in Bering Sea near St. Lawrence Island, twenty days later.

ANIMAL NOTES.

Eight Hoofs

Mr. W. T. Lopp and Ellen Ni[illegible]

Eskimo hunters killed a polar bear on the ice in Bering Sea near St. Lawrence Island, twenty days later.

Mr. W. T. Lopp and Ellen Ni[illegible]

[illegible] young [illegible]

[illegible] horses [illegible]

LECTURES ON ALASKA.

1893

Ten Years in Alaska.

Illustrated by Many Curious Articles of Native Manufacture, and by Photographs of Scenery, Natives, etc.

Witchcraft and Superstition in Alaska.

Illustrated by Medicine Man's Outfit.

Alaska,---Its Scenery and People.

Illustrated by Sciopticon Views.

Missions and Missionary Experiences in Alaska.

BY

REV. S. HALL YOUNG,

....OF....

Cedar Falls, Iowa.

A PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONARY IN ALASKA FROM 1878 TO 1888.

Cedar Falls, Iowa, _____ *1893.*

To _____

DEAR BROTHER:

I have recently settled in Cedar Falls as pastor of the Presbyterian Church. My unique experience of ten years in Alaska, as pioneer missionary and explorer, furnished much good material for lectures. It is my earnest wish to excite such an interest in Alaska and its natives as will benefit the territory and bring sympathy and aid to our missions there. The lectures now offered have been delivered quite extensively in the more eastern states and upon the Pacific coast, and always with gratifying success. I am now ready to make appointments in Iowa, and adjacent parts of bordering states, not wishing to be absent from home over Sabbath. My terms have been reduced so as to give lecture associations, and especially churches and missionary societies, an opportunity to make a handsome profit on the lectures.

TERMS:

I will furnish tickets and posters, and will deliver to *Lecture Associations*, I bearing my own expenses:

1 Popular Lecture $25.00

2 Popular Lectures 40.00

To Churches, Missionary Societies, etc.:

1 Lecture $15.00

And traveling expenses with entertainment.

2 Lectures, (in same or adjoining places) 25.00

With entertainment only.

3 Lectures (in same or adjoining places) 35.00

With entertainment only.

4 Lectures (in same or adjoining places) 45.00

With entertainment only.

Special arrangements can be made for small tours. When filling engagements I will meet mission boards, children's classes and Sunday schools, during the day time, giving them hints and talks free.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

S. HALL YOUNG.

A Few of Many Kind Words:

From the Los Angeles (Calif.) Times: Of the many able speakers from all parts of the United States who have delighted the throng in attendance upon the Assembly (Chautauqua Assembly of Southern California,) none have surpassed Rev. S. Hall Young, who spoke yesterday upon "Ten Years in Alaska." It was a wonderful story eloquently told.

From the Buffalo (N. Y.) Courier: Mr. Young's story of almost single-handed conflict with, and victory over, the forces of superstition in the heathen Northwest, was most thrilling.

From the Rev. C. H. Purmort, Pastor Pres. Ch., Waterloo, Iowa: The Rev. S. Hall Young has delivered three of his lectures on Alaska in our city, and the people have been enthusiastic in their praise of the same ever since. I can most earnestly recommend these lectures to our churches and missionary societies. Mr. Young speaks from his own wonderful experience of ten years, and presents that far off land, and the Christian work there, in such new light as to secure close attention and deep interest throughout.

From Rev. F. M. Coleman, Presiding Elder, Cedar Falls, District, Upper Iowa M. E. Conference. After hearing Rev. S. Hall Young give his lectures, "Ten Years in Alaska," and "Witchcraft and Superstition," I am ready to pronounce them very instructive and equally interesting. Next in benefit to personal observation and experience, is to listen to an eloquent man recount what he has seen and experienced. All Americans who can't go to Alaska ought to hear this lecture; and those who can go ought to hear it before going.

From the Beaver Falls (Pa.) News: Of all the lectures of this winter's course, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., "Ten Years in Alaska" was the one that most pleased the people.

From Rev. Wm. Bryant, Pastor Pres. Church, Marshalltown, Iowa: I had the pleasure of listening to Rev. S. Hall Young, as he lectured on Alaska at the camp meeting and Chautauqua at Waterloo last summer. It was intensely interesting. The only complaint I heard from the audience was that the lecture, which was over an hour, was too short.

From the Los Angeles (Calif.) Tribune: He held the large audience spellbound.

From the Meadville (Pa.) Republican: The Ladies' Presbyterial Convention was delighted with the lecture.

From the Butler (Pa.) Times: Brilliant descriptions, interesting facts, exciting adventures and flashes of wit and humor made the lecture most enjoyable.

Of one of the published articles which have been drawn from to form these lectures *Dr. Henry M. Field, of the New York Evangelist, says:* We have never printed, and indeed have seldom, if ever, read a finer description. Mr. Young has the eye of an artist and the pen of a poet.

Supplementary Leaf.....

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, NOV. 6, 1893.

DEAR FRIEND:

I inclose a few more testimonials recently received. I have added to the series of lectures on Alaska another entitled "An Alaska Canoe Trip." It is illustrated by a new and beautiful map, and has proved very "taking" to the young people. Appointments for the fall and winter should be arranged *soon*, as I can make but a limited number of engagements.

Faithfully Yours, *S. HALL YOUNG.*

From O. J. Fullerton, Supt. Waterloo Chautauqua Assembly:

Waterloo, Iowa, July 27, 1893.

Rev. S. Hall Young, the Alaska Missionary, gave his *trio* of intensely interesting lectures before the Second Annual Waterloo Chautauqua Assembly. Mr. Young is his own encyclopedia of this great Alaskan country. We consider these among the best and most instructive lectures of our program. The lecturer has the happy faculty of sandwiching wit and humor, as well as eloquence of a high order, into his descriptions of that little-known territory. Our people were well pleased and would like to have him again.

——:——

From Rev. T. S. Bailey, D.D., Presbyterian Synodical Missionary for Iowa:

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Oct. 27, 1893.

I take great pleasure in commending Rev. S. Hall Young and his lecture on Alaska. It is full of thrilling interest, calculated to awaken the missionary spirit as well as entertain the most fastidious. I have had the pleasure of hearing it twice and with new interest each time. Missionary societies will do well to secure the services of Bro. Young.

——:——

From Rev. Howard A. Johnston, Ph.D., Moderator of Iowa Synod:

DesMoines, Iowa, Nov. 1, 1893.

It affords me great pleasure to commend most heartily the Rev. S. Hall Young in his lectures on Alaska. He is eloquent and inspiring. His word-paintings are beautiful and vivid. His knowledge of the land and people is accurate, making his information exceedingly valuable. Every one to whom the opportunity is offered should hear him.

——:——

From Rev. E. H. Avery, Pastor Presbyterian Church, Vinton, Iowa.

Vinton, Iowa, Nov. 1, 1893.

Our people have greatly enjoyed Rev. S. Hall Young's lectures on "Ten Years in Alaska" and "An Alaska Canoe Trip." He has marvelous scenery to describe, and extraordinary experiences to relate. And he has a happy faculty of combining instruction with entertainment, so that his lectures were highly appreciated by young and old.

DISTRICT OF ALASKA,

EXECUTIVE OFFICE.

Thanksgiving Proclamation,

1893.

By the blessing of divine Providence, we have enjoyed peace and plenty during the passing year. The international dispute concerning the rights of our people has been settled by peaceable arbitration.

Industry and enterprise have meet with rich returns. The mines have yielded a golden harvest. The forest and sea have abundantly rewarded the efforts of the hunter and the fisherman. The advance of an educated, christian civilization is rapidly displacing the practice of heathenism among the native people.

And that we may gratefully acknowledge our indebtedness to the goodness and mercy of an overruling Providencce, I, James Sheakley, Governor of Alaska, do hereby set apart

Thursday the 30th. day of November, 1893,

to be publicly observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer. Let us suspend the pursuit of our worldly vocations on that day, and assemble ourselves at the usual place of public worship, and unite in prayer and praise to the Creator of us all.

And forget not the poor and the needy; the sick and the afflicted that they may rejoice and be made glad.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Sitka, this 4th. day of November, A. D. 1893.

JAMES SHEAKLEY.

By the Governor;

N. R. PECKINPAUGH,

Secretary of the District.

DISTRICT OF ALASKA,

Executive Office,

Sitka January 11 1884

Rev.Sheldon Jackson D.D.
Washington D.C.

My dear Doctor:

Yours of December 13 1883 came to hand by the mail of the 5th inst. Many thanks for your kind invitation to go with you to the Westward,and up the Yucon. I would like very much to go to the Seal Islands with you,as I would have the pleasure of your company and the benefit of your experiance in that uncivilized country.

I expect that the bill now before Congress,to create a Commission to make a code for Alaska,will become a law soon: The appointment of this Commission,and its meetings will detain me here all summer;but if you should come this way,I will go if I can.

The Secretary of the Interior has instructed me to select and reserve lands for school purposes,and I will do this when it can be done without expense to the Government;that is as I visit different parts of the Territory. I expect to make a cruise with Comdr. Burwell on the Pinta soon.

The schools of South-eastern Alaska will need some attention this summer.The condition of School Matters at Juneau are not creditable to the Government or the Management.A school-house should be built at once,and a good school established for the white children

The school at Klawack should be opened May 1.,and be kept open for four or five months,and then have the same teacher go to Kaake,and open that school for the winter. A good man with a good wife could teach both these schools,and be employed ten months in the year,for which you could afford to pay him one hundred dollars per month.

A good teacher of experiance,and one who is not related to any of the people at Howkan should be sent there next year.They have war among themselves,and it would relieve the situation if Mrs. McLoud, and her husband were sent away.

The school property at Sitka needs to be repaired,painted,and furnished.I am getting along nicely with my official duties,and al is harmony among the official family. Peace reigns at Sitka.

Remember me to Miss Bingley,and Mr.Hamilton,and others.

Yours very truly.

James Sheakley

C o p y

San Francisco, February 1, 1894

Captain M. A. Healy,

U. S. Revenue Cutter "Bear",

San Francisco.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to call your attention to the manufacture and sale of whiskey by white men at Orca Station, Prince William Sound, and ask you what can be done in regard to the matter. The following facts will explain themselves:

There is a class of men there with no apparent occupation except living with the native women, hunting a little during bear season and making and keeping a supply of home distilled liquor constantly on hand. At the present time they have become a menace to life and property. The men employed at the Canneries are brought from San Francisco and are depended on to make the season's catch. These parties before referred to, supply the men with liquor, getting them drunk and keeping them drunk when most needed. Drunken brawls are continually taking place among the Indians and as long as liquor can be obtained they will not work. The Indians have been given more or less employment at the Canneries and have given very good satisfaction. This liquor business has been on

the increase each year since the Canneries were established (1889), and during the past season 1893 no dependence could be placed on white men or Indians on account of their getting intoxicated. Some $400000 is invested in the Cannery plants at Prince William Sound and as the liquor business has caused a great deal of annoyance, I anticipate considerable trouble the coming season and trust that you will be able to do something in breaking up the liquor establishments and remove the men from the country, if possible, as they are no use to themselves or any other persons but keep the Superintendents of the Canneries in constant dread of fire and in danger of their lives in trying to protect the interests of the companies. Please consider this as confidential, as if no action were taken in the matter and those people in that part of the country should find out that I had been making complaint it would only make it a great deal worse than what it now is.

Yours very truly,

This letter is sent in the strictest confidence. So far as I am concerned. If necessary the report may be considered as coming from Yours

M A H
Capt U S R C

C O P Y.

HAMILTON, SIMPSON & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

SPRUCE, RED AND YELLOW CEDAR LUMBER.

Port Gravina, Alaska, Feb. 20, 1894.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We are pleased to let you know what we want, for we know how you are doing good to the natives of Alaska, that you help those teaching us in English, and to obey God.

We the people of Metlakahtla, starting a business as we were taught, and choose to do what God wants, but we refused to follow the deeds of our forefathers; wanting ourselves as free men of the Union.

We have started a saw mill on this Gravina Island, Alaska, and have settled all the machinery by our own native hands, and running it correctly.

By the time we finished the mill, our town of Metlakahtla was partly burnt down, so we earnestly sawed all the lumber waiting not till they will pay us. So this seems that Heaven let us do this, so we gradually increase all the machinery used, and in the past year we spent $10,000 for all, still there are more tools we

need. We wanted to use a $12,000 worth of a mill.

Therefore, this we want you to help us, to let us borrow from the Government $1,000 or $2,000 for to get some more tools and machinery for our mill, and to trust us to pay back after awhile for we don't perfectly know if the Bank will trust us and lend us the said amount and we expect the Government will let it for we are trying to do what we can and know on this American country.

Now, in regard to school, we have seen W. Duncan about it and he told that the money sent by the Government is so few that he added his own money in paying the teachers at Metlakahtla. So this we want that the Government may help us about school, that our children here are over twenty in number at our mill, so we want to be helped by the Government for a few money and we will add our own money to pay the teacher, for some of our Metlakahtla students can do as teachers, not to be paid so dearly as white teacher for one year, to use both our money for we know you are anxious to let us learn English and we are eagerly study as whites.

In regard to the portion of land whereon we build a mill, we want you to explain us what power we should have to hold this spot, for many of the bad whites who are citizens, said can easily seize our mill, for we start this business as whites do so we want to firm and defend our business. For we left where we born for a freedom. Though it is very hard to us about that, but it is harder to be vexed, so we creep under the Union flag where we heard

it's all free, so we have seen that it's coming to be good to us, for the Americans are kinder any others.

Awaiting your answer, and we will be pleased to hear from you and try and consider our wanting, and oblige,

Very sincerely yours,

Hamilton, Simpson & Co.

per Haldane.

Rev. WM. C. ROBERTS, D.D., } SECRETARIES.
Rev. D. J. McMILLAN, D.D., }
O. D. EATON, TREASURER.
BOX L, STATION D.

THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
53 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Rev. JOHN HALL, D.D., PRESIDENT.
O. E. BOYD, RECORDING SECRETARY.
Rev. GEO. F. McAFEE, SUPT. SCHOOL WORK.
Rev. T. B. PENFIELD, YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPT.

New York. April 26th, 1894.

Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D.,

Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.,

Dear Dr. Jackson:--

The Board at its meeting on Tuesday confirmed the appointment of Miss Florence Wells as assistant teacher at Sitka, Alaska as a temporary arrangement, provided however, that you will assume the responsibility of her travelling expenses to Sitka and salary for the year. We were under the impression that you had already done this but were not satisfied in relation thereto. Miss Wells should sail with Dr. Wilbur about the 18th of June or with Mr. and Mrs. Austin who will probably go a month later. Will you kindly notify me of your decision in the matter?

Yours Fraternally,

Geo. F. McAfee

Supt. School Work.

Church at Home & Abroad
Philadelphia Pa
Jan., 1894.

THE ARCTIC ESKIMOS OF ALASKA.

SHELDON JACKSON, D. D.,
U. S. GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

In 1889 a special call came for work in Arctic Alaska. The Presbyterians, commencing in 1877 at Ft. Wrangel, had grown and widened until they had seven churches, with 580 native communicants and 739 children under instruction.

The Moravians, commencing on the Kuskokwin river in 1885, had their two churches, 58 communicants, and 56 children in school.

The Episcopalian Missionary Society in 1886 had entered the great Yukon River valley, and established themselves the following year at Anvik and later at the mouth of the Tannana River.

In 1886 the Jesuit fathers had also entered the great valley of the Yukon, locating the first year at the mining settlement of Forty Mile Creek, and in 1887, with the assistance of the Sisters of St. Ann, located at Kozorifski, Nulato, and Cape Vancouver.

In the meantime, the women of the Methodist Episcopal Church Missionary Society were busy laying foundations at Unalaska and Unga.

In 1886 Swedish missionaries secured a foot-hold at Yakutat, at the edge of the glaciers that sweep down the sides of Mt. St. Elias, and at Unalaklik, on the north-east coast of Bering Sea.

The women of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society were also entrenching themselves at the mouth of Cook's Inlet, on the islands of Kadiak and Afognak.

The Quakers had quietly but effectively commenced work at Douglas Island.

But the great Arctic region remained untouched and unvisited, its thousands of Eskimo continuing to live and die without God and without hope.

On the Arctic Coast, stretching from Bering Straits to Point Barrow, the most northern point on the mainland of the continent, were three large settlements, to wit, Point Barrow, Cape Prince of Wales, and Point Hope, 310 and 220 miles apart, respectively. As a commencement to the work, it was suggested that these three places should be at once occupied. The proposition involved almost insurmountable difficulties. The field was inaccessible, perhaps as much so as any other portion of the earth. Usually, for a few days in July or August, the eternal ice-fields break away from the shore and leave sufficient open water for a few whalers and the Government ship to reach the more northern station. But this is not always certain, as when in 1891 the Government vessel failed to reach Point Barrow, on account of the ice. The region is desolate, beyond description—a bleak, dreary and frozen waste. All food supplies, except those drawn from wild birds and animals, had to be brought from San Francisco, 4,000 miles distant. These supplies usually reached the station once a year, but, not always. Sometimes the ice fails to leave the shore, and

LAWS CONCERNING THE KILLING OF DEER IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Sitka, District of Alaska.

TO THE PUBLIC:—

The law provides that from November 1st to July 1st, male deer or bucks, are not to be molested, and from January 1, to August 1, that female deer or does, are not to be molested, and that deer at any time, are not to be taken unless the carcass of such animal is used, or preserved by the person slaying it, or is sold for food. It will be observed that the destruction of the animals at any time for their hides or skins, is unlawful, and that male deer can be taken for food only during the months of July, August, September and October, and female deer only during the months of August, September, October, November and December.

That the law is so written, may be reason enough why it should be enforced; but by way of explanation the public is respectfully informed the great and wanton destruction of these animals, and especially during this season when the capture is so easy, some protection ought to be afforded them, lest they disappear as the Reindeer and Buffalo have done. And the natives of this Territory for the want of sustenance will become a charge to the government.

After May 19, 1894, persons violating the law may expect to be arrested, unless it is shown beyond all question that they were ignorant of the law, and of the intention of the authorities to enforce it. This they must do, the government will not undertake to show the contrary. The co-operation of all persons is respectfully asked in the enforcement of this, and all other laws.

LYTTON TAYLOR,
District Attorney.

I have read the foregoing, and recommend that the law be observed.

JAMES SHEAKLEY,
Governor.

From Sundry Civil Bill '1894-5
U.S. Congress.

ALASKAN SEAL FISHERIES: For salaries and traveling expenses of agents at seal fisheries in Alaska, as follows: For one agent, three thousand six hundred and fifty dollars; one assistant agent, two thousand nine hundred and twenty dollars; two assistant agents, at two thousand one hundred and ninety dollars each; necessary traveling expenses of agents actually incurred in going to and returning from Alaska, not to exceed five hundred dollars each per annum; in all, twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish food, fuel, and clothing to the native inhabitants on the islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, Alaska, nineteen thousand five hundred dollars.

For publishing the President's proclamation concerning seal fisheries of Bering Sea, and for protecting salmon fisheries of Alaska, as required by Act of March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, "to provide for the protection of salmon fisheries of Alaska," and for expenses of carrying out lease of and protecting seal life on islands of Saint Paul and Saint George, Alaska, under sections nineteen hundred and fifty-nine and nineteen hundred and seventy-one, Revised Statutes, five hundred dollars.

then the supplies are obtained only once in two years. The long Arctic night, with its depressing influence on both mind and body, so dreaded by Arctic explorers who have had occasion to spend two or three winters in that region, is by the missionaries to be faced year after year. A degree of cold that burns like fire, that sometimes causes steel to fall to pieces like clay, is to be endured. Again, the missionaries are beyond all earthly protection. Thousands of miles of untraveled wastes separate them from the nearest policeman, court of law, or soldier. Owing to these and other difficulties, the great missionary organizations of the country were loathe to enter the work, as they had been in the southern and eastern sections of Alaska. However, under the stimulus of special contributions, the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church took up the Point Barrow station, sending as their first missionary Mr. Leander M. Stevenson, of Versailles, Ohio. The Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church sent Mr. J. B. Driggs, M. D., as their missionary to Point Hope. And the American Missionary Association of the Congregational Church sent Mr. Harrison R. Thornton, of Hampden-Sydney, Va., and Mr. W. T. Lopp, of Valley City, Ind., as missionaries to Cape Prince of Wales.

The people to which they were sent are Eskimo; and it may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that the largest body of Eskimo in the world are in Alaska, numbering from 15,000 to 17,000 souls. Their villages are found stretching at long intervals around the three great ocean sides of Alaska, to wit, the Arctic, Bering Sea, and North Pacific Coast, and as far to the east as Mt. St. Elias.

In the extreme north, at Point Barrow, and along the coast of Bering sea, they are of medium size.

At Point Barrow the average height of the males is five feet, three inches, and average weight 153 pounds—the women, four feet, eleven inches, and weight, 135. On the Nushagak river, the average weight of the men is from 150 to 167 pounds. From Cape Prince of Wales to Icy Cape, and on the great inland rivers, emptying into the Arctic ocean, they are a large race, many of them being six foot and over in height. They are lighter in color, and fairer than the North American Indian, have black and brown eyes, black hair (some with a tinge of brown), high cheek bones, fleshy faces, small hands and feet, and good teeth. The men have thin beards. Along the Arctic coast the men cut their hair closely on the crown of the head, giving them the appearance of monks. They are naturally intelligent, ingenious in extricating themselves from difficulties, fertile in resources and quick to adopt American ways and methods. Physically they are very strong, with great powers of endurance. They are, as a rule, industrious; men, women and children doing their individual part towards the family support. In a general way they are honest. They are shrewd traders. They are exceedingly dirty in their persons and clothing.

Among the Thlinket people of South-eastern Alaska, the labret is worn by the women only. Among the Eskimo of North-western Alaska on the contrary it is worn by the men alone. The use of it is almost universal.

The girls have their ears and sometimes their noses pierced, wearing pendant from them copper, ivory and bone ornaments, also strings of beads.

Both sexes tattoo their faces, hands and arms, more or less elaborately. Both sexes wear bracelets, amulets and sometimes fancy belts.

In the manufacture of clothes the Eskimo use the skins of birds, beasts and fish alike. I saw clothes made of reindeer skins prepared in fur, from the skins of ducks and geese with the feathers on, from the skins of the salmon, and from the intestines of the walrus. Sometimes several kinds of fur are used in one garment.

The use the reindeer skin is, however, more general than all the others combined. More than any other skin known, it has the quality of resisting the intense cold of the Arctic.

The dress consists of a large fur coat called "parka." This is like a shirt to be pulled over the head. Attached to it is a fur hood to be used in cold weather. The parka is made whole, there being no openings except for the head and sleeves. That of the man is cut square at the bottom, that of the woman with a point or scallop front and back. The bottom is frequently ornamented with a fringe of different kind of fur, or different colored furs, pieced together like inlaid work. To the back of the man's parka is attached the tail of some animal. In the back of the woman's is a fullness or enlargement of the hood between the shoulders making a place for stowing away the baby.

The pantaloons only reach a little below the knee. They are also made of reindeer skin with the fur on, as also are the stockings. For summer they make water-proof boots of seal-skin, with walrus or sea-lion hide soles. For cold weather the boots are made of the coarse hairy skin taken from the reindeer's legs. The tops of the boots reach the bottom of the legs of the pantaloons above and are securely tied to them by a string of sinews. In winter two suits are worn, the inner one with the fur to the flesh and the outer one with the fur to the weather. With two thicknesses of reindeer fur, and plenty of fat food, the Eskimo can defy the coldest weather with impunity. With the weather at 40° below zero the children can be seen making snow houses, snow images and playing house-keeping, like a group of American children making play houses of empty boxes in May.

In summer but one suit is worn and even this is sometimes discarded when in the house. From the intestines of the seal and walrus and also from salmon-skins are made the famous kamleika, a water-proof garment, which is worn over the others in wet weather. The kamleika is lighter in weight and a better water-proof garment than the rubber garments of commerce. The native dress when well made, new and clean, is both becoming and artistic.

They live principally upon the fish, seal, walrus, whale, reindeer and wild birds of their country. Latterly they are learning the use of flour, which they procure from the Government revenue vessels, or barter from the whalers.

They have but few household utensils. A few have secured iron kettles. Many still use grass woven baskets and bowls of wood and stone. Occasionally is found a jar of burnt clay.

Among the more northern tribes much of the food is eaten raw, and nothing is thrown away, no matter how rotten and offensive it has become.

During the summer large quantities of fish are dried, and the oil of the seal, walrus and whale put up for winter use. The oil is kept in bags made of the skin of the seal, similar to the water skins of oriental lands. The oil is kept sweet by the bags being buried in the frozen earth until wanted for use.

The coast Eskimo have underground, permanent houses in villages for winter, and tents, that are frequently shifted, for summer.

Large shallow dishes of earthenware, bone or stone, filled with seal oil are the combined stoves and lamps of the family. Some lighted moss makes a dull line of flame along the edge of the dish.

The Eskimo of Arctic Alaska are still in the stone age. The manufacture of arrows and spear heads from flint is a living industry. Stone lamps, stone hammers and chisels, and to some extent, stone knives are still in ordinary use among them.

Fish lines and nets and bird snares are still made of whalebone, sinew or raw hide. Arrows, spears, nets and traps are used in hunting, although improved breach-loading arms are being introduced among them, and will soon supercede, for the larger game, their own more primitive weapons.

For transportation on land they have the snow shoe, dog-team and sled, and on the water, the kiak and umiak.

The kiak is a long, narrow, light, graceful, skin-covered canoe, with one, two, or three holes according to the number of people to be carried.

The umiak is a long skin-covered boat. This is the family boat or carryall. Those in use around Bering Straits are about 24 feet long and 5 feet wide. They will safely carry 15 persons and 500 pounds of freight, coasting in the sea. Those on Kotzebue Sound in the Arctic Ocean are 35 feet long, 6 feet wide, with a capacity of 3,000 pounds of freight and a crew of six. There are exceptionably large ones that will carry from 50 to 80 people.

Both the kiaks and umiaks are made of walrus, sea lion, or whale hides stretched over light frames of spruce wood.

There seems to be no special ceremony among them connected with marriage. If the parties are young people, it is largely arranged by the parents.

Among the Eskimo, as among all uncivilized people, a woman's is a hard lot. One of the missionary ladies writes, "My heart aches for the girls of our part of Alaska. They are made perfect prostitutes by their parents from the time they are nine or ten years old, until that parent dies. And yet notwithstanding all their disadvantages, they have a voice in both family and village affairs. The husband takes no important step without consulting and deferring to his wife."

The drudgery of women is such that they sometimes destroy their offspring. Particularly if the child is a girl. A missionary gives the following incident: "Some one tied a helpless little child of about two years down at the water's edge at low tide. Its cries attracted the attention of a passer-by, who found the water up to its neck. The man took it to his home and cared for it. The only surprise expressed by the people was that any one should want to drown or kill a boy."

If a family is very poor, they sometimes give away to childless neighbors all their children but one. Thus during childhood a boy may pass from one to another to be adopted by several families in turn. Children are sold by their parents, the usual market price being a seal skin bag of oil or a suit of old clothes.

The prevailing diseases among the Eskimo are scrofula, diptheria, pneumonia and consumption, and the death rate is large. They have a superstitious fear with reference to a death in the house, so that when the sick are thought to be nearing death, they are carried out of the home and placed in an out-house. If they do not die as soon as they expect, they ask to be killed, which is usually done by the shaman stabbing them in the temple or breast. The aged and helpless are also sometimes killed at their own request. A prominent man in a tribe not long since tried to hire men to kill his aunt, who was dependent on him. Failing to have her killed he deliberately froze her to death. The cruelty of heathenism is almost beyond belief. The dead are wrapped up in reindeer or seal skins and drawn on a sled back of the village, where they are placed upon elevated scaffolds, out of the reach of animals, or upon the ground and covered over with driftwood, or as among some of the tribes, left upon the ground to be soon torn to pieces and devoured by the dogs of the village.

Like all other ignorant people they are firm believers in witchcraft and spirits generally. They also believe in the transmigration of souls. That spirits enter into animate and inanimate nature, into rocks, winds, tides, and animals; that they are good or bad according as the business of the community or individual is successful or unsuccessful. They also believe that these conditions can be changed by sorcery. By suitable incantations, they firmly believe that they can control the wind and the elements, that they can reward friends and punish enemies. The foundation of their whole religious system is this belief in spirits and the appeasing of evil spirits. This demon or evil spirit worship colors their whole life and all its pursuits. Every particular animal hunted, every phenomenon of nature, every event of life requires a religious observation of its own. It is a heavy and burdensome work that darkens their life, it leads to many deeds of unnatural cruelty. At the mouth of the Kuskokwim river an old woman was accused of having caused the death of several children, of being a witch. This was so firmly believed that her own husband pounded her to death, cut up her body into small pieces, severing joint from joint and then consumed it with oil in a fire.

These people, possessing so many good qualities, capable of being civilized and becoming a valuable portion of the American people, and the only ones that will be willing to remain in and utilize that Arctic region, are in their spiritual darkness and helplessness pleading for some one "in His Name" to have compassion on them and bring them and their children the light and joy of the gospel. A devoted Christian man and his wife will be needed next spring for the Presbyterian Mission at Point Barrow.

Another couple for the Congregational Mission at Cape Prince of Wales, and a third couple for St. Lawrence Island.

Applications should be addressed to Sheldon Jackson, Washington, D. C.

As it is so vital that suitable missionaries be secured I request all who may read this to join me in special daily prayer, this winter, that the right people shall be led of God to offer themselves for these Arctic fields.

"SEND ME!"

[This communication has been sent in by the Woman's Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.]

MIDWAY between Alaska and Siberia lies the island of St. Lawrence, which, some years ago, was nearly depopulated by whiskey, imported by white men in exchange for furs. A missionary was sent to the remaining inhabitants, and a mission house built by the Episcopal Church; but for some reason the work was abandoned in a year.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, government superintendent of education in Alaska, writes: "The unoccupied mission building has been purchased by two believers in missions. It has stood empty for some years, with a small supply of coal still in it, and yet all is unmolested, in spite of the actual sufferings of the people for fuel. These poor people gather by hundreds around the building each year, when *The Bear* makes its annual visit, to see if a teacher has come, and every time are disappointed, and beg that one may be sent next year.

"On the seventeenth of June, this year, forcing the ship through the ice, we reached St. Lawrence Island. I at once went ashore and inspected the mission house and coal-pile, both of which I found in good condition and undisturbed by the natives. Again they gathered around me and asked for the teacher, and again I was compelled to put them off for another year."

And the Lord said, "Whom shall I send?" Here are starving souls calling for the bread of life. Will not some inspired soul, touched with a "live coal from off the altar," reply, "Here am I; send me"?

MRS. CLEVELAND TO MRS. YOUNG.

THE Rev. Egerton R. Young, the author of the interesting and popular book "By Canoe and Dog Train Among the Cree and Salteau Indians," has published another book of narratives of adventurous expeditions, graphic descriptions of scenery and other things *en route*, detailed accounts of the Indians of north-western Canada, and of earnest and much blessed missionary work among them. It is entitled "Stories from Indian Wigwams and Northern Camp Fires," and is published by Hunt & Eaton, New York City.

The *Chronicle* of the London Missionary Society well says of the book; "Danger faced and overcome, adventures with bears and buffaloes, with blizzards and snowstorms; stories about reindeer and beavers, dogs and wild fowl; facts about Indians and half-breeds—their life, their religious ideas, their oratorical power, their amenableness to the Gospel of God's love, and their fidelity when once touched by that Gospel—abound on every page, while beautifully executed engravings greatly enhance the charms of the book. Missionary life, under the trying conditions portrayed in this book, is arduous indeed, and the message which Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President of the United States, sent to Mrs. Young through her husband, who had been to the White House, was alike generous and just. "Give my love to your noble wife," said Mrs. Cleveland. "A woman who, for the Master's sake and for the poor Indian's sake, would go through what she has, ought to be loved by every Christian woman in the land."

RELIGIOUS TELESCOPE

Weekly Organ of the United Brethren in Christ.

I. L. KEPHART, D. D., - - . EDITOR
M. R. DRURY, D. D., - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Life in Alaska.

January 10, 1894

Rev. Sheldon Jackson has this to tell of Point Barrow, Alaska, lying far beyond Behring Straits, and where the Presbyterians have a mission, and student life must be peculiar: "The winter term is one long night. The constant need of lamps in the schoolroom is a matter of course. But a greater difficulty is experienced in the confusion of time which arises from the absence of the sun to mark day and night. Without a marked difference in the light between noon and midnight, all knowledge of time among a barbarous people becomes lost. They know no difference between 9:00 A. M. and 9:00 P. M. Consequently when the school bell rings out into the arctic darkness at nine o'clock in the morning, some of the pupils have just gone to bed, and are in their first sound sleep. Roused up and brought to the schoolroom, they fall asleep in their seats. Many of the pupils have come to school without their breakfasts; with sleepy bodies and empty stomachs, they are not in the best condition to make progress in their studies."

NEWS FROM ALASKA.

Inter-Ocean, Seattle

Great Robbery of Gold From Douglas Island Mines.

Jan 29, 1894

FORGERY GOES WITH HOKE.

He Accepted Judge Hoyt's Resignation, Though It Was Forged—The Trouble With Squawmen.

The steamer City of Topeka, which arrived Saturday evening from Southeastern Alaska after a very stormy passage, brought down a good deal of interesting Alaskan news. A special letter from Port Townsend, written upon the arrival of the Topeka in that city, says that at Juneau City and on Douglass island a good deal of excitement has been caused by reason of the chlorination works being robbed of a large amount of unwashed gold, variously estimated at from $8,000 to $12,000. The gold was unseparated from the quicksilver and the mixture placed in a vat where a stream of water was turned on it. One night, a few days before the Topeka left Sitka, the stream of water was turned off and the contents of the vat removed. It is rumored on Douglass island that the identity of the robbers is known, but so far as could be learned no arrests have been made. It is said by mining experts that $8,000 worth of gold in the chlorination works would weigh not less than three tons, and consequently the means employed by the thieves in stealing the metal is a mystery to those not conversant with the lay of the ground in the vicinity.

United States District Attorney Johnson, of Alaska, has received official instructions from the department of justice not to accept the voluntary surrender of the British steamer Coquitlam, which was seized at Port Etches in June, 1892, by the revenue cutter Corwin for unlawfully receiving cargo from another foreign vessel while in American waters without first having reported to the customs authorities. The case was tried before Judge Truitt at Sitka last autumn and the vessel was declared forfeited to the government. In the meanwhile the Coquitlam, which was owned by Vancouver, B. C., parties, had been released upon filing $50,000 bonds. After the decision was rendered the owners sent the Coquitlam to Port Townsend and tendered her to the collector of customs, who, acting under government instructions, refused to accept the vessel, and she has remained tied up here since October 30, 1893, awaiting developments. The attorney general volunteers no further information on the subject than to say that the government prefers to hold the securities on the bond to taking the Coquitlam back and selling her at public auction.

Among the passengers from Alaska today was Judge W. R. Hoyt, who was recently succeeded as United States commissioner of Alaska by H. W. Mellon, of Indiana, and is now on the way to his old home in Wisconsin. In speaking of his removal from office Judge Hoyt said to the POST-INTELLIGENCER correspondent today:

"In June of last year some one forged my name to what purported to be my resignation and sent it to the department of the interior. When I learned of the occurrence I sent an affidavit to the Hon. Hoke Smith and denied signing any such paper, but this did not save my official neck, and the gentleman from Georgia acknowledged the receipt of my affidavit by sending me a letter wherein he reluctantly accepted my resignation. Oh, I tell you a Republican stands a mighty little chance of holding over under Dink Bott's chum, but it does vex me to think how I was 'jobbed out of office.' Of course, I expected to go and to have my resignation called for any time and was ready to tender it, but I did not anticipate such treatment from any American cabinet officer. As I was leaving Juneau a friend of mine received a letter from W. E. Crews, of Seattle, asking about the weather and saying that he would be up to relieve United States District Attorney Johnson about February 1. It is also said in Alaska that an Illinois lawyer, who is recommended by Vice President Stevenson, is slated for the position of United States district judge, vice Warren Truitt, whose resignation has not been called for as yet. Certain persons in Alaska claim to have received semi-official advices to the effect that a Wisconsin man has been selected to take United States Marshal Porter's office, which is worth from $8,000 to $10,000 a year. Porter's term of four years expired last month, although his appointment dates from March, 1890, when he was confirmed by the senate.

"The orders from Washington City to enforce the Edmunds act are creating considerable stir among the squawmen of Alaska. Only one arrest has been made so far and it is thought that when the new officials are appointed they will receive new instructions to enforce the law.

"Similar to all other officials, Gov. Shakely, too, is having trouble with other government officers. In some way or other he has interfered in certain school matters, and now he and some of the teachers are at swords' points. There is no man living that can go to Alaska, perform his duty and get along without making enemies. For one, I am glad to get away from the country."

Among the passengers was J. D. Elleer, deputy internal revenue collector, who came down from Juneau to tender his resignation to the new collector. His office is worth $1,200 a year, and from what he says the life of an internal revenue collector in Alaska is not a bed of roses.

The last Sitka *Alaskan*, contained a brief account of the funeral obsequies of the late Sergeant Charles Schaefer, United States marine corps, stationed at Sitka. The sergeant served in the Union army as a soldier all through the war and finally died in snow-clad Alaska. He was very popular at Sitka, and his funeral was one of the largest in the history of the territory. The following brief account of the services is clipped from the *Alaskan:*

"On Sunday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock the funeral procession of Sergeant Charles Schaefer, United States marine corps, left the marine barracks for the government cemetery. The cortege was led by the drummer and trumpeter of the guard, then followed the sleigh carrying the casket draped with the United States flag, six non-commissioned officers acting as pall bearers. The military funeral escort, under command of First Sergeant William A. Russell, United States marines, came next. Many followed the deceased soldier to his last resting place, among whom were Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton, District Attorney and Mrs. C. S. Johnson, and Engineer and Mrs. B. C. Sampson. Rev. A. E. Austin officiated at the interment. After the coffin had been lowered into the grave "taps" was sounded and three salutes of musketry fired."

Capt. C. L. Hooper, U. S. R. M., has been ordered to the command of the revenue steamer Grant, one of the cutters ordered from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast.

DR. HAMMOND LEAVES ALASKA.

The Seven-Times Bigamist Can Find No Haven of Refuge.

PORT TOWNSEND, Jan. 28.—[Special.]—Dr. William Hammond, the bigamist, who achieved so much notoriety in British Columbia a few months ago when two or three of his deserted wives chanced to meet each other while searching for their much-wedded spouse, came down from Alaska on the Topeka yesterday and took the steamer for San Francisco today. Although the Topeka lay at Nanaimo all day Friday he carefully sought the seclusion of his state-room and remained out of sight. He was accompanied by a woman whom he introduced as his wife. He did not deny being the man charged with bigamy in British Columbia, but said it was a case where certain women who had become smitten with his charms were seeking persecution. When told that he was accused of having married six different women without the formality of a divorce he exclaimed, "Why, sir, that is preposterous. Don't you think that after a man has one experience with marriage that he would be only too glad to keep out of further trouble?"

Dr. Hammond is anything but charming or entrancing in his personal address. He is a very suave, absorbing conversationalist, incidentally giving the impression that he is speaking in a hypocritical manner. Passengers from Juneau, Alaska, say that when the British Columbia papers arrived up there giving details of his matrimonial escapades he was shunned and the surroundings became so tropical that he was glad to leave.

News. Newport R. I.
Jan 31, 1894

AN UNEXPLORED ALASKAN ISLAND.

James Millar, who has long resided in Prince of Wales island, and who, by reason of his being the first white settler and now controlling the largest interest, is referred to as the monarch of that island, has been in San Francisco recently. He is located at Hunter's bay, where he has been for four years in the business of catching and salting salmon.

The strange island of Prince of Wales, on which Mr. Millar has elected to make his home, lies at the mouth of Dixon's entrance, and only about three miles from the northern line of British Columbia. The island is about two hundred miles long and from ten to thirty or forty miles wide. It is singular in its make-up, having a fringe of lowland all around. Toward the centre are ridges of mountains, some of them reaching lofty heights and covered with perpetual snow. There is magnificent timber in great quantities. It consists of spruce, fir, hemlock, splendid yellow cedar and a very superior red cedar.

"The island has never been surveyed nor explored," said Mr. Millar, "and some day it must prove, I think, a most inviting field for exploration. The Indians, of whom there are probably some three thousand, are scattered around the island shores in little villages, usually of about one hundred inhabitants each. They consist of many different tribes. Most of those I came in contact with are Hydahs. There are between three and four hundred of them at Hunter's bay, and they are quite industrious as fishermen and salters of the salmon. The Hydah Indians came up from the Queen Charlotte islands many years ago and made conquest, driving the native tribe out. The former are very superior Indians. They are intelligent and pick up anything very quickly. I think they originally came from Mexico, as they much resemble

the Mexican race. Some of them, I have noticed, have as fine faces as any white man, and as full and fine beards.

"Though Prince of Wales island has many resources I do not think it will be of any use for agriculture. When I left on December 11, there was some snow at Hunter's bay, but still it was not cold. My nearest white neighbors are at the Presbyterian missionary station of Howkan, twenty-five miles away. At my place there are no white persons except my wife and children, and they are away for the winter."

Mr. Millar is of middle age and has a pronounced Scotch accent. He is of a type of the hardy pioneer only to be met with at such far-away outposts.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

OUTLOOK OF ALASKA.

San Francisco Chronicle
Feb 4, 1894

Possibilities in the Way of Settlement.

Mistaken Notions About Climate.

Broad Lands as Fertile as in Many Northern States—Stock Raising.

What the general public knows of Alaska has been mostly gained by reading such works as "Our Arctic Province," "Icebergs and Glaciers," "The Land of the Midnight Sun" and other contributions to the literature of Alaska, whose very titles send cold shivers down one's back, to say nothing of the impression of utter desolation which is made by a perusal of the text.

After an experience of nine years in Alaska—along the coast line from Sitka to the Arctic ocean and among the beautiful Aleutian islands—notwithstanding the fact that my trips were all made during the summer season, I am forced to the belief that if all the authors who have written about this country were sincere, the majority of them must have been suffering from some sort of disease which requires a very warm, dry climate as an environment. Alaska has not that sort of climate. Neither has Washington, Oregon nor British Columbia, but it would be equally as just or sensible to damn either of these localities on account of the preponderance of rainy days during the year, as undoubtedly has been the case with Alaska.

It is not within the scope of this article to discuss the climate of Alaska except in a very general way, but incidentally it may be stated that it is not all an ice-capped glacier girt or inundated land. There are regions now easily accessible in which a man can make a comfortable living, where the sun shines as brightly and the grass is as green and the wild flowers grow as profusely six months in the year as in the majority of the Northern States. In these places the winters are not nearly so severe as in Montana, Idaho or any of the New England States.

The reason for this state of things is exactly similar to that which makes the northern countries of Europe inhabitable and which preserves the perennial green covering of the Emerald Isle. What the gulf stream does for the western and northern countries of Europe is done in exactly the same way by the great kurasiwo, or Japan current, which washes the southern shores of the Aleutian islands and bending southward and eastward from Kodiak island, across the Gulf of Alaska, dashes in a warm, life-giving flood against the shores of Southeastern Alaska.

The "bad lands" of Alaska—the ice-capped mountain region where the big



ALASKAN BERRIES.

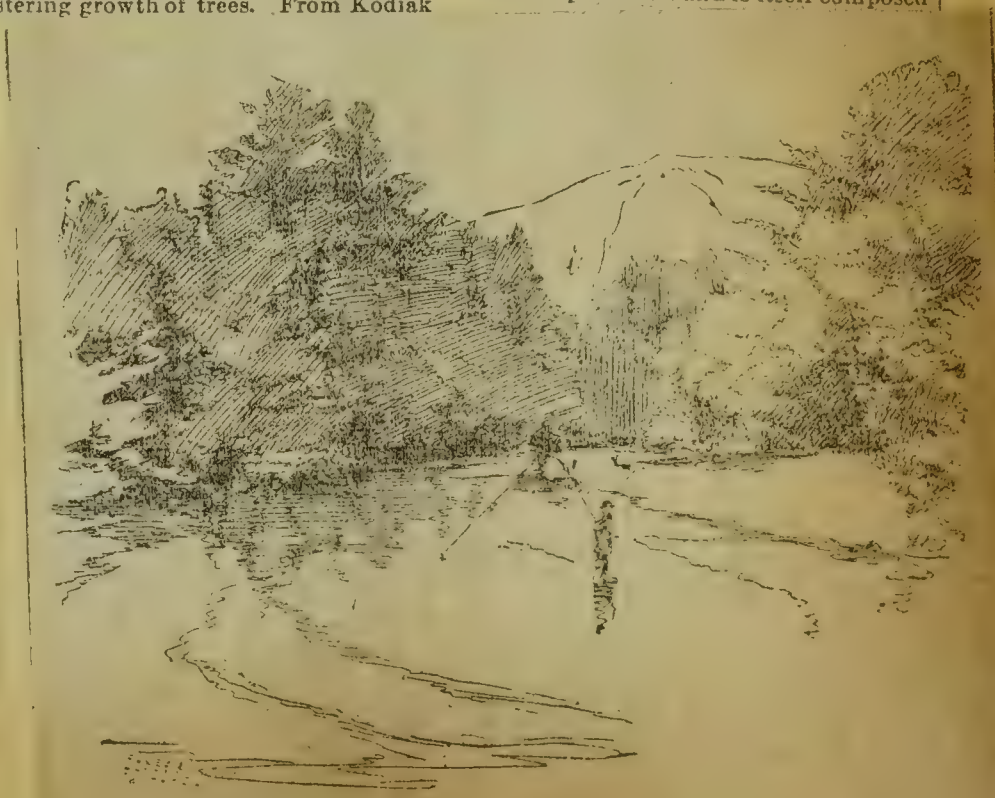
glaciers are found, and where the country will probably never afford the means of sustaining any but a meager population—lie to the north of the Sitka region, forming the eastern and northern shores of the Gulf of Alaska. This is the region of high, inaccessible and eternally snow-clad mountain ranges. Here Mount St. Elias marks the highest point on the North American continent while Fairweather, Crillon, La Perouse and a half dozen others not yet named are fit mates to their grand neighbor. Flowing to the southward down the slopes of this Alpine region numerous glaciers follow the valleys and pierce through all obstacles till they reach the inland waterways made so familiar by tourists' descriptions. The sight of these ice streams, the crashing of their faces as they break and fall into the water, the floating bergs apparently about to hem in and destroy the steamer, all tend to leave in the minds of people who see only this part of Alaska an impression of desolate grandeur not easily effaced.

But the glacier region of Alaska is comparatively small. It is, in fact, a rare incident, and not a type of the general topography of the country.

Leaving the region just described and steering westward, the traveler leaves all trace of this forbidding landscape behind, and his first glimpse of land some 500 miles west from Sitka is of low green hills softly rounded and clothed from base to summit in verdure. Patches of timber darken the valleys and mark the course of innumerable streams, while every islet—almost every rock—has its clustering growth of trees. From Kodiak island westward the timber on the Aleutian islands is confined to the smaller species of trees. Willow and larch thickets still cling to the lower valleys, but all the rest of the country is covered during the summer with an exceedingly rich and diverse growth of grass. During the winter months the grasses gradually die until nothing is seen except the thick mantle of moss which grows everywhere in Alaska.

Such, in brief, is a description of this almost virgin country. What has been done in the way of testing its capabilities to support man since its occupation? Almost nothing. People have gone to Alaska year after year and waxed rich in the fur business and have actually suffered for the want of fresh meat and vegetables, simply because some one who probably knew absolutely nothing about the matter had stated in an authoritative manner that cattle could not live through the winter or that vegetables would never come up if planted in this country. Of late years, especially during the last decade, many of these false theories have been exploded and it is now known that on nearly every island of the Aleutian group among the Shumagin islands and even in such exposed situations as Chirakoff island, excellent results can be obtained by judiciously planting any of the hardier vegetables.

I mention Chirckoff island in this connection because of its isolated and unprotected situation. The island is about 200 miles from any very large body of land to protect it from the winter storms, which we have been led to believe are of frequent occurrence along the whole Alaskan peninsula and is itself composed



TROUT FISHING IN ALASKA.



OONALASKA.

of low, undulating plains, in no place attaining an altitude of more than 600 or 800 feet above the sea. Yet on this island during the month of July last—to be exact, on the second day of the month—I found in a garden that had been planted near the beach the preceding spring a flourishing assortment of as fine vegetables as I have ever seen in any place.

There were potatoes, turnips, radishes, carrots, beets, spinach, onions and lettuce. The growth of these vegetables had been accomplished without the aid of any fertilizer, and they showed no effects of climatic repression whatever, but were, as before stated, of excellent quality.

At Sitka, Juneau, Wrangel, Kodiak and every other place where a reasonable amount of care has been exercised all these vegetables have been easily raised. The local market at Sitka is now well supplied with vegetables which a very few years ago it was thought necessary to import from the United States.

I mention these facts in regard to the raising of vegetables not with a view to encouraging emigration to Alaska for the purpose of opening up the country to agricultural pursuits, but simply to show that settlers who come to this country to engage in the many other lines of work and business which the character of the region affords will not be entirely dependent for the necessaries of life upon what is brought here from the south.

Another popular fallacy which the experience of recent years has exploded is that cattle and sheep cannot survive the winters on the Aleutian islands. Some ten years ago the late Lieutenant Schwatka passed through the Aleutian islands on his way home from the exploration of the Yukon. He was so impressed with the luxuriant growth of grasses on the islands that he gave it as his opinion that not many years would elapse before this country would be the grazing ground of countless bands of sheep destined for the markets of the Pacific States. Schwatka's ideas were ridiculed and he suffered from the odium heaped upon him by the oldest inhabitants who plainly told him that while he might know a good deal about exploring Arctic regions he was densely ignorant of the first principles of sheep-raising. One of the most strenuous objections to sheep raising on the Aleutian islands was said to be the moist character of the all-pervading moss. Sheep, the wise men said, would succumb to foot-rot before they would beome acclimated. Schwatka being, possibly, aware that his knowledge of sheep was not inexhaustible, discreetly dropped out of the controvesy. But during the time of the great seal controversy, when the presence of the naval fleets in Behring sea caused a demand for fresh meat, large bands of sheep were transported to Alaska and put on the islands to shift for themselves. I have never heard of a single case of foot-rot occurring there, and the only trouble experienced was in the case of a small band of thirty sheep which were placed on a small island in Oonalaska harbor and which had to be removed to a larger island on account of the lack of moisture on their first grazing ground.

Cattle can be successfully raised on the Aleutian islands, as has been proved beyond question. At Kodiak, Belkofsky and Oonalaska the Alaska Commercial Company have for years maintained herds of cattle with very little trouble, it being possible for them to live in the open during nine or ten months of the year. It is quite true that the lack of continuous sunshine sometimes prevents the easy-going Aleut from making a sufficient quantity of hay during the summer to last until spring. But other localities are similarly afflicted, and the more energetic inhabitants meet the difficulty by means of silos.

It does not appear improbable that cattle would thrive as well on ensilage in Alaska as they do in other moist climates. The time for raising sheep or cattle for a market has not yet arrived, but when the demand is made it will be found that the Aleutian islands will be able to supply it. Already, however, a beginning has been made in this direction by Mr. Feeney on a small island near St. Paul, Kodiak island. Mr. Feeney has a band of cattle here that he proposes to herd for the purpose of furnishing fresh meat to the employes of the Karluk salmon canneries on the other side of Kodiak island. The project will undoubtedly prove successful.

Meanwhile there are springing up in Alaska many industries which are new, and other older ones are being extended so rapidly that employment for settlers who are not afraid of work is assured.

In another article I will attempt to give in detail a description of the extent and number of opportunities which exist in Alaska whereby a man can earn a comfortable living. J. C. CANTWELL.

Post. Washington D.C.
Feb 7. 1894

Dr. Charles D. Rogers, of Sitka, whose nomination as United States commissioner for the district of Alaska was confirmed by the Senate a few days ago, is waiting in Washington until he shall receive his commission before returning to his home near the glaciers of our far Northern Territory. Dr. Rogers' appointment was made early in the session, but was hung up for a time, owing to charges brought against him of violating the Territorial laws relating to whisky selling. In Alaska it is supposed that no liquor shall be sold except for medicinal purposes. The truth is, it is just as easy to get a drink there as anywhere. A man who hated to see Dr. Rogers get a Federal office invited him into a saloon to take a drink, and the doctor did not refuse. Then this friend obtained an affidavit of the man who sold the drink and of several bummers who saw it drank and sent these papers to the Senate in the hope of defeating the doctor's confirmation. It was pretty generally considered in the Senate as a scurvy trick, and when it was understood the confirmation followed quickly.

Observer, Utica N.Y.
Feb 9, 1894

THE ALASKAN INDIANS.

Their Peculiar Belief About Reincarnation and Future Existence.

The Alaska Indians believe in reincarnation, the person at each succeeding birth being of the same sex and retaining the same peculiar physical characteristics. It is affirmed that Harsha, a great chief of the Wrangels who died some 200 years ago and at whose death 20 slaves were sacrificed, has since been reincarnated five times, and at each birth he has been recognized by the mark of a stab or a cut in the right groin. At one time, during one of these later incarnations, while yet a lad, in order to prove his memory of a previous existence, he took friends to a cave and found for them certain articles of clothing hidden there and which had belonged to Harsha. These he identified and separated from the clothing belonging to others.

Sakunda has been reincarnated three times and recognized by a peculiar lock of gray hair. The Auk chief, Ko-wee, always claimed that he had lived once before on this earth. A legend is told of a Chilcat Indian who was shot, and his body lay all day upon the ground, and at night his spirit returned, took possession of it and continued its earth life for several years. He said that he did not feel freed from the earth, though he ascended upon the ladder to the high heaven, but all the time there was a longing to return, and he looked down through the opening and saw far beneath him the earth, with its tall trees like so many needles sticking up. He was afraid to jump, but the longing to return was so intense that he summoned all his courage and leaped to the earth, when he landed on a bed of soft moss near where his body was lying. He crept back into it and awoke again to earth life.

Almost countless are the tales the Indians will tell you of the life beyond, of the messages which have come back to them, of the visits they have made there in dreams, and though often their stories are contradictory in details yet through them all there is a firm belief in future existence into which they pass with all life's experience, an immortal life whose joys and sorrows are the result of the remembrance or forgetfulness of friends.—Juneau (Alaska) Journal.

ALASKA HAS A FUTURE.

San Francisco Chronicle
Feb 11. 1894

Climatic Conditions Long Misrepresented.

Splendid Resources of the Territory.

Lumber and Codfish for All the World—Chances for Trade.

In writing of the resources of Alaska and its possibilities as a place for settlement I have in a former article stated my intention to speak of the climate in a general way only. If the reader will consult the map he will readily see the necessity of this restriction, since the climate of such a vast territory must be nearly as varied as that of the United States itself. In the bleak, mountainous country dominated by the Fairweather and St. Elias systems, and in the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions, life under the most favorable circumstances must ever remain a dreary struggle for existence, too hard except for the very vigorous to endure.



Juneau, UNGA, ALASKA.

But, as has been before intimated, the physical conditions and environment of parts of Southeastern Alaska and the Aleutian islands are so different that one may reasonably predict for these localities in the near future a development of their varied and natural resources which will insure comfortable homes to thousands where only hundreds now live.

In this favored region the winters are never severe enough to prevent the inhabitants from working in the open air at all times. The mean winter temperature is not as low as that of many of our Eastern Middle States and is considerably higher than that of Maine or any of the New England States, while the summer temperature is singularly even, the thermometer readings ranging from 50 to 60 degrees for weeks and months at a time. During the spring and summer months rainy weather and overcast skies are experienced, but not to such an extent as to interfere with the pursuit of those vocations for which the country is adapted. After the fall storms fine, clear weather is the rule until spring.

The industries which at present engage the attention of nine-tenths of the inhabitants of Southeastern Alaska are fishing and mining. The great Treadwell mine on Douglass island, which is operated from one year's end to another, has the largest stamp quartz mill in the world, and, while no exact data can be obtained, it can be fairly stated that over $100,000 of bullion is produced monthly. The Silver Bow Basin property, near by, is being rapidly developed and promises to be equally rich and a half dozen minor claims in this region, which, as experts declare, only need capital to develop into exceedingly rich, paying properties, all make Juneau the center of the mining industry. In the last decade this place has grown from a small and insignificant group of huts into a wide-awake and hustling town. It supports two newspapers, has well-planned streets, with carefully kept sidewalks, and is well supplied with good stores, restaurants, hotels, public halls and churches. The population of Juneau is in the neighborhood of 2500.

Steamers from Puget sound stop here twice and sometimes three times a month. Last year a full-rigged ship laden with coal successfully sailed through the intricate waterways which lead from the sea and landed a cargo of coal at Juneau. The fact that this feat was performed speaks volumes for the good work which has been done in recent years by the United States Coast Survey in furnishing accurate charts of these waters.

Juneau undoubtedly owes its first days of prosperity to the Treadwell mine, which is situated opposite the town, on Douglass island, but of late years it has become the emporium of trade with settlements farther inland and with the miners traveling into the Yukon country, who purchase here the supplies and outfits required before crossing the Chilcot pass on their way to the diggings on the Yukon river. This trade has recently grown to such proportions that a new town is springing up at Chilcot, at the head of Lynn Canal, where it is predicted Juneau will soon have a successful rival.

Sitka, the seat of government, is too well known to be mentioned here, and, in fact, is probably destined never to be a place of much importance, simply because it is the seat of government.

Next in importance to the mining districts just mentioned, that on Unga island, in the Shumagin group, is destined to take precedence. Five or six years ago this locality was known chiefly as the headquarters of the codfishing industry, but to-day, within sight of deep water in Delaroff harbor, a few energetic business men and practical miners have spent over $100,000 in development work in the Apollo Consolidated mines, consisting of about fifteen claims, and have now in sight enough pay ore to assure them of a successful issue to their enterprise. At present the company is engaged in the construction of a tunnel over 2000 feet long, which, it is expected, will be completed next spring. Meanwhile new machinery is constantly being added, and this property, besides being a paying investment, will undoubtedly furnish employment to hundreds of men when it is decided to begin mill work.

The coal mines of this part of Alaska have attracted considerable attention, and when there is a demand for fuel for local consumption some of the veins may be developed sufficiently to furnish employment for this kind of labor. Up to now, however, little progress has been made in this direction. The most important work done toward developing the coal treasures of Alaska has been by members of the Alaska Commercial Company at Herendeen bay, on the north side of the Alaskan peninsula. After spending upwards of $75 000 the company decided to abandon the location, as the coal was found to exist only in pockets. Recent discoveries in the vicinity of Chigneix bay, on the south side of the peninsula, lead to the belief that here will be located Alaska's best coal mine.

Mines and mining will no doubt play an important part in the building up of Alaska, but for the true homeseeker there are other industries which are perhaps not as fascinating, but which will be more certain and remunerative in the end. To the traveler who makes the journey from Puget sound along the coast to Sitka the sight of the dense virgin forests which everywhere crowd down to the water's edge is one never to be forgotten. For hundreds of miles along these smooth inland waterways immense areas of timber cover every foot of ground from the water to the summits of the lower hills and to the snow line on the higher ranges. When the laws governing Alaska are so amended as to permit settlers to locate claims to these valuable timber lands, the sound of the woodman's ax will usher in a new and prosperous era. Already arrangements have been made for cutting timber on the public lands, under regulations of the Interior Department, but the quantity is restricted to the amount required for local consumption, and none can be cut for export. In the meantime thousands of acres of spruce, pine and cedar forest lands are lying useless for lack of more liberal legislation. While it is true that the forests of California, Washington and Oregon will supply the world with building lumber for many years to come, the Alaska cedar is a species peculiar to this region and is unexcelled as an ornamental wood by any cedar on the Coast. Port Orford supplies a limited quantity of this desirable lumber, but it does not equal that of Alaska either in quality or quantity.

The fisheries of Alaska have long since surpassed the fur trade as an industry to tempt capitalists into this new field, and while the latter is year by year steadily declining the former is advancing with almost incredible rapidity to a place among the great industries of the world. Since the year 1883, when salmon packing may be said to have begun in Alaska, the annual catch has increased from 36,000 cases in 1883 to 789,294 cases in 1891. In the following year the output threatened to be so great as to glut the market, and the leading canners formed a syndicate, and since that time have contented themselves with packing only enough to supply the market. The constant increase in the demand for Alaska salmon, however, means an extension of this industry to proportions hardly dreamed of by its most ardent promoters a few years ago. At the present time nearly all of the canneries employ Chinese labor to a great extent in the work of canning the fish. But it is rumored that a change to white labor is contemplated, and if this should happily prove true thousands of men and their families could find employment at remunerative wages in this business alone.

A new business has recently sprung up in Southeastern Alaska, and its success from the start is almost certain to induce others to engage in it. I allude to the oil and guano company at Killisnoo. Their principal business is the manufacture of



AN ALASKAN CEDAR FOREST.

oil and fish fertilizer. With a capital stock of $75,000 the product of one year's work was valued at not less than $14,000. The factory put up 300,000 gallons of oil valued at 30 cents a gallon, and manufactured 800 tons of guano, valued at $30 per ton, besides salting 700 barrels of salmon during 1891. The business during the next year was equally as good. There were employed at this place about 100 men. The herring from which the oil is expressed are abundant along the Aleutian islands, especially so at Kodiak and Oonalaska, where plants like that at Killisnoo would no doubt pay well.

The codfishing enterprises of the Pacific Coast are Alaskan industries whose possibilities for extension no man can as yet measure. At present it is limited by the market. The Pacific Coast States and the regions west of the Mississippi river are, however, rapidly filling up with a population which must ultimately obtain its supplies from the West and not the East. The codfishing banks of Newfoundland are nearly exhausted and the constant troubles between American and Canadian fishermen have well nigh driven the former out of the business. Two years ago two carloads of Alaskan codfish were sent across the continent and sold at a profit in Gloucester, Mass., and last year the experiment was repeated on a still larger scale with equal success. Words cannot add to this object lesson.

The codfish industry in Alaska has been hindered in its development by the fact that it has been heretofore under the control of men who have been content with growing rich by supplying the wants of their regular customers without seeking a wider market, but that it will receive an immense impetus in the near future no one can doubt who keeps track of the business.

The present annual catch of codfish in Alaska does not much exceed 1,250,000 fish, valued at about $500,000, but the capabilities of the field are enormous. The product is excellent, the banks are almost illimitable in extent and the conditions for prosecuting the business are far superior to those prevailing on the eastern coast. All along the southern side of the Aleutian islands and among the Shumagins harbors and beaches for drying nets are plentiful and in easy reach of the fishing ground. The trading posts of the two great fur companies at Kodiak, Wood island, Berkvisky, Unga, Oonalaska and Dutch harbor are kept well supplied with goods, which can be obtained as cheaply as at retail in San Francisco, and a passenger and freight steamer now makes regular trips along the whole of the Aleutian archipelago as far west as Oonalaska, connecting with the Pacific Coast steamers at Sitka during the fishing season.

The extent of the codfish banks of Alaska has not yet been accurately determined, but enough has been ascertained by surveys made by the United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross to show that this industry, if developed, would supply the world with fish. Portlock bank, lying northeast from Kodiak island, has an immense area; Shumagin bank, adjacent to the Shumagin islands, has an area of about 4400 square miles; Albatross bank, between Kodiak and the halibut grounds off Sitka, contains 2900 square miles; Slime bank, north of Unimak island, in Behring sea, covers an area of 1445 square miles; Baird bank stretches along the north side of the Alaskan peninsula a distance of 230 miles and has an area of nearly 10,000 square miles. The depth of water ranges from fifteen to fifty fathoms, with fine gray sandy bottom. Well equipped fishing vessels can lie at anchor and ride out any storm liable to occur inside Behring sea during the summer, and should it be necessary to seek a harbor there are hundreds which are easily reached from the banks.

In conclusion, I would give it as my opinion that when the will-o'-the-wisp of rapid fortunes to be made catching seals and sea otters ceases to dazzle the eyes of speculators, and the country is thrown open on more liberal terms to real home seekers, who will be given such opportunities for acquiring land as are given to settlers in other parts of the public domain, this unknown, misrepresented and neglected territory will be the scene of thousands of happy, prosperous homes.

J. C. CANTWELL.

THE GOOD AND BAD LANDS OF ALASKA.

From The San Francisco Chronicle. Feb 1894

The "bad lands" of Alaska—the ice-capped mountain region where the big glaciers are found, and where the country will probably never afford the means of sustaining any but a meager population—lie to the north of the Sitka region, forming the eastern and northern shores of the Gulf of Alaska. This is the region of high, inaccessible and eternally snow-clad mountain ranges. Here Mount St. Elias marks the highest point on the North American continent, while Fairweather, Crillon, La Perouse and a half dozen others not yet named are fit mates to their grand neighbor. Flowing to the southward down the slopes of this Alpine region numerous glaciers follow the valleys and pierce through all obstacles till they reach the inland waterways made so familiar by tourists' descriptions. The sight of these ice streams, the crashing of their faces as they break and fall into the water, the floating bergs apparently about to hem in and destroy the steamer, all tend to leave in the minds of people who see only this part of Alaska an impression of desolate grandeur not easily effaced.

But the glacier region of Alaska is comparatively small. It is, in fact, a rare incident, and not a type of the general topography of the country.

Laving the region just described and steering westward, the traveller leaves all trace of this forbidding landscape behind, and his first glimpse of land, some miles west from Sitka, is of low green hills softly rounded and clothed from base to summit in verdure. Patches of timber darken the valleys and mark the course of innumerable streams, while every islet—almost every rock—has its clustering growth of trees. From Kodiak Island westward the timber on the Aleutian Islands is confined to the smaller species of trees. Willow and larch thickets still cling to the lower valleys, but all the rest of the country is covered during the summer with an exceedingly rich and diverse growth of grass. During the winter months the grasses gradually die until nothing is seen except the thick mantle of moss which grows everywhere in Alaska.

New York Evangelist
30 Feb 8. 1894

ENTRANCE OF THE LIGHT.

By Clarence Thwing, Missionary at Fort Wrangel, Alaska.

The first decade of Alaska's history as a colony of the United States was nearly over before any one came to tell the ignorant savages of this great territory of "the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." Although for many years the Russian Greek Church had been established at some of the older towns in Southern Alaska, the light which it reflected was not bright enough to shine through much of the country. It was just a hundred years ago* that Empress Catharine directed missionaries to be sent to the American colonies, and three years later a church was built at Kadiak. Schools were established to teach the rites of the Church, and instruction was given in the Russian language, but little progress was made in civilizing the natives. In 1845 a Lutheran minister took up his residence in Sitka,† but his services were chiefly for the foreigners. When the transfer was made, in 1867, much of the educational and religious work then in progress came to a stop, and American Christians were very slow in awaking to their opportunity and obligation to send light-bearers into this benighted land, though Dr. Jackson and several others urged that the field be occupied.

Rev. E. Payson Hammond was probably the first American clergyman to enter Alaska as a messenger of the Cross. He writes me of that trip as follows: "In 1875 Gen. Howard went to Alaska on Government business. His heart was much stirred at the sights of heathenism which he saw there. He was one of those who telegraphed me, while holding meetings in San Francisco, to come to Portland and hold meetings. When he returned from Alaska, he found me there hard at work. He told me much of what he had seen in Alaska, and urged my wife and me to go up there with two objects in view: first, to preach the Gospel for a short time, and second, that we might personally become interested in those neglected Alaskans, and on our return to the United States do all in our power to interest our people to send missionaries there. We held meetings in Fort Wrangel and in Sitka. In the latter place I believe we saw a few converted. . . . I was told, and I believe it to be true, that I was the first minister from the United States to visit Alaska in the interest of missions. That was my sole object in going there. . . . I went without any compensation, and it was truly a labor of love."

At Sitka meetings were held in the forsaken Lutheran church. Representatives from two tribes of Indians, with their chiefs, were present. They were dressed in a most grotesque manner. In attempting to imitate the whites, they did so only in part. An Indian costume, surmounted with a stovepipe hat, did not appear quite in keeping, to say the least. While Mr. Hammond was preaching, they often interrupted him. They had no idea of taking seats in a pew like white people. Some were sitting on their heels, others on the back of the seats, others stood talking in little groups, only half listening to what was said. One man interrupted, saying, "We know about God, as well as you do. We know He made this great mountain. We know He put the salmon in the river for us; but we never heard before of this Jesus. *Did He really die for us poor Indians?*" This fact, above all others, moved their hearts and brought tears to their eyes. At the close of each service Mr. Hammond held an inquiry meeting; numbers remained. Some appeared deeply moved by the Holy Spirit, and with tearful eyes prayed for the pardon of their sins. That must have been *the first inquiry meeting held in Alaska;* thank God it has not been the last.‡

The following year another gleam of light found its way through the means of Christian natives (Tsimpseans) from British Columbia. Rev. Thomas Crosby of Port Simpson writes to me: "A number of our young men were at Wrangel in the summer of 1876, engaged in cutting wood; they commenced services on Sabbath in a little log-house. Soon that was too small, and they were invited to hold service and Sunday-school in Chief Towyat's house. The meetings increased in numbers and interest, until that large house was nearly filled. In the latter part of the summer Capt. Joslyn sent me a very kind letter, telling me what the boys were doing, and urged me to make a visit to Wrangel. I did so, taking my canoe in tow of the old H. B. Co. steamer Otter. When I arrived, I was very kindly treated by the Captain and officers in the garrison; the bell was rung to call the people together for service, and we had a fine crowd and a most blessed service. At the close we had a talk about a mission, and the poor people begged of me to stay with them. I told them this I could not do but I would see that they should have a missionary. Then a subscription was started, and, I think, somewhere near $400 was pledged. I think more than half was paid down; Mr. Dennis, the customs officer, was to take it in charge. A number of our praying men were left to carry on the service. Philip was one of those who remained. I kept him there at $10 a month, and the people were to help him with native food, etc. Afterward, I sent one W. H. Pierce there for a short time; he is now ordained and one of our best workers, stationed up the Skeena River. . . . Philip McKay (clah) was one of our first converts here, nineteen years ago, and though a grown man, like many others, came to Mrs. Crosby's school. He learned to read, got some texts of Scripture, and began to preach to the people here. He was a local preacher when he left here, and he died preaching Jesus. When he got very sick, and his father and brother went to bring him home, he would not leave, but said, "No, I came to preach Jesus to the peo-

* Dr. Jackson's "Alaska," page 124.

† Dr. Jackson's "Alaska," page 128.

‡ The Reaper and the Harvest (Revell Co.), page 507.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

The annual report of James Sheakley, Governor of Alaska, brings recent information as to the condition of that distant territory, and bears emphatic testimony to the good done by the efforts of missionaries and school teachers. It is scarcely credible, and not at all creditable, that though we acquired Alaska in 1867, it was not until 1884 that a civil government was provided for the people. For ten years the territory has been governed like others, and the result has been a gratifying increase in its population, and also in good order and education. It is well known that the resources of the territory in mineral wealth, lumber, fish, and seal, are very great. During the past year the gold mining industry has largely increased. And all kinds of business seems to be highly prosperous.

The matter of education occupies a large part of the Governor's report, and he shows a true sense of its importance. Fourteen Government, and an equal number of "contract schools," are in successful operation. Eleven different denominations are represented in the work. The Governor speaks strongly in favor of increased appropriations to these schools. He says:

"The conditions which cause Government aid to mission schools to be undesirable in the more advanced States and territories do not exist in Alaska. No matter what particular denomination may be in control of a mission school here, it is the object and desire of all to have the native children taught how to speak, read, and write the English language, and to have them learn something of the principles of Christian civilization; also to acquire habits of industry and a knowledge of the mechanical arts. Six years acquaintance with the management of these schools has led me to believe that sectarianism is kept entirely in abeyance. It is in the interest of humanity, and economy as well, to contract with these benevolent institutions for the education of Indian children who live remote from government schools, or those who are orphans, waifs, or destitute. Nothing has contributed to ameliorate the hard conditions of the Indian in Alaska so much as the work of the missionary and the introduction of Government schools.

Previous to the establishment of the schools the native's leading occupation was war, and revenge his only law. The Alaskan Indian is entirely self-supporting, is industrious and thrifty, receives nothing from the Government, asks for nothing, wants nothing, and it is to be regarded as a blessing that he has not been demoralized and pauperized by Government aid. The Government is put to no expense for the support of Indian agencies or the maintenance of forts or regiments of armed men on account of the Indians of Alaska. Kindness is better than force. Schools and missions are the great conservators of peace in this territory."

For a practical demonstration of the good done by the mission schools, the Governor calls attention to the Indian Training School at Sitka, "under the very able supervision of the Rev. A. A. Austin" of our Church, "in which many native young men and women have been civilized, educated, and qualified for all the avocations of life and good citizenship."

The Governor also speaks in high praise of the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, and of his efforts to domesticate reindeer brought from Siberia. It is gratifying to find a Government official who appreciates the work of the missionary and school teacher and is not afraid to bear emphatic testimony in an official report. It is to be hoped that the suggestion he makes, for a Board of Inquiry, to consider and prepare laws for the better government of the growing territory, may be heeded, and that the efforts of officials, teachers, and missionaries may keep pace with the rapid growth and development of this distant part of our nation.

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY.....February 17, 1894.

CROSBY S. NOYES.....Editor.

THE WHALING INDUSTRY.

Senator Perkins' Address Before the National Geographic Society.

A large and appreciative audience was well entertained for two hours last night by Senator George C. Perkins of California in a lecture on "The Pacific and Arctic Ocean Whaling Industry," illustrated by lantern slide views of the Herschel Island expedition of 1892. It was the occasion of a special meeting of the National Geographic Society, in the main hall of the Builders' Exchange building. The hall was packed with invited guests, and appreciation of the lecturer's remarks was shown by hearty and frequent applause.

At the outset he traced the rise and progress of the whaling industray to its palmiest period, from 1846 to 1857, when 638 vessels were employed. He gave a number of facts about the whale, and said that the bowhead whale is by far the most valuable commercially of all whales. It seldom attains the length of sixty-five feet. An adult whale weighs about 200 tons. Its life is said to be 1,000 years.

The Sun Never Sets.

The lecturer presented a map of the world to illustrate his point that the sun never sets on the American republic. Since the purchase of Russian America, he said, the farthest western boundary of the United States is nearly as far west of San Francisco as Eastport, Me., is east of that city. "When the sun sinks beneath the western horizon," said he, "it is the dawn of day on the eastern coast of Maine and both the setting and the rising sun is shining on American soil and American citizens of this republic. Therefore San Francisco is situated geographically in the center of the United States instead of being on the verge of the western border, as is erroneously supposed."

Senator Perkins gave an interesting account of the Herschel Island fleet of five vessels, which left San Francisco March, 1892, and spent the succeeding winter icebound at Herschel Island. The lecturer told of the great good accomplished by the refuge station at Point Barrow, the most northerly point of United States territory, and took occasion to commend the heroic efforts of Capts. Healy and Hooper of the revenue marine service and the Rev. Sheldon Jackson in ameliorating and improving the condition of the natives of Alaska. He said he thought a refuge station, similar to the one at Point Barrow, should be established on the Atlantic coast, at Ellesmere Land or somewhere near Baffin's bay. The lecturer told the interesting legend of the Flying Dutchman of the frozen north and closed with a poetical description of the auroral displays.

LIFE IN THE YUKON COUNTRY.

Part of a Letter From a Pioneer in the Far Northern Gold Diggings.

From the Montanian.

This camp of Forty Mile was discovered last summer, and is the richest yet struck in Alaska, paying $300 a day to the man. The nature of the Yukon country is such that it is a tolerably hard place to get to. The honorable class of old-time miners have possession, and tough characters, when found, are at once ordered to leave, several having come out recently.

I will give you prices of a few articles in Forty Mile: Flour, $14 per 100; bacon, 33 cents per pound; beans, 22 cents, and canned fruit 60 cents. A Mackinaw shirt costs $8, and a pair of gum boots one ounce of gold dust. Now comes the root of all evil—whisky. This sells for 50 cents a drink and $8 per bottle. You can buy everything that a miner needs for less than you can take it in for, as the natives will charge 15 cents a pound to carry it over the mountains, a distance of thirty miles, and no one should take anything with him except clothing.

The town of Forty Mile is at the mouth of Forty Mile creek, on the Yukon. It has two general merchandise stores. One belongs to the Northwest Trading Company, and the other to our old-time Montana friend, Capt. John Healy. There are two saloons and one cigar factory here, and 150 miners' cabins, with about 350 miners. These make up the town of Forty Mile.

All the northern part of Alaska is more or less a level country, and it is difficult to get sufficient grade for sluice boxes, and in many places they are compelled to use rockers or wheel the dirt to water. Timber is very scarce, and in many places they are compelled to haul timber forty or fifty miles with dog trains. A dog will draw about 300 pounds on the snow. Game is scarce, except rabbits and grouse. You may kill a caribou or moose, and again you may not see one for weeks or not at all. Two steamers ply up and down the Yukon, one belonging to John Healy and the other to the trading company at Forty Mile. The ground never thaws out in that country, not over five or six feet at most, and they have never been able to dig through it. They work down as far as the frost is out the first year and then wait for the "never setting sun" of the next summer to thaw it deeper. The miner can run his sluice boxes but three and a half or four months of the year. The rest of the time he can whipsaw timber for boxes and such sawed stuff as he may require. Some spend the winter trapping furs, but they must be on hand by June 15 or their claims will be jumpable according to the Yukon code of laws.

There is one thing I almost forgot to mention. It is the moss, which covers all the ground, except what the water runs over, such as the shallow bars along the creek. This moss is from six to eighteen inches thick, and must be removed in order that the ground may thaw out. The boys generally make a winter's job of stripping off this moss.

DEPTHS OF THE ARCTIC

Post. Washington D C

Senator George C. Perkins' Lecture Before the Geographic Society.

Feb 12 1894

LIFE IN THE FROZEN NORTH

The California Senator Delivers the Most Entertaining Talk of the Series—An Interesting Relic Given to the Society—Where the Mariner's Compass Is Useless—Life Among the Alaskans—Fate of the Gallant De Long—Where News Is Old When Read.

The best lecture of the winter course so far given before the National Geographic Society was delivered last night at Builders' Exchange Hall, by Senator George C. Perkins, of California, who told of the cruise of the steam whaling fleet from San Francisco in 1892, when they penetrated the depths of the Arctic and wintered at the mouth of the Mackenzie. It was an exceedingly bright and entertaining talk, made up from the records of the ships' log books and illustrated with a number of lantern slides taken from Kodak negatives. The cameras were furnished by the Steam Whaling Company, with which Mr. Perkins was then connected, to all of the captains of the fleet, an experiment which resulted in the collection of a wonderfully complete and interesting pictorial history of the cruise.

There were pictures of the natives, some of the belles of the arctic Four Hundred, who were the invited guests of the gallant tars at the amateur minstrel performance which celebrated their Christmas in the ice; views of the Arctic wastes, the Esquimau huts, dog teams and reindeer, tusks and bones of ancient mammoths from the inland depths of the "great silent land," and a view of the aurora, that greatest wonder of the Northern midnight.

An Interesting Relic.

One of the most interesting views was of an old, battered harpoon head, branded with the letters "Mon T." The history of the relic was remarkable. It was found bedded deep in the body of a whale killed by the fleet after a terrific fight in the "Compas Grounds," off the Northwest coast some years ago. It was a great swivel headed spear, well preserved, except where the shank of the iron had been eaten away by the salt water down to the whale's body. From the brand on the iron its history could be traced. The mark was that of the steam whaler "Montezuma," which was formerly a British man-of-war, and nearly sixty years ago was purchased by the Nantucket whalers and cruised in the North Atlantic.

During the late war the Montezuma, which was then a worthless old hulk, was purchased by the government and sunk as a part of the famous "stone fleet" to cage

in the blockade runners at Charleston. From all the facts in her history it must have been nearly fifty years ago that she lost the harpoon in the great whale in the Atlantic, and as the hump-back whale never goes south past the tropics, this one must have worked his way over through the northwest passage and under the ice floes to the Compas Grounds off the northwest coast, where he was killed by the San Francisco fleet nearly half a century later. This harpoon is now in the office of the whaling company in San Francisco, and Senator Perkins was greeted with cheers when he announced that it would give him great pleasure to present it to the National Geographic Society, of this city.

Where the Compass Is Useless.

The speaker told many strange tales of the mysterious northern solitudes, where the ships can no longer depend on their compasses and have to steer by the lead, the captains judging their position largely by the sand brought up in the lead from the soundings. In some places after rounding Point Barrow, the speaker said, the needle dipped as though they were sailing over the magnetic pole, and in others it was so sluggish that it would not move at all. The strangest thing of all was that while with a south wind the needles of the fleet would be in excellent condition, allowing for the regular variation, with a change of wind to the north the compass would fly two or three points out of true and leave the sailors to depend on the lead and the sun, upon which latter observations could rarely be taken, owing to the great refraction.

In this great desert sea the speaker traced the course of the gallant and ill-fated De Long, telling of a mysterious and, up to date, unknown northern current which, had the Jeannette been frozen in at a slightly different point, might have carried the bold navigator and his crew straight over the pole.

Senator Perkins also spoke of the great service that had been done the whaling fleet by the establishment of the government relief station at Point Barrow, and commented favorably on the effort that was now being made by Mr. Stein, one of the members of the Geographic Society, to have a similar rescue station located by the government on the southern point of Ellsmere Land, the extreme northeast limit of the whaling fleet's operations.

Life in the Frozen North.

In speaking of the condition of the Alaska Indians Mr. Perkins alluded to the work of the commission under Dr. Sheldon Jackson, which had introduced reindeer as a domestic animal on the Alaska coast to provide against the winter famines which have so decimated the ranks of the natives since the killing off of the fur-bearing game by the white hunters. Some pictures of the reindeer herds were shown, and the speaker stated that their condition, owing to the plentiful food on this side of the Bering Sea, is better than before they were imported from Siberia.

The life of the men on the whaling fleet after it had been frozen in for the winter at the mouth of the Mackenzie was interestingly described and their methods of exercise and recreation during the forty-five dark days when the sun had disappeared below the southern horizon were instructive and amusing.

The return of the brief summer, when dandelions, buttercups, primroses, and mosquitoes flourished within sight of snow banks a hundred feet high, was characterized as one of the brightest epochs in the history of the cruise. One of the last scenes recalled was the sensation produced by the return of a hunter from the Hudson Bay post, 125 miles up the river, bringing a package of newspapers, months old, that gave the exiles a thrill of patriotic joy when they learned that Grover Cleveland was the President of the United States and that Corbett had whipped Sullivan.

N. Y. Tim. Phil & Pa
Feb 22. 1894.

THE PIONEER OF ALASKA.

A Man of Many Explorations and Adventures.

Jack Dalton, a noted Alaska scout, is stopping at the Northern, awaiting the arrival of the City of Topeka, in order to again take passage for that country, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. Dalton has lived in Alaska for about eight years, about half of that time being spent in traveling through the country on various expeditions. During his stay there he accompanied nearly all the noted expeditions into the interior. While various travelers have returned from that country to write books and acquire fame and fortune by telling their experiences, the man who found the paths for them, led in the adventures, bore the brunt of perils, guided and directed their movements, has nothing to say, and can hardly be induced to say anything about his adventures. He led Lieut. Schwatka to Mt. St. Elias in 1886. In 1890 he piloted the Frank Leslie explorers into the Yukon. Subsequently he spent two years with Glave, the African explorer, and found for him a route from the sea to the Yukon over which horses could travel. That is, they found a route which could be made practicable that way by the expenditure of some money.

"We dropped about $8,000 in making the trail," said Dalton, "but I expect to get something out of it yet. Then I accompanied the Toppan expedition, composed of some Englishmen and Frenchmen, along the coast to the West of St. Elias, as far as the Copper river. In fact, I have traveled pretty much all over Alaska. While I was down in San Francisco I had an offer made me to undertake one of the longest and hardest trips ever suggested. It was to go down to the McKenzie river to its mouth in the Arctic Ocean, carrying a cargo of dynamite bombs. The offer was made by the Arctic Oil Company, which owns a large number of whaling vessels, some of which are frozen up near Herschel island, and the dynamite was intended to blow them loose. The trip would have taken about 18 months of sleighing, and I do not think I could stay away so long from my family.

"I am now on my way to Chilkat, where I had my trouble last year, and where I have a pack train. I intend to go into the trading business there again, taking provisions into the Yukon country and bringing furs out. My partner, J. F. Lindsey, of San Francisco, will come up in the Spring. After I was acquitted for killing Dan McGinnis at Chilkat last March, it was reported that I was run out of Alaska, which is not true. I have a good many enemies among the traders at Juneau and Chilkat, but I guess I can stand it. I have been in San Francisco for several months awaiting the trial of the Murray Canning Company for the insurance money on its cannery which burned down, and on which I was the principal witness. I obtained a little notoriety while in San Francisco by half-killing a detective who tried first to bluff me and then to bribe me to become a witness for the insurance company. They shadowed me continually and tried to get some clutch on me, and threatened to prove that I was an outlaw. When that wouldn't work they offered me about $4,000 to become a witness for them. I pretended to play with them and got one of their fly men into a saloon and hammered the face off him. The papers wrote me up, and the bribery took up several days."

Dalton has spent his whole life on the frontier, and looks like the determined, daring man that he shows himself to be. His early life was spent on the cattle ranges of the Pecos, the Panhandle, the Gila, the Rio Grande and the Arkansas. He saw some of the wild doings in the days of Leadville. He is not a man to go asleep in a crowd. With a small, keen, grey eye, a firm set, clean shaven jaw, he does not seek acquaintance, but is the kind of a man who gets back against the wall and looks calmly, if not disdainfully, on hilarity.

——Bishop Bompas, of the Diocese of Selkirk, British North America, has just published a book entitled "Northern Lights on the Bible," giving much of his experience in his missionary work in the Northwest. The work is issued by J. Nisbet & Co., London.

Feb 8. 1894

The Edition Exhausted.

The edition of the report of the commissioner of education in Alaska has been exhausted. A large number of applications have been received during the past month, and the bureau has already sent letters to more than 2,000 persons declining to send the reports.



ETHNOLOGICAL SECTION OF THE FIELD COLUMBIAN MUSEUM.

MASKS OF ESQUIMAUX.

Chicago Record
March 2 1894

ACQUISITIONS OF THE MUSEUM.

Ethnological Section Enriched by Many Life Casts Which Could Not Be Duplicated — Heads of Alaskan Women and Arctic Tools.



ARTISTS are putting the finishing touches on a great collection of life masks for the Field Columbian museum. The series was begun last summer by Prof. Putnam, chief of the department of ethnology, who secured subjects in the Midway plaisance and among the various nationalities represented at the Fair. Since then it has been extended. The most recent addition, and one of unusual value because of its rarity, is a series of casts from Alaskan Esquimaux now in this country, but natives of the polar region, 1,500 miles north of Sitka, in Alaska.

To the student of ethnology these facsimiles of human heads tell race histories, supply clews to the origin of tribes and mark the natural relation of widely separated peoples. The Esquimau casts are curiously interesting in this regard. Ranged on a shelf like the wares of an Italian statue-vender, showing the shoulders, neck and head, they stare into the spectator's face with an uncanny naturalness of expression that makes him half expect to see the plaster lips open in speech. The high cheek-bones, the broad flat nostrils, the oblique-set eyes, are unquestionably Asiatic. Stripped of color, the features immobile, they confirm with mute emphasis the theory



ONE OF THE ALASKAN ESQUIMAUX.

that their ancestors crossed the Bering sea in ancient days. The faces of the men are Japanese in form, or such as the Japanese would be after centuries of toil in a region of endless ice and snow.

Women of Remarkable Beauty.

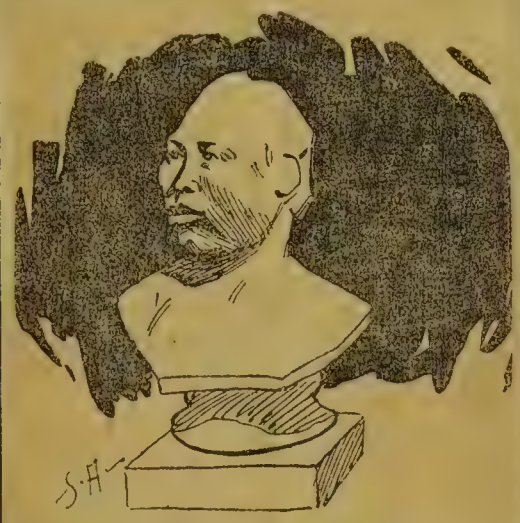
The woman's face suggests the highest type of American Indian, but the artists say the subject had a complexion of marvelous trans-



MASK OF AN ALASKAN WOMAN.

parency such as is seldom seen except among oriental nations and never among the western Indians. Very little difference is discernible by which to distinguish the sex of the subjects —so little that the observer could not identify the woman were it not for the three gashes in the chin which invariably mark the Esquimau women.

These three masks were incidental to the acquisition of a large number of implements, weapons, costumes and hunting and fishing apparatus bought of Miner W. Bruce by Chairman Higinbotham of the museum executive committee. The purchase included an agreement that the natives should submit to the cast process, which they eventually did



TYPICAL HEAD OF THE ALASKAN ESQUIMAU.

without objection, though trouble had been expected because the performance involves considerable discomfort. It is said to be the first instance on record where an Esquimau woman has been subjected to the plaster-cast process.

Other Interesting Masks.

Among the other busts of interest in the collection are the South Sea island women, old Rain-in-the-Face, various Indians who visited the colony gathered about the south pond at Jackson park last summer; Arabs from Cairo, natives of the upper Nile region, Dahomeyans, Turks and Bedouins. The finest of the Indian heads is the bust of Antonio Apache, an Indian youth now employed in the ethnological division of the museum, and a remarkably handsome specimen of his people. The face is almost classical in its lines and resembles in contour some of the Malay types. The shoulders and bust might belong to a Greek statue of some successful athlete.

It is intended to make this section of the ethnological department the most comprehensive in existence. The casts already secured could scarcely be duplicated at any expense, and are accounted worth more than any similar collection in this country.

The Post. Washington D.C.
March 4, 1894

A BLUE ROOM SCENE

Mrs. Cleveland Gives a Reception to Esquimuax.

AWED AND ASTONISHED GUESTS

The Fur-clad Strangers Sang for Their Hostess and the Ladies of the Cabinet, and Little Rita Showed Off Her Accomplishment in Calisthenics — Presented with Flowers on Retiring from the White House—The Receiving Party.

The Blue Room of the Executive Mansion, which has been the scene of so many notable gatherings, was filled yesterday morning with Mrs. Cleveland's friends, especially invited to be present at the reception given the band of Alaskan Esquimaux who have been in the city several days. The reception took place at 11:30 o'clock, and for nearly an hour the company were entertained with the oddly-dressed guests of honor, who appeared appreciative of the great compliment shown them. For about ten minutes prior to their arrival the doorkeepers were kept busy admitting the company invited by the President's wife to enjoy with her this call from the delegates representing the latest additions to America's subjects.

When the Esquimaux were ushered into the White House the outer corridor was pretty well crowded with strangers and visitors in the city bent upon an inspection of the premises. The fur-clad delegation from the far Northwest came in led by Dr. Sheldon Jackson in true native style, the women carrying astride of their shoulders the tiny black-eyed babies, who later rolled and tumbled about the Blue Room in happy unconsciousness of their distinguished surroundings. One little fellow about six years old trotted along by the side of his elders, smiling at the people who tried to attract his attention to the extent of eliciting a greeting. One of the four sturdily-built men, all unmindful of the fact that the air out of doors was keen and bracing, fanned himself with a big palm leaf fan in the most vigorous manner as he walked up the curved flagging from the Avenue to the White House portico.

Ushered into the Blue Room.

Mrs. Cleveland stood surrounded by her friends in the Blue Room as the strange procession came in Indian file; then, at the word of command, ranged themselves solemnly in line at the rear of the room. They had hardly more then taken up their position when Mr. Bruce drove up, and, after alighting from his carriage, helped out the tiniest, drollest little figure, that looked like nothing so much as one of Palmer Cox's brownies. This was Rina, the three-year-old girl, who was presented to him by the parents a year after his arrival in Alaska, and has been his especial pet and companion ever since. The smiling, rosy-cheeked little piece of humanity, carrying in one hand a bunch of long-stemmed red roses, at which she took delightful sniffs from time to time, walking composedly across the corridor, and as she entered the Blue Room, made a funny little obeisance to Mrs. Cleveland, at the same time kissing her hand.

The child's legs were covered with tightly-fitting trousers of undressed seal skin to which the boots were made all in one piece. From the ankels to the knees were closely bound thongs of walrus hide. The jacket and hood made in native style in one piece were of sable. The hood, pulled well up over the small head, was bordered about the face with long, white woolly fur that gave to the wearer a curiously disproportioned top heavy appearance.

The three other children were dressed in a similar manner, but their garments were by no menas so handsomely gotten up as those of the fortunate little Rina. One of the youngsters, on scrambling down from its mother's shoulders, caused considerable laughter on account of the fashion in which the parent had sought to adorn its little coat, which was literally covered with tiny tails of fur bristling in every direction.

Singing that Distressed the Dog.

After an explanatory address from Mr. Bruce, the Esquimaux were invited by Mrs. Cleveland to come nearer, which they did, taking care, however, to keep close to the wall, as though they feared an attack from the rear.

The word was then given, and the seven elders struck up: "In the Sweet By and By."

However much the semi-savage knowledge of musical rhythm and command of the English language necessary for the successful rendition of this well-known song may have delighted the Mistress of the White House and the company generally, it did not by any means meet with the unqualified approval of Mrs. Cleveland's handsome brown King Charles spaniel, which, unknown to the owner, had taken a notion to attend the reception. As the first notes of "The Sweet By and By" struck his ear he set up the most dismal howling, evincing such unmistakable signs of woe and inward perturbation it was with difficulty the company could refrain from laughing outright. After some clever dodging about, keeping up his quota to the singing, the dog was captured and carried out of the room.

Little Rhina's Exhibition.

At the conclusion of the musical effort on the part of his protoges, the manager placed a square table near the center of the room and lifted up little Rina, who, after showing her audience how an Esquimaux shakes his or herself free of the fur coat, to which egres and ingress is made without any other opening than that necessary for the head to come through, gave a brief exhibition of her acrobatic accomplishment. This was to bend the little body forward until the head, covered with its shock of black hair, touched the table, the legs remaining meanwhile in a rigid position. Then, after a song in true childish treble, the little maids' part in the performance was concluded to give place to a native song by the elders. This was made additionally interesting by the accompaniment of beating on the drums of Alaskan manufacture. These were of walrus hide stretched taut over circular rims of wood with a handle like a fan. When the Esquimax essayed to perform a dance one of the three women was debarred from taking part, owing to the demands of her child, who, after clamoring for and obtaining its nourishment, demanded to be set astride of her shoulders, from which safe place it beat a contented tattoo on her head without so much as causing her to move a muscle of the face.

As the Esquimaux danced and whirled about with an abandon by no means lacking in grace, the elder of the men accompanied the gyrations with loud, piercing cries, suggestive of the sounds uttered by braves at an Indian war dance. The children meanwhile darted in and out between the whirling figures that never at any time moved more than a foot or two from the wall.

A Parting Gift of Flowers.

This brought the exhibition to a close, Mrs. Cleveland sending her strange guests away delighted by gift of flowers, a large tray full of which was brought in from the conservatory and passed around that each might exercise a personal selection of the blossoms. They were heaped upon a broad border of bright purple cinnerarias, but the Esquimaux, wholly disregarding the flowers of bright hues, chose first a sprig of white blossoms and then one of pink. The purple flowers were distributed among the children, who reached up their chubby hands for them without the slightest intimation of drawing the color line. Before leaving one of the Alaskans presented Mrs. Cleveland with a diminutive representation of their race so far as the garments of fur were concerned. Inside of the seal and sable was a doll carved by a native from a walrus tooth. The whole gift measured from tip to toe somewhat less than three inches.

Having bidden adieu to the Alaskans, who on leaving said "Good-by" in the most approved style, Mrs. Cleveland invited her friends into the Red Parlor, where a luncheon of tea, coffee, wafers, sandwiches, and cake was served by waiters from a beautifully set table at the south end of the room.

Those present were Mrs. Bissell, Miss Herbert, Secretary Morton, Secretary Herbert, Mrs. Daniel Manning, Miss Fryer, Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnston, Mrs. Thurber and children, Miss Thurber, of Detroit; Mrs. and Miss Johnson, Mrs. Fraser, Col. and Mrs. John M. Wilson, Miss Waller, Mrs. Leiter, Miss Nannie Leiter, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Frank Jones, Miss Bessie Lamont, and Miss Julia Lamont.

The gown worn by Mrs. Cleveland was of black silk with long coat basque of corn color faille, with revers of black velvet and jabot of lace down the front.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS IN ALASKA.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON of the Presbyterian Church, the pioneer missionary to Alaska, wrote a letter to the late Bishop Schweinitz of the Moravian Church, urging that body to found a mission among the Indians and Eskimos in Alaska. The progress of their work has been announced in a recent pamphlet entitled "The Beginning of the Moravian Mission in Alaska." The following extract from this document will show that noble spirit which has always marked the Moravian missionary undertakings:

"God in his providence lights the torch of missionary zeal in ways unforeseen by men. Count Zinzendorf is present at the capital of Denmark for the coronation of King Christian VI., and a negro, Anthony by name, a Christian slave, gives the impulse which leads to the establishment of the first foreign mission of the Moravian Church, that on the island of St. Thomas. John Eliot is possessed of the idea that the Indians of North America are the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel; and this inner conviction is for him a call constraining him to become their apostle. The British and Foreign Bible Society, a mighty engine for generating the electric light of Gospel knowledge, takes its start from an overpowering hunger for the Word on the part of a poor girl in an obscure village in Wales. And so too the commencement of a Moravian mission in Alaska was quite unforeseen by the members of that Church until within a year of its actual inception; and the call came from an unexpected quarter, was a Macedonian cry from another denomination of Protestant Christians."

ALASKA NOT A LAND OF SNOW AND ICE.

As Alaska was included in the Home Missionary topics for February, a few facts in addition to those in a late Evangelist may be useful. A recent writer protests against the common idea that Alaska is a land of perpetual winter, ice, and snow. He says that this notion has largely been gained by readers of such books as "Our Arctic Province," and "The Land of the Midnight Sun." Their very titles send a shiver down our backs, and according to him, give a false impression of the country. After an experience of nine years in Alaska, along the coast line from Sitka to the Acrtic Ocean, and among the beautiful Aleutian Islands, this author protests against the general belief on the subject of Alaskan climate. While there are icy regions and times of severe cold, yet "there are also regions easily accessible where a man can make a comfortable living, where the grass is as green and the sun shines as bright and the wild flowers grow as profusely six months in the year as in the majority of our Northern States. In these places the winters are not nearly so severe as in Montana, Idaho, or any of the New England States." The reason for this condition of things is the great "Kurasiwo," or Japanese current, which washes the shores of the Aleutian Islands, and bending southward and eastward across the Bay of Alaska, dashes in a warm flood against the western coast. The glaciers of Alaska, of which so much is heard, occupy, in reality, but a small part of the country. West of the ice clad mountain ranges are low hills, with plenty of trees and grass. Many of the theories formerly held in regard to the productiveness of the country have been exploded. It is now known that on nearly every island of the Aleutian group the hardy vegetables can be successfully cultivated. At Sitka, Wrangel, Juneau, and other places all the common vegetables are raised, with proper care. The local market at Sitka is now well supplied with vegetables which a very few years ago it was thought necessary to import from the United States. It has been proved that sheep and cattle can survive the Alaskan winters, and that distant region may yet furnish meat for the more favored parts of our land. While it is not claimed that Alaska is the ideal winter resort, yet the writer makes out an apparently good case, and it is a pleasure to know that our missionaries in Alaska are not without some comforts and compensations.

Alaska.

West of the Tongass, on the southern half of Prince of Wales Island, are the Hydah Indians. They are a large, well formed, handsome race, with light complexions, and have long been noted for their bravery and ferocity in war, terrorizing all the neighboring tribes, and were well known as the "Bulldogs" of the North Pacific.

Like the other heathen tribes on that coast, they live in perpetual fear of wild spirits, and give large sums to the conjurors and medicine men, who are supposed to secure immunity from the evil influences of the spirits. In sickness their main reliance is upon the incantations of their medicine men, and death is ascribed to the evil influence of an enemy or witchcraft; and whoever is suspected of exerting that influence is killed.

Their dead are usually burned, and the ashes placed in a small box, and deposited in a house or totem pole, these latter designating the position or caste of the family, their villages being remarkable for their number of these, which means death to many an innocent victim, as slaves must be killed and thrown into the hole for the end of the pole to rest upon. The object may be partly to show their wealth or exorcise the evil spirits. The Hydahs are noted for their skill in carving wood, bone, gold, silver and stone, making many curious ornaments and devices. They practice polygamy and hold slaves.

They are of a progressive disposition, and come readily under the influence of teachers and missionaries. Their homes are becoming modernized with many of our useful and domestic articles and furniture.

In 1877, while making his trips of discovery along the coast and amongst these islands, Dr. Sheldon Jackson spent some time on this island. They asked eagerly that a teacher might be sent them. In 1881 a mission was established in connection with the Presbyterian Board, at the village of Howkan, the mission being called Jackson, with Mr. James E. Chapman in charge. The following year Rev. J. Loumis Gould and family, of West Virginia, were sent to the Hydah. The same year some ladies of Brooklyn provided a saw mill for the station, and in the fall Miss Clara Gould was added to the force.

It is on this island our beloved Mrs. A. R. McFarland has her home industrial school for girls, having gone there in 1886, after her sad experience by fire in Sitka. She has fifty girls in her home, to whom with the aid of only one assistant, she gives mental, moral, spiritual and domestic training. Her work is most arduous, wearing and overtaxing. In a a recent letter to her dear friend Mrs. Newell, of Los Angeles, she says, "Oh, how I need the aid of a competent seamstress who is willing to do missionary work in that way."

Is there not some one on this coast who is ready to say, "Here am I; send me"?

This mission is 150 miles from the mainland, and 200 miles from the direct steamer course. A steamer is sent once or twice a year to provision the stations. All other communication is by native canoes, by which they receive their mail.

LITTLE do we realize what the "seed sowing" has been to many of our earlier missionaries to Alaska, where it has taken weeks in some instances, to reach their points of labor, in cramped native canoes, where steamers could reach them but once a year and often going that length of time without a mail! And remember that meant to them what it would mean to one of us. All provisions and supplies were laid in for that length of time. Unfortunate, indeed, if by miscalculation a shortage ensued, and actual want was the consequence. None of our missionaries are performing more self-sacrificing labor, or enduring greater privations for the cause of Christ than our Moravian brethren who are laboring along the western coast of Alaska amongst the Eskimo. When this vast country is redeemed to the Lord how great will be the reward to many a faithful soul on earth, and to those who have "gone before." Dear friends, you and I have a part in this work, if not to go, to send. We can hasten or hinder, as we will. Let us be more faithful in our gifts and our prayers.

A Lesson from Afar.

It was about the year 1880, I believe, that the native inhabitants of the Island of Lawrence, in the upper part of Bering Sea—an island greater in area than the whole of the State of Massachusetts—were reported to have miserably perished through indulgence in whisky obtained from traders. Very nearly the whole of the money product of their season of fishing was laid out in liquor, and hence when the rigor of the early recurring Winter came upon them they fell quickly before it.

That grim event was brought forcibly to mind very recently, upon reading an account taken from the *Japan Mail*, of Yokohoma, concerning the inhabitants of the tiny island of Okushiri in the Sea of Japan, who, having made a fair start along the fateful line of the Lawrence Islanders, yet had the great good sense and fortitude to lay hold of available heroic measures to effectually arrest themselves in their downward course. What Okushiri's population of 1000 inhabitants did in the midst of the wasting, poverty and death of the very "hard times" of the extremity, may be suggestive of some things for our own people to strongly consider.

The chief occupation, almost the one occupation of the aforesaid islanders is fishing, and so profitable is it that it suffices to supply all their needs. Prosperity was the rule there until the inebriating *saké* was introduced, when the vice of drunkenness quickly fastened upon the people of the island. There was no laying money by in store to meet inclement weather and slack times, and so, ten years ago, in 1884, the inhabitants awoke to the fact that in treating themselves freely to *saké* they had consumed their year's income and had none of the usual supply of rice for the approaching Winter. Repairs to their cheap houses were needed, and their nets, and on which their living depended, were sadly in need of renewal. It was then that one or two of the leaders made the bold but very sensible proposition that they should all straightway give up the use of strong liquors, and appropriate the money saved to the necessaries of life. Naturally, long and wavering discussion followed this painfully straight (to some) method of solving the difficulty, but, as either something of a vigorous sort had to be done or die, the proposed agreement was finally entered into and duly signed, and, what was still better, faithfully kept.

The covenant which they made forms interesting reading, and might properly have a place with such older historic records as the covenant on the *Mayflower* and that which was made by the redeemed mutineers of the *Bounty*. It begins by stating their situation; that nine out of every ten of their people were liquor drinkers; that ten years ago they had imported no less than 880 tubs of *saké*, costing $3.50 each, in addition to other

alcoholic liquors: that the take of herrings having been unusually bad that year, and indeed their money having gone for drink, the people were not paying their debts, and were even compelled to depend on official aid for their food. Seeing then that, as they said, "frugality must be the rule of our conduct, and every kind of excess must be avoided, we, therefore, *hereby resolve* to abstain from the luxury which we relish above all others, namely, *saké*, so as to terminate the importation of the liquor into the island. The money hitherto devoted to the purchase of *saké* shall be applied to lay in stocks of rice and other grain as a provision against future want, on the one hand, and to increase the capital available for fishery purposes on the other. No other method offers for solving the difficulty without increased physical labor. We have therefore drawn up this covenant, so that the prosperity of the island may be secured and its interests furthered by mutual encouragement. Those who desire to share in this effort of abstemiousness for the sake of future benefits, are invited to sign this covenant with all speed."

The covenant was followed by a series of 10 articles, by which fines were decreed of so many yen per tub of *saké* illicitly sold and for the confiscation of the stock in trade of any one violating the agreement. The latter was to remain in force for five years, when it could then be changed if upon deliberation it seemed desirable to do so. The result of this commendable and eminently satisfactory experiment are tersely told by the *Japan Mail*, as follows:

"The consequences of this covenant were very marked. It was rigorously observed. Even Government officials, whatever their rank, had to give up *saké* drinking when they visited the island, and, as a matter of course, every dramster who could not reform was compelled to take his departure. Order thenceforth reigned completely, and prosperity came with rapid strides. The population increased five-fold in five years, and the capital invested in the fishing industry ten-fold. Reed thatches were replaced by shingles. Four large granaries were kept full of rice, and, in addition, each house had a store of its own. It is stated that there is now stored in the island rice sufficient to support the people for three or four years, even though the herring fishery should fail entirely. Roads have been constructed in places where nothing of the kind existed before. The principal school has been greatly improved, and several branch schools have been established. New lands have been brought into cultivation, and hemp to the value of $2000 is grown annually for the maufacture of fishing nets, which, before the signing of the covenant, had to be imported entirely from the main land. Statistics also show a marked decrease of crime, and so famous did the success of the experiment become that a large community of settlers in the neighboring island of Ezo pledged themselves to a covenant similar to that of Okushiri, and with similarly happy results. Finally, we may add that when the five years originally contemplated by the covenant expired it was renewed for another term of five years, despite the opposition of an influential local official."

Without going into any homily upon the foregoing facts, it may suffice to say that there is a mine of instruction in this, from "the isles afar off," and that, possibly, if we, too, could exercise a very considerable amount of abstention touching the annual thousand million dollar liquor expenditure of the nation, there might be heard all over the land the loud whirr of machinery in motion, and every builder at work upon new habitations and factories.—*Josiah W. Leeds, in Philadelphia Ledger.*

Empire News
Washington D.C.
March 7. 1894

KATE FIELD'S CAUSTIC TALK.

Congress Rapped on the Knuckles for Neglecting Alaska.

Miss Kate Field began the series of lectures which she will deliver at intervals during the spring with an interesting talk on "Alaska" in the banquet hall of the Shoreham last evening. Senator Kyle introduced Miss Field as "the gifted woman who has done so much for progress in this country," and particularly for the section which he represented—the great West. The room was crowded with a fashionable audience, which included a number of the most prominent people in the city.

Miss Field spoke in a charming manner of the great territory which is as yet so little known. She described, in her inimitable style, the grand scenery of America's wonderland, the people and their customs, and seasoned her remarks with pointed thrusts at existing conditions, and rapped Congress severely over the knuckles for its neglect of the rich and vast land which marks America's westernmost boundary. There were a number of Members and Senators present, whose ears must have tingled at her caustic language.

Many people, in fact, the majority of them, have strange ideas of Alaska, she said, and all of them were born of ignorance, as are most mistakes. Its climate was far from rigorous, owing to the influence of the Japan current, and it sounded strange to have a man in Dakota, who wore a bearskin shirt next to him, ask: "What on earth makes you go to that cold climate?"

The grandeur of the scenery on the trip up the coast could not be adequately described. It was one long exagerated Mount Desert, with peaks varying in size from an acre to a State.

It fretted Miss Field to think that a portion of it was English possession, however, and she took occasion to remark that she only wished the cry of "Fifty-four forty or fight" had been carried out. Her remarks gave evidence of the careful study which she has bestowed upon the condition of the natives, and she embraced the opportunity to put in a word for the reindeer station and other appropriations for which Congress is being petitioned. While the natives in Southeastern Alaska lived very wretchedly she thought that they were improving, and prophesied that the next ten years would bring about a startling change. Already the influence of civilization was making itself felt, and no dealer could drive a sharper bargain than the inhabitants of the villages accessible to tourists. In some instances they had covered their totems with cloths and made the visitor pay to see them.

In conclusion Miss Field said that the land of the midnight sun was now knocking at the doors of Congress. Alaska had passed its majority and the bigwigs at Washington were rubbing their spectacles and wondering what all the hubbub was about. The Territorial government was ridiculous, anomalous and fraudulent, though better now than it formerly was. It was the richest possession of the United States, but Congress would do nothing for Alaska, or allow Alaska to do anything for itself.

March 7th 1894
THE EVENING STAR, W

ALASKA'S NEEDS.

Miss Kate Field Gives an Interesting Lecture on the Country.

Miss Kate Field, Washington's popular journalist, commenced her series of lectures last evening in the banquet hall of the Shoreham with a very interesting discourse on "Alaska."

The hall was filled with the fashionable element, about three-fourths of those present being ladies, and the event proved to be one of the best patronized entertainments of the kind during the Lenten season.

Senator Squire of Washington escorted Miss Field to the platform, and with a few appropriate and graceful remarks introduced her to an audience to which she is not unknown.

Having once sojourned in Alaska, Miss Field has made a thorough study of the customs and ethics of the natives, and has made a valuable collection of interesting objects of their manufacture, which were exhibited in connection with her description of the strange race, as yet so little known.

Miss Field began with a description of her voyage to Alaska, some eight years ago, picturing the many beautiful scenes which one passes en route, through the "Narrows" and "Fort Wrangle" to "Pleasure Travel," where the "Fairyland of America" with its giant crystal glaciers first comes into view.

The quaint home life, the strange civil laws and the fantastic religious observances of the four tribes of the native Alaskans were described, and many dialect stories of their originality and mischief were heard with laughter.

The theme of the lecture was an appeal for the promotion of the neglected race. Many of the vain attempts of our noted statesmen to better Alaska were mentioned, and the failure of Congress to make this valuable territory more cultured, physically and politically, was severely censured.

Miss Field made an estimate of the great possibilities of the Alaskans, whose industry, she claims, has always been discouraged. She quoted several predictions from eminent sources that, like the western portions of our country before they were put to the plough, the future of this far-off land promises much in ship building and extended fur trading. In conclusion, she appealed to the Congressmen present to appropriate sufficient funds for the education of its inhabitants and the improvement of its harbors. "Now," she said, "the land of the midnight sun knocks at the doors of our Congress."

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, commissioner of education for Alaska, aided Miss Field throughout her lecture by indicating upon the maps stretched upon the walls the locations of the places alluded to.

Among those present were Minister Thurston of Hawaii, Senator and Mrs. Dolph, Senator and Mrs. Gibson, Senator Chandler, Mrs. Gresham, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Westinghouse, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hatton, Mr. Francis Riggs and Dr. James C. Welling.

Baltimore Herald
March 7. 1894

A government publication pictures two Alaskan families of Eskimos, one civilized, the other uncivilized. The latter are clad in skins and have sullen, incurious faces, while the former appear in rather ill-fitting civilized garments, and were evidently alive to the presence of the photographer. Perhaps the most striking contrast, however, lies in the eyes. Those of the civilized Eskimos are well opened, while those of the others are mere slits. Doubtless this difference tells the story of differing household conditions. The uncivilized Eskimo dwells in a dim, smoky hut; his civilized fellow has learned to live in the light.

The News. Washington D.C.
March 2. 1892

"Where did the swift lines of the modern cutter originate?" This was the question answered by Prof. Otis T. Mason, of the National Museum yesterday before the House Committee on Agriculture. Prof. Mason was addressing the committee on the subject of the Esquimos who were ranged around the room. The establishment of experimental stations for these people to assist in the development of agricultural interests up near the frozen regions was being considered. Prof. Mason took the ground that Congress should be liberal in dealing with them, and that such efforts would be followed by beneficial results for the reason that the Esquimos were a very progressive people and were not, as had been insinuated, only capable of copying without the faculty to originate.

Holding up a model of an Esquimo canoe the Professor pointed out the fact that the lines on which it was built were those of the modern record breaker as adopted in the building of all kinds of craft. The Esquimos did not get that form of a boat from the boats the Russians had brought among them, for the latter were built with blunt bow and in no way suggesting the form used by the Esquimos. The fact was the inhabitants of the frozen zone had invented a boat that was to-day being copied in its form by the most advanced shipbuilders of the world. He also pointed out other ways in which the Esquimos had shown themselves superior in the possession of inventive genius. They were the first people on the globe who had carved ivory, and the construction of their bows and arrows showed an inventive skill of no mean order.

Lecture on Alaska!

— WITH —

Fine Stereopticon Views

— BY —

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON

U. S. General Agent of Education for Alaska, in the

Washington Heights Presbyterian Church,

Thursday Evening, March 8th 1894

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Tickets, - 25 Cents.

Chicago News March 9, 1894

Capabilities of Alaska

An Alaskan correspondent of the San Francisco Chronicle has been giving a very roseate picture of our northern possessions. It will surprise many who have believed that the region was nothing more than a waste of ice and snow.

Whatever one may think of the country as a barren ice-field, the reports of the United States weather bureau at Sitka for seven years show the highest temperature at 80 degrees and the lowest at 2 degrees below zero, while the same authority gives at Atlanta, Ga., the maximum temperature at 100 and the lowest as identical with Sitka's. The mean annual temperature at Sitka is 44 degrees, which is exactly the mean annual temperature at St. Paul, Minn. That of Chicago is 48 degrees.

Of the country 500 miles west of Sitka the correspondent says that the first glimpse of land is of "green hills, softly rounded and clothed from base to summit in verdure," and that during summer "the country is covered with an exceedingly rich and diverse growth of grass. At Sitka, Juneau, Wrangel, Kadiak and every other place where a reasonable amount of care has been exercised vegetables are easily raised. The local market at Sitka is now well supplied with vegetables which a very few years ago it was thought necessary to import from the United States."

It is not as an agricultural country that the correspondent directs attention to Alaska, but rather to its capabilities as a cattle and sheep raising region. Sheep thrive well on all the Aleutian islands. These animals have been put on the islands and left to shift for themselves. The luxuriant grass kept them in prime condition, and they survived the winters. That cattle can be raised on all these islands is a well-established fact. The Alaska company has for years maintained herds of cattle at Kadiak, Belkovsky and Oonalaska with very little trouble. There they live in the open air for nine months of the year. In some of the localities it is not easy to raise hay enough to carry them through the season, but it is believed this difficulty can be solved with ensilage, which is so common through the west.

It is not probable that these islands can compete with the northwestern ranges in the production of beef, but it is certain that they can raise enough for employés on the islands and for ship supplies, which will relieve the western markets of the demands that have been made on them for Alaskan supplies. Employment for settlers is already assured, and many industries are springing up in Alaska that were believed to belong only to older and milder sections of the country.

ALASKA'S VAST RICHES

Great Resources of the Land of the Siwash.

March 9, 1894

OBSERVATIONS OR A GOVERNMENT ENGINEER.

Extensive Possibilities in the Way of Mining, Lumbering and Fisheries—George B. Ransom, U. S. A., Also Tells an Audience About Its Big Glaciers and Its Ambitious Fish Stories.

Engineer George B. Ransom, U. S. A., who is on waiting orders after a two years' cruise in Alaskan waters on the steamer Pinta, gave an interesting address on Alaska before the Unity club at the Unitarian church Wednesday. After some preliminary remarks on the geography of Southeastern Alaska, the section with which his cruise made him familiar, Mr. Ransom said:

"Despite the glaciers the character of the Alaskan climate along the shore can hardly be called cold. The Kuro Siwo or Japanese current sweeping along the southern shore of the main portion of Alaska and into the numerous straits and canals of the southeastern portion through tidal action prevents that. The influence of the current, the high altitudes and high latitudes as well must all be taken into account in a consideration of the climate. The soil is most emphatically of a rocky character. Sometimes landslides have occurred and leave in their wake a bare portion of rock among the trees. It takes but slight observation to raise the question as to when will the war between the elements and the rocks be over, and the mountains conquered, Alaska become a plain? Except in the immediate neighborhood of glaciers and the mouths of streams the temperature of the water in the straits and canals is usually about 54 degrees Fahrenheit. The range of temperature of the air has been between 90 degrees above and 4 degrees below zero during the forty-eight years of the official record kept at Sitka. In the valleys among the mountains and along the comparatively narrow areas of arable hilly lands at their bases dense forests of spruce, hemlock and cedar trees are found, together with almost impenetrable thickets of smaller growths. Some of these woods seem to be valuable as timber. At Sitka no trouble has been found in securing hemlock and spruce for beams, 12x12 and fifty feet long. The timber line seems to extend to altitudes as high as 1,500 or 2,000 feet, and above that are found moss and heather among the rocks. It would seem as though the inhabitants should be encouraged to manufacture lumber, for the heavy growths of trees, moss and shrubs prevents prospecting by miners. I have been told that the exportation of lumber from Alaska is prohibited by law.

ANIMALS OF THE COUNTRY.

"The animals native to the region are limited in numbers. Deer, bears, mountain goats, squirrels and foxes seem to be the principal ones found. Wild fowl are plentiful. The robin and humming bird visit the region in the summer. Fish are plentiful, chiefly salmon, of which there are several varieties. The natives catch these fish and dry them in large numbers. They constitute the main article of native food. Nearly 700,000 cases were canned in 1891. The fish commence running up the streams first to the westward and by June all the canneries are in full operation. Halibut of the largest size are to be found all the year around. They are large flat fish, shaped something like a flounder. It is not at all unusual to catch specimens weighing 200 pounds.

SOME TALL FISH STORIES.

"Alaska is noted for fish stories. Here are some specimens. Fifteen hundred barrels of herring were caught at one haul of the seine in Sitka in 1891. People can walk across streams on the backs of the salmon, by taking pains to step on the dead fish. The fish in Alaska are a never-ending source of conversation. In the season they seem to be in the air. Quarrels between cannery people and between them and the fishermen and between both and the law keep the government officials busy. The natives sometimes use as candles the dried uliken, a very

oily little fish. Sticking the head of the fish either into the earth or a prepared receptacle they ignite the tail and with the backbone as a wick, the extemporized illuminator slowly burns away.

THE NOMADIC SIWASH.

"The Siwash, as the whites call the Indian, is a nomadic individual. His highway is the narrow inland sea and in his canoe a voyage from his winter to his summer residence, with a trip to several hunting lodges scattered here and there in the wilderness is a matter of every day occurence. Whole families travel in these canoes to Seattle and Tacoma in the hop-picking season. There are about 6,000 natives occupying southeastern Alaska and about 2,000 whites. The total population of the whole territory is estimated to be about 34,000.

"In his canoe, built with an art a shipbuilder might envy, the Indian rapidly voyages from place to place, making good trades with interior Indians, to whom he forbids approach to the coast, and still better ones with the white people, who in matters of barter have nothing to teach this untutored child of nature. When the tourists come into his territory he exacts heavy tribute and in time, as his wealth increases, a feast or a potack, when many blankets are given away, firmly establishes his social position. Dead, a gravestone near his front door loudly proclaims his distinguished descent and his own exalted merit. Avaricious, his life is one of trade. His wives and slaves relieve him from hard toil. Superstitious, he calls upon the medicine man for aid when ill and a judicious bribe to that functionary brings agony and death to his enemy, who suffers under the horrible charge of witchcraft.

"The Siwash loves rum. He makes "hoochenoo" from molasses and buys lemon and vanilla extract. But the days of unfettered action for him are nearly over. He no longer plants a slave under each corner of his house and even the revered medicine men have been shorn of their locks—in one case even, a distinguished member of this fraternity was not only shorn but his head was painted red and the "yax" or spirits never resented the indignity so that now the old faith has but few votaries. Traders, school teachers and missionaries are rapidly changing the characters of these people. Slavery, except in the most unfrequented places, is abolished. Suits for damages in reprisal for charges of witchcraft are not unknown and voyages of many miles are made to consult white physicians. The devoted missionaries have penetrated all parts of Alaska from Port Barrow to Reape Fox. The Alaskan Indian is entirely self-supporting, industrious and thrifty; receives nothing from the government, asks for nothing and wants nothing. Schools and missions will inside of a generation have him quite well prepared to occupy his position as an American citizen.

A WONDERFUL NATURAL HARBOR.

"The Pinta, the naval vessel to which I was attached while in Alaska, was principally employed in taking the civil officials about to the different points within their jurisdiction. Among other errands the Pinta went up to Yakutat after Prof. Russell and his party, who had been investigating Mount St. Elias. He ascended about 14,500 feet and ascertained that the mountain was about 18,500 feet high. I think that on our return to Sitka the view of the St. Elias range, covered with snow and illuminated by the aurora borealis, was the grandest sight I ever saw. Again, a party of miners failed to return at the end of the season from Situya bay, and the Pinta went after them. Arriving at the bay the entrance was found to be narrow and of a dangerous character, so the vessel did not venture in. No response being made to various signals the ship returned to Sitka. For about the distance of a mile a natural breakwater built of the largest rocks and as well laid as if done by the hand of man extends across the mouth of this bay. It was about thirty feet high and appeared to present a smooth front to the sea."

AN IMMENSE GLACIER.

Mr. Ransom gave some facts about the Miner glacier, from Prof. Miner and Prof. Reed. "It drains about 600 square miles of territory, has at its terminus a front of about three miles, extended about forty miles inland and has a resistless flow into the sea at the rate of about forty feet per day, and discharges in that time about 140,000,000 cubic feet of ice. The approach to the foot of the glacier through Glacier bay is through fields of broken ice. Sometimes bergs of great size have to be avoided, as they are sent whirling about the bay by the tide. The formation of bergs by the breaking of the ice from the glacier is both a noisy and interesting process.

"On one of the Pinta's trips she collided with a whale one night about 10 o'clock. It seemed something like striking a soft snowbank. I have been told of other ships striking whales, so I suppose they sometimes sleep.

"The influence of the latitude upon the respective durations of day and night is most remarkable. In the summer time newspapers can be read at 10 o'clock in the evening and in the winter time lamps are frequently lit by 3:30 in the afternoon.

"That Alaska has a bright future can scarcely be doubted, and that that future will depend upon mining for gold and coal, canning fish and producing lumber and furs is equally certain. As the working population increases the dense forest growth will be cleared away, mines opened and some trade developed with the interior. One of the largest quartz mines in United States territory is the Treadwell on Douglass island, across from Juneau. Enough ore is said to be in sight to keep a $4,000,000 stamp mill and plant occupied for sixteen years. The ore is said to be worth about $3.50 per ton. The Silver Bow basin near Juneau is in quite a noted mining district. Both placer and quartz mines are found here and one placer mine is of a most extensive description. The placer miners on the Yukon leave Juneau generally in February, cross the divide at Chilcat, packing their supplies on men's backs about forty miles, and then reaching some lakes which drain into the Yukon, they travel by sledge and boat to their destination, some 1,200 miles below. Some of these have been very successful."

N. York Mail & Express
March 10. 1894

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson will occupy the pulpit of the Harlem Presbyterian Church, 125th street and Madison avenue, to-morrow morning, his topic being "Missionary Work in Alaska." The pastor, Dr. J. S. Ramsay, will preach the evening sermon; topic, "Many Causes; One Effect."

Alaskan Indians Dying Out.

Boston Commonwealth

"The government will never have to seek a solution for the Indian question in Alaska," said Capt. R. D. Bell of that territory. "By the time it will be necessary for the Indian to make way for the white man, there will be no Indians left to make way. Disease and bad whiskey are cleaning them out at a great rate. During the eight years I have been in Alaska the decrease in native population has been noticeably large—so large, in fact, that I am inclined to the opinion that ten years hence an Alaskan Indian will be a curiosity. This is strange, too, in face of the fact that they take more readily to civilization than any other aborigines on the North American continent. They are hard workers and hard drinkers. Liquor has ruined them physically, so that they are no longer able to stand elemental severity." March 10. 1894

Dubuque Times (Iowa)
March 15. 1894

BEAUTIES OF ALASKA.

Mrs De Vore, a Missionary, Gives an Interesting Talk Sunday Afternoon.

At the Second Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon Mrs. De Vore, a missionary, gave an interesting talk on Alaska. The speaker had spent about ten years in that country and is thoroughly familiar with the customs of the people. Her discription of the voyage by sea along the shores and within sight of the picturesque coast or British America, to Alaska was listened to with deep interest.

Unlike the savages of Africa and other heathen lands, but few of the inhabitants of Alaska are idolaters. Besides, they are extremely apt learners, and within the period of ten years which Mrs. DeVore spent there remarkable progress was made, many schools and churches having been established at several places.

Women hold a much more exalted position in domestic government in that country than they do in some of the more civilized nations, as the husband is bound to obey and support his wife, the latter being the ruler of the household, instead of the former, as is customary in most countries.

Alaska is full of rich resources in the way of ores and minerals of various kinds and only awaits development when it will be a prosperous and influential country.

The Alaskan Boundary Survey.

N. Y. Sun March 15, 1894

Dr. T. C. MENDENHALL, Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, is about to send out another party of surveyors to continue this season the researches and surveys along the intricate coast line of southeast Alaska. This work, begun last year, is the necessary preliminary to final negotiations with Great Britain for the settlement of the boundary question. The Department of Geography of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences had the advantage on last Friday of a good discourse on this subject from Dr. MENDENHALL, illustrated by a map and pictures. We give here the gist of his exposition of the question as it now stands.

It is a very pretty dispute, involving as it does, the recognition in the convention of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, of VANCOUVER'S graphically mapped range of mountains which does not exist, interesting conundrums as to the correct interpretation of the convention, and surveys that would cost millions of dollars, and are practically impossible. The wise men who made the convention of 1825 little knew what a legacy of misunderstanding and perplexity they were bequeathing to the parties in interest, who are now trying to unravel the tangle. Here are a few illustrations of the fine material provided for diplomatic disputation.

The convention says that the boundary "commencing from the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel," until it reaches the mountains so beautifully delineated by VANCOUVER, when it "shall follow the summit of the mountains" to their intersection with the 141st meridian west from Greenwich. The British have contended in the first place, that the "Portland Channel," now known by that name, which finds its head in the mainland, is not the channel referred to in the convention, which is the passage leading north between the east coast of Prince of Wales Island and other islands nearer the mainland. The British appear to us to be contending for Portland Channel, not as it really is, but as they think it ought to be, for disputatious purposes. VANCOUVER really did sufficient violence to the geography of these parts without being aided and abetted by his countrymen in these more scientific times.

If VANCOUVER'S mountain range existed as he laid it down on his chart, there would be little further trouble, for the boundary would follow the summit of the range. There are plenty of lofty mountains, but they are scattered like wheat sown broadcast, and no semblance of a mountain chain can be found. If it were not for one other clause in the convention of 1825, it would be wholly worthless as a basis for delimiting this southern part of the boundary. This clause provides that when the summits of the mountain range are more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the boundary "shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom."

The mountain range being imaginary, the purpose is to fix the boundary at ten marine leagues or nearly thirty-five miles from the coast; and here the British have tried to introduce another perplexity.

For the purposes of this dispute they define a coast line as the outer edge of the islands along the mainland. If this original idea were conceded to be correct, almost the entire coast of the mainland from Portland Channel to a point considerably north of Sitka would be included in British America. Alaska would lose the whole of its panhandle except a narrow chain of islands. Of course the British position is not tenable. There can be no doubt that all impartial geographers and any board of arbitration would endorse the correctness of our claim that the word coast, in the convention, refers to the shores of the mainland; and so the surveyors are going ahead with the work of fixing certain points on the mainland that are just ten marine leagues distant from the winding shore line.

If this work is ever minutely carried out it will be by a later generation. The shore line is a part of the most irregular and intricate section of the North American coast. The country is almost impenetrable except along the few water courses. It would cost millions of dollars to make a detailed survey, marking every mile or two of the boundary by monuments. The best that can now be done and all that needs to be done, is to ascertain and mark the points at which the ten marine leagues' line crosses the water courses that can be ascended from the sea. This is the work on which the surveyors will be engaged during the coming season. Whatever questions may still be in dispute, whatever diplomatic controversies may yet arise, the work of defining the boundary will at least have made considerable progress when a number of positions inland are exactly determined to be ten marine leagues distant from the sea.

The northern part of the boundary, extending from the neighborhood of Mount St. Elias, along the 141st meridian west from Greenwich, to the Arctic Ocean, has already been astronomically fixed at a sufficient number of points to serve all present purposes, and it may not be necessary to define it in greater detail.

Philadelphia Bulletin
March 14, 1894

TALK ABOUT ALASKA.

Monthly Meeting of the Presbyterian Woman's Home Missionary Society.

The monthly meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of Philadelphia Presbyteries was held to-day at the Presbyterian Assembly Room, No. 1334 Chestnut street. Following out the programme arranged, the meeting was opened with devotional exercises, consisting of the singing of hymns, prayer and the reading of a passage from the Scriptures, Mrs. William Harvey leading.

A five-minutes paper on "Methods of Work for Young People" was read by Mrs. C. P. H. Nason. She spoke particularly of the manner of enlisting young people in missionary work, saying it was most important to first enlist the sympathies and aid of the parents. The speaker was an ardent advocate of mission bands, and said that invitations to their meetings should be hearty, warm and enthusiastic. The object of such bands is not only to interest and entertain the children but to educate and instruct them and lead them in the spirit of Christ.

Mrs. Nason said children are apt to have a very vague idea of missionaries, and should be fully instructed upon that subject. At the meetings of the bands the children should be given the greater part of the work to do, and they will soon become interested.

Mrs. Webb also read a paper upon the "Best Methods of Reaching the Young People and Children of Our Homes and Sabbath-schools." The speaker said the first duty is to instruct the children. The teacher must know what he or she wants them to be in order to properly impart the necessary knowledge to the pupils.

Children, she said, do not like to hear stories of suffering, and their interests must be aroused in missionary work, the best means being through mission bands. Mrs. Webb also thought the Sabbath-school Bible classes should become more thoroughly acquainted with the necessity for home missionary work.

The subject for discussion of the morning wa "Alaska," which was opened by Mrs. Logan, who visited the country in 1892, and who read a paper detailing her visits to mission stations there. She spoke of the present habits of the Alaskan Indians and compared them with their habits before the arrival of missionaries. Reference was made to the churches, Sabbath-schools and industrial school established in Sitka, the principal city of Alaska.

During the stay of the party, of which Mrs. Logan was one, a lot was secured for the purpose of building a reading-room for miners, to keep them out of the bar-rooms and gambling saloons. Mrs. Logan told her hearers of her visits to various towns in Alaska, in some of which she found that ignorance, dissipation and disease were predominant. In striking contrast to these she spoke of other stations where missionaries have raised the natives far above the standard of their fellows in other parts of the country. Other addresses bearing upon missionary work in Alaska were made before adjournment.

New York Sun
March 15, 1894

The Salmon of Alaska.

The great industry of Alaska is the catching and canning of salmon. Established only about a dozen years ago on any large scale, it has grown to vast proportions. The record of 20,000 cases canned in 1882 had become 54,000 in 1884, and 120,700 in 1886. Two years later it had reached 427,372 cases, while in 1889 it rose to 709,347, and in 1891 to 789,000. A case contains 48 pounds, so that this annual output represented 37,872,000 pounds of canned salmon, exclusive of the salted and smoked salmon prepared every year. There are now 34 great canneries established on the coast.

It appears from certain facts recently laid before the Senate that this great industry, the products of which go all over the world, is now threatened. It will be observed that the increase of the output from 1888 to 1889 was over three times as great as from 1889 to 1891; and further, that while from 1887 to 1889 the increase was above 300 per cent., from the latter year to 1891 it was only 11 per cent. In 1892 the output actually fell off to 442,000 cases; and although last year there was a recovery to 605,000, yet this was over 100,000 cases less than the output of four years before.

What is the reason for this diminution? Senator MITCHELL finds it in the fact that there are fewer salmon; while the reason why there are fewer salmon is that the small streams and rivers up which they go to spawn, are guarded with nets, fish racks, and other appliances that stop them. As overfishing and the unlawful barricading of the streams affect a business which gives employment to upward of 5,000 men, with 100 steam vessels and 500 fishing boats, it is not surprising to find petitions for redress coming to Congress.

A law passed four years ago was specially directed to the protection of these salmon fisheries of Alaska. It prohibited, under penalties, the erection of the barricades which thus catch out all the salmon that return to the streams where they have been hatched. But the first trouble was that no appropriation existed for enforcing that law; and when, at last, an appropriation was secured, the special agent appointed for that purpose was removed after one season's experience, and his successor, appointed by Mr. CLEVELAND last spring, died in Alaska during the year, his son then discharging his duties. This breaking up of the continuity in the service and the extreme difficulty in getting about from point to point except by occasional steamers, there being no land travel, may account for the failure thus far to enforce the law adequately.

There is another point for consideration. Several years ago the Governor of Alaska, after reporting that in many places the salmon fishery was overdone, and in others was carried on by destructive methods, further asserted that the natives were sometimes robbed of sources of food supply which they had relied on for generations as their chief means of subsistence. Capt. HEALY confirmed this statement, and reported that an Indian outbreak had been threatened by this conduct of the canneries. Of late, however, less has been heard of such complaints, while some natives earn money by fishing for the canneries.

The main evil requiring remedy appears to be the one described by Senator DOLPH in saying that he himself had seen seines stretched clear across the small streams of Alaska, in violation of the law, while thousands of salmon thus caught, and considered not quite perfect for canning, were dead and floating upon the water. To renew the annual appropriation for a special agent, to have him present in Alaska throughout the fishing season, and to furnish any reasonable additional facilities for enforcing the law, would seem to be the duty of Congress in this matter.

Philadelphia
March 15 1894

ESKIMO WEAPONS.

Expert Use of Them by the Clumsy-looking Natives of the Far North.

To the interesting collection of curios gathered by Captains Edwards and McDermott, United States Inspectors of Hulls and Boilers, during the last few years, have lately been added a number of weapons used by the Eskimos in the hunt and chase, and other articles and relics, presented by various persons in the Northwest and British Columbia.

The Eskimos' weapons were presented to the inspectors by the widow of the late Captain John M. Olsen of Astoria, master of the sealer Polar Bear, in accordance with a request which he expressed before his death. The most interesting of these curios is a spear with a poisoned arrow-head, which is the most effective of all the weapons used by the inhabitants of the "land of the midnight sun."

The spear entire is about five feet long. It is made of wood, mounted with bone, in which are finely carved all the fantastic designs characteristic of the Eskimos in this line of work. The arrow is made in three pieces, two parts wood, and the third, which is the head, of bone dipped in poison. The three pieces are held together by a leather thong, but with a slight movement of the hand these can be disengaged, leaving the head, when it strikes the animal, curved in its body in such manner that it is impossible to disengage it without cutting the skin.

When the weapon is used on whale, seal or other water animals a floater, made of the bladder of a seal, is attached to the end of the spear, so that the hunter may trace its course and locate his game. The Eskimos have a peculiar way of "shooting" this weapon.

The hunter holds in his right hand, high above his head, a short stick, or "gun," with a notch near the top, where the end of the spear fits snugly. Taking aim at his game, he moves his right hand swiftly forward, propeling the spear with lightning speed, and invariably with unerring aim at the mark. Instances have been recorded where a hunter brought down his game at fifty yards, and one or two Alaska story tellers, who have no fear of being discredited by the rising generation, say that animals have been slain at 100 yards distance. But all agree that the average Eskimo is a marksman who never fails to hit his mark, and who, when so disposed, always provides plenty for his family with his primitive weapon. Sometimes to this spear is attached a rope of leather, one end of which is securely fastened to the hunter's arm, so that he may keep hold of his game. But this is only done on short-distance shots.

A weapon used in hunting birds is a tripod-shaped spear. This is thrown in the same manner as the poisoned spear. The hunter sneaks within distance of his covey of ptarmigan or other birds, and lets fly his weapon. If he be lucky, three birds are the reward of his skill; if not, one or two. The inspectors have weapons of the above kinds of several sizes, but all used for the same purpose.

Among the other articles are a belt and a pair of leggings finely ornamented with beads, made and worn by the Eskimos, and which they sell to curio seekers for $25; also, a water bag, made of sealskin, a lariat and several varieties of the well-known harpoon.

Next to the weapons, the skull of a Palouse Indian woman commands attention, for several reasons. The principle one is because her skull is shaped wholly unlike that of the common Palouse, and it is thought that she was a person of high degree—probably a princess, or at least a woman of high birth. From the earliest time in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant—who is still in existence—the Palouse Indians have continued the habit of their forefathers of flattening the rear part of the cranium of their female children of low

birth. This was done so that they might be distinguished from the high born natives. This woman had a full back head, but a low and retreating forehead.—*Morning Oregonian.*

[illegible] Inquirer
March 15, 1894

It is said that missionaries among the natives of Alaska, where there are no domestic animals, encounter peculiar difficulties. Such a text as "The Lord is my Shepherd" can not be interpreted. There are a good many people in the world who, though they know all about the domestic animals, have essentially the same difficulty with parts of the Bible. They do not understand its lofty spiritual temper because there is nothing in them like it to interpret it.

Philadelphia Item
March 16, 1894

YOUNG ARGONAUTS.

Sailed from 'Frisco in Search of Alaska Gold.

Seven hundred miles from the Pacific coast, in an open yawl, two boys were recently picked up an east-bound British steamer. The condition of the lads was such that it required many hours' constant work on the part of the ship's surgeon to restore them to a physial condition wherby they became able to tell the story of their wild adventure.

One of the boys was 15 years old and the other 16. They were San Francisco school boys, and had long been chums. They were bright and fearless. Imbued with an instinct to search for gold, which is implanted in many of the youths of the gold-producing State of California, these young fellows had become fired with an ambition to search for the precious metal in the bleak wilds of Alaska.

These boys were great readers, and eagerly sought out and pursued all of the many stories of the untold and undiscovered treasures of our Alaska possessions. They became thoroughly wrapped up in the notion of becoming the pioneers in a movement to uncover the rich stores that have remained hidden in mother earth for untold centuries.

Without means that would enable them to take passage on any of the vessels trading with Alaska, these lads were in a quandary as to how to reach the Arctic Eldorado. With infinite courage and an exhibition of that pluck which is common with almost all American boys, they determined to take the perilous sea voyage in an open boat, trusting for their safety to their limited knowledge of navigation and their unlimited confidence in their strength and perseverance.

They procured a good-sized yawl in San Francisco bay and fitted it out with a stumpy mast and stored it with what they thought was an ample supply of provisions. This took some time to accomplish, for the boys were working very quietly, knowing that if their plans were discovered they would be stopped and their golden dreams dissipated.

One morning in January, long before the Golden Gate was made to feel the warmth of the sun's first messages of heat and comfort, the hardy voyagers embarked in their frail craft, and breaking out their canvas, silently stole out to sea. Two seats were vacant that day in one of San Francisco's schools, and two households were thrown into consternation by the unaccountable absence of a beloved member of each.

Hours became days and days weeks, and still no news was received of the missing boys. The parents of each were inclined to believe that they had met with some sudden death, probably by drowning, and efforts were made to drag certain portions of the bay where it was thought their lifeless remains might be entombed.

Meanwhile, out on the broad bosom of the ceaseless Pacific a little yawl was speeding toward the land of golden promise. The first part of the journey, according to the boys' story, was uneventful and tiresome. The only way they had of maintaining their course was to hug the coast and speed northward. For five days and nights this was done without great effort, but before daylight on the morning of the sixth day a storm came out of the east and drove the yawl rapidly out to sea.

The united efforts of the lads alone enabled them to prevent their little vessel from filling and capsizing. In their tireless work, extending over a period of twenty hours, they ceased to keep track of the course they were being driven, and when the sun came through the clouds on the seventh day and the sea calmed down sufficiently to enable them to give heed to their location, they were unable even to conjecture their whereabouts.

Their lack of information prevented them from figuring, even roughly, the distance they had been driven by the storm, and they were equally uncertain as to the direction they had taken. They adopted the only course open to them, and that was to head for the rising sun, in hopes of eventually reaching the coast line. This they did, and held their course for three days without sighting sail or land.

On the morning of the tenth day an alarming discovery was made. The consumption of food had been much greater than they had expected, and the salt water that had been shipped during the storm had played sad havoc with the supply of sweet water.

On the eleventh day not a scrap of food remained, and on the thirteenth day not a drop of water was left. The boys recognized their perilous position, but their hearts were still strong and their hopes beat high. They reckoned that the coast was near, and determined that when land was sighted they would beach their craft, regardless of the terrors of the surf.

But they were away off in their reckoning, for while they thought they were holding a due easterly course, which they were able to do in the early hours of the morning, at night they wandered aimlessly on the vast ocean and were far from land. This state of affairs lasted until some time during the night of the fourteenth day out from San Francisco.

Weakness from exhaustion naturally following the lack of food, and almost crazed with thirst, the young mariners became unconscious and sank in lifeless heaps in the bottom of their boat, more dead than alive.

In this condition they were found by the British vessel and carried to Vancouver. In due course of time they were restored to their parents in San Francisco. They still insist that they will some day visit Alaska, the land of the golden promise.

The Alaskan.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1894.

SITKA FIRE BRIGADE

Chief Engineer—PETER CALLSEN
Foreman of Apparatus—JOHN HANLAN
Assistant Engineer, H A WILDE
Foreman of Hooks and Ladders J Burns.
Secretary—EDWARD DE GROFF
Treasurer—A. A. METER

LOCAL NEWS.

The Lenten season of the Greek-Russian Church commenced on Monday last, Easter for the faith falling on April 22d next.

The Mills' sawmill is now regularly in operation. The following are the employes: Herbert Richardson, O. M. Barker, William Marrett and Peter Romanoff.

Rev. Ivan Soboloff left by canoe for Killisnoo on Wednesday afternoon last, where the kind priest will minister to the spiritual needs of the Greek-Russian parishioners.

The Government carpenter shop, west of the Marine Barracks, succumbed from old age, superinduced by a heavy load of snow on the roof, at an early hour last Sunday morning.

On Monday last, Collector Benjamin P. Moore, as Custodian of Public Buildings, notified the occupants of the government property known as the "Club House" to quit the premises, as it has become too unsafe to be fit for occupancy.

BURNING OF BARANOFF CASTLE.

The old and cherished landmark "Baranoff Castle" is no more, and the crest of the hill, the Kekoor, upon which the building was erected, outlines itself this morning against the sky, as Baranoff saw it almost a century ago, when he came from Kodiak Island hither to extend the dominion of the Russian-American Company which had then recently been chartered by the energetic Empress Catharine II.

The loss of the Castle is irreparable for Sitka. It is known all over the civilised world by the thousands who have visited this sublimely picturesque coast, and have become acquainted with its legends and the events connected with the historic building.

It was about 2 A .M. this morning when Sergeant L. Delmore, of the Marine Garrison, who was on duty as Sergeant of the Guard, discovered fire issuing from between the rustic underneath the building's foundation, about in the middle on the east side. The long roll was immediately sounded, and the firealarm gun discharged, while a member of the guard was sent to Firemen's hall to ring the fire bell. Lieut. Jos. H. Pendleton and his command was, as usual, among the first on the ground and discerned Commissioner Robert C. Rogers, the only occupant of the building at night, standing in front of his bedroom window, near the northwest corner of the structure, on the second floor. Mr. Rogers was perfectly composed, and upon seeing Lieut. Pendleton shouted: "I cannot find my way out on account of the dense smoke;" to which the Lieutenant answered "don't be afraid, we will help you out." The officer then went to the front door to gain entrance to the building, but was driven back by suffocating smoke, as soon as he opened the door. He then ordered a ladder to be brought up; at that time the ladder truck of the Fire Brigade arrived at the scene of the fire and one of its ladders was brought up, but was too short. Mr. Wm. G. Jack brought up a second ladder and with the aid of that one Mr. Rogers was saved through the window, having nothing on but an overcoat hastily thrown over his night clothes. This was all the gentleman saved from his valuable belongings; his faithful dog "Bret Harte" also losing its life in the flames.

Soon after the Marines reached the scene, the second signal gun was fired, notifying the Pinta that assistance from her was required. The bluejackets under Lieut. David Peacock, the gunboat's executive officer, and Ensign Rust did effective service in protecting the adjacent District jail building and the Custom House from catching fire. The eastern wall of the

jail was saved from igniting by sails which Lieut. Peacock ordered from the Naval store house, the canvas being kept wet continually by the sailors and the Mission boys, all working with a will. Barrels were placed on the roofs of the aforementioned structures and kept filled with water, as soon as they were emptied. The Fire Brigade and the Marines commenced to attempt to extinguish the fire in the Castle itself, but it was soon realized that this was a hopeless task and everybody then turned to protecting the adjacent Government buildings, and the Marines commenced to remove the portable property of District Judge Warren Truitt and District Attorney C. S. Johnson, who have their apartments on the third floor of the Jail building; the same force taking everything back as soon as the danger had passed.

The massive Castle gradually succumbed to the raging flames, its eastern wing falling in first; at 5.30 A. M. the western wing was consumed and gradually fell to the ground leaving nothing of the structure's timbers standing erect.

Deputy Clerk Adolph A. Meyer was a busy man, he putting the District Court records and the official papers of the Marshal's office in readiness for removal in case the other buildings should take fire.

All worked to their utmost to save what could be protected from the attacks of the fire fiend and it is due to the united efforts of the Marine Garrison, the Pinta's command, the Fire Brigade, the Mission boys and of almost every citizen that the conflagration was limited to the Castle.

Governor James Sheakley, always kindhearted, served out hot coffee to the workers, in which he was assisted by his son, Mr. F. E. Sheakley.

Mr. Reuben Albertstone took seventeen photographs of the Castle while the flames were consuming it.

THE FLYING DUTCHMAN CAPTURED.

For some time rumors have been current that the sealer Emma, which left Juneau in the early part of last summer on a cruise to the westward, had been seized by a Russian gunboat. Capt. O. G. Hansen, who is known all over this coast as "the Flying Dutchman," not being an American citizen, could not appear for the vessel as her master, but was in fact the leading spirit on board. The Juneau *Alaska News* gives now the following information from which it appears the Russian bear has succeeded in entrapping the daring pursuer of fur seal wherever they might be found:

"The trim little schooner Emma that sailed with a gallant crew from Juneau on May 8th, bound for the haunts of the festive seal on the broad Pacific ocean, is in the hands of the war-like Russian, and the crew is imprisoned at a naval station on the western coast of Siberia. As the merry crew set sail from Juneau, on that bright day of May, hearing the shouts of bon voyage and good luck emanating from a host of friends standing on the wharf, little did they think that their fate was destined to land them within the walls of a Russian fortress. Rather were their thoughts traveling ahead to the time when they would return from a successful cruise, their pockets laden with bright gold, obtained from the sale of the seal skins. Aboard the Emma were Captain J. Johnson, First Mate O. G. Hansen, and those of the crew, Robert Ohman, Frank Tucker, Billy Ferrall, Frank Cook, J. Hines, Victor Lundun, P. Riley and Wm. Wright. The famous man aboard was Captain Hansen. There is not an officer in the revenue service, who cannot spin a yarn about Hansen skirting along the coast, driving his vessel, called the Flying Dutchman, before a full fledged hurricane. When the cautious skippers had their crafts anchored to safe moorings, Hansen would be out in the Flying Dutchman on a trading mission. He made several raids on the seal islands almost under the noses of the revenue cutters. One to the crew writes to W. Chisholm, of Douglas island, telling him all about disastrous adventures.

During last September the schooner was headed for Yokohama, Japan, having caught some sixty seal. After getting a supply of provisions, it was the intention of the skipper and crew to hunt the seal north of the Japan coast, near the Aleutian islands. When about 500 miles north of the Japan islands they met with nasty weather which increased into a hurricane. They finally unshipped their rudder, and one after the other the sails blew into tatters. Here Hansen displayed his skill in keeping the little schooner afloat. For days it was a question whether the small craft could ride the tremendous sea running.

Finally they managed to run into shelter in the lee of the small islands off Sakhalien island, near the Siberian coast. Beaching the schooner they fixed the rudder and repaired the sails and rigging; out again the storm drove them toward the Siberian coast, and finally a Russian man of war gave chase. The schooner was boarded and seized. The Russian commander would take no explanations. He took the schooner in tow and steamed to Vladivostock, a naval station in southeastern Siberia. The officers and crew were thrown into prison on a charge of seal poaching. They have been given two trials and each time the government has won. They had engaged a lawyer and were trying to secure a new trial, when last heard from. It was the opinion of the writer that they would regain their liberty, but that the schooner would be confiscated.

Albert Ohman, a brother to Oscar, of Juneau, and Wm. Hindle owned the schooner, which was built last year at Shakan. The schooner registered twenty-one tons and was fifty-five feet in length, rigged for heavy and foul weather. Oscar Ohman said that his brother Albert was in the east, and he did not think that there was any show to recover the schooner. He stated that the Russian government had no right to seize her, as she was on the high seas sailing for Yokohama and had been driven towards the Siberian coast by the storm. If Uncle Sam should take up the case and ask for the cause which led to the seizure, there might develop an international controversy, which would result in Russia taking a tumble from her late high handed seizures off the Siberian coast. American vessels have been seized of late, as if they were manned by a band of pirates."

A YUKON PARTY RETURNS.

HARDSHIPS ENDURED.

RELIABLE NEWS FROM THE YUKON GOLD DIGGINGS.

The first winter party from Forty Mile, on the Yukon River, says the Juneau *Alaska News*, arrived at that place on the steamer Rustler on Feb. 22 last. They are H. Henderson and Hank Wright, miners; John Reed, a saloon keeper, and a half breed named Pitka in the employ of Wright. They left Forty Mile December 18th and arrived at Wilson's(on this side of the pass leading to the headwaters of the Yukon), Feb. 8th, making the trip in fifty-three days. They had a hard time of it, were blinded by the snow, and almost lost their way on the summit. But they are feeling good, as they have about $15,000 in gold dust safely locked up in the Occidental Hotel safe. They intend returning to Forty Mile in April. They left Forty Mile December 18th with two sleds hauled by two teams of dogs, having five dogs in one and four in the other. Each sled had a load of about 300 lbs., consisting of blankets, tent, Yukon sheet iron stove, grub, dried salmon and wearing apparel. They made from ten to fifteen miles a day traveling on the ice upon the Yukon river. At the end of three hundred miles the snow became deeper and the ice rougher, compelling the unloading of the tent, stove and some of their extra effects, which they cached. They stopped over one day. Some days the thermometer was 65 degrees below zero. Several times the dogs' feet were frozen to the ice and the mens' faces, feet and hands were nipped by the intense cold, compelling a halt. They met with no great difficulty until they reached the foot of the divide on the Yukon side. They made an attempt to cross but the snow and wind blinded them. They wrapped up in blankets and lay in the snow three days and two nights, eating frozen bread and beans thawed out by their five candles. Snow was melted by the candles to get water to drink. The storm abating, they retreated to the timber on Lake Bennett, taking one sled. They made camp and kept a fire going to dry their clothes and blankets, staying there two nights and a day. They made a lunch of four lbs. of bread and three lbs. of bacon, and started for Wilson's, leaving the sled and blankets at camp. They nearly lost their way but finally reached Wilson's, almost exhausted, having eaten one meal from 10 a. m. until 4 a. m. the

following day. They had left their $15,000 of gold dust at the first camp where they were buried by the snow. Seven dogs followed them over the divide, and two remained at the Bennett Lake camp. They were out of dry salmon and had not given the dogs anything to eat for five days. One dog was caught in a trap and had to be killed. After a ten days' rest at Wilson's they recrossed the summit to get the gold dust and camp outfit. Hank Wright remained at Wilson's, sending an Indian in his place. They crossed the divide, got their dust, two sleds and effects and returned to Wilson's, making it in thirty hours. The Chilkat Indian gave out and had to be helped. They found one of the dogs at Bennett lake frozen to death and the other almost dead from starvation, living for fifteen days with nothing to eat. It was given bread and dried salmon and was able to walk to Wilson's. It was even chances whether they would survive or not on the summit but they managed at last to get their bearings and push through. The snow is very deep on the summit but packed hard, so that it will hold one up without snow shoes. At the base the snow is soft. James Healey and party were to leave Forty Mile about the middle of January for Juneau.

In its next issue, that of the 1st inst., the *News* gives an interesting account of doings in the Yukon region, as follows:—

Hank Wright, who arrived from Forty Mile, on the Yukon, last week, has been mining and prospecting in that country for the last four years. He is one of the best posted miners of that section, is thoroughly reliable and level headed, and what comes from him concerning the mining properties is well worthy the consideration of those intending to go there.

"You can say for me," said he, "that a man has to rustle to make a strike in the Yukon country, and that many of the bars on the former by good paying creeks and rivers have been worked out and the best diggings are now confined to some of last year's discoveries."

According to his statements Miller creek produced, last season, in gold dust $100,000, taken from forty-six claims. This is the first year's run, and except a few of the claims at the head, the pay gravel is not half worked. Near the mouth the ice and ground have not been removed from the bedrock. Miller creek is a branch of Sixty Mile, it is about sixty miles from camp Forty Mile. It is five miles long. The pay gravel on the bedrock, consisting of pulverized slate rock mixed with gold, runs from seven feet at the head to twenty feet at the mouth, and in depth from two to six feet. H. Wright and his partners, Frank Cromeo, and Joe Rudlow, took out $14,000 last season from their claim located on Miller creek the second below the discovery claim.

In this claim there were from six to eight feet of loam and ice over the pay gravel which had to be removed. At the end of the season, Wright sold his interest to his partners for 200 ounces of gold dust. Pete Wyberg and Bill Leggett own the discovery claim and took out about $6,000 last season. Joe King, Trimberly, Joe LeMay and Lewis Bush own the four claims above the discoverd and realized $8,000 apiece. The French Bros. having a claim farther up the creek, look out $8,000 in glittering gold dust. There are ten claims each 500 feet in length running with the creek, above the discovery claim and thirty-six below it. The claims above the discovery get more narrow and swallow as one goes up the creek, while towards the mouth there are twenty-five feet of loam and ice above the pay streak.

Wright believes that the gravel at the mouth is deeper and wider and that here the richest mines will be located. But it takes money to remove the surface ice and loam. About fifty men worked on Miller creek last season. A late discovery made by Edward Ellwood last August was on Napoleon creek about six miles above Franklin gulch on Forty Mile. The gold found is coarse, the nuggets averaging about the size of brown beans. The creek having been prospected late in the season, little work has been done there. About twenty miners have made locations on this creek, which is eighteen miles long.

Davis creek, a branch of Forty Mile and eighty miles from the latter's mouth, has attracted the attention of the miners, and last season, those working the gravel did fairly well.

Canyon creek, twenty miles long, has been partly developed. Howard Hamilton running a tunnel to tap the bedrock at considerable depth. Next season this tributary stream will be tested. Frank Carter struck coarse gold on Glacier creek, a branch of Sixty Mile. His prospect raised considerable interest and if it pans out well, there will be a rush there.

"The general opinion held by the Yukon mines," continued Mr. Wright, "is that the many tributary gulch creeks and streams of Forty Mile and Sixty Mile rivers offer the best inducements for prospecting, as coarse gold has been found on many of them, but so far the locators, in many cases, have not had time to do any development work in uncovering the bedrock by the removal of the surface ice and dirt.

There is nothing to hinder the finding of another Miller creek on these tributaries, as Miller creek contains no special features in the shape of ledges and formation to lead one to think that it has been selected as the sole possessor of rich gravel to the absence of the same in these aforesaid streams. I should therefore advise new comers to prospect in the tributaries of these rivers."

Three Indians came into Forty Mile at the end of last season and reported the finding of rich gold placer bar diggings on Birch creek, about 180 miles below Forty Mile. To get there, one has to cross a portage of eight miles and ascend the creek seventy miles. The Indians showed about $400 of gold dust which they had taken out in a few days. About fifty miners bought provisions and outfits from McQuestion's store and started for the creek early in the winter. Among the old diggings Franklin gulch panned out the most during the last season. About thirty-five men worked on the bars averaging from $1000 to $1200 each. The coarsest gold in the country is found there. One nugget taken out according to John Reed, was worth $238.

Hank Wright states that about twenty-five men wintered on Stewart river. He says that the best bars have been mostly worked out and that $5 to $8 a day was made in rocking on the bars and is considered vrey good. In '86, during the palmy days, a day's work on some of the bars yielded $100.

Joe McGee and Jack Welch are located on this river. The gold dust is fine.

On Sixty Mile the miners did poorly last season. The bars have been skimmed very closely, so that the majority rocking on its banks have met with poor success. Henderson did the best making $12 a day. At Sixty Mile camp there are about thirty people. The store and sawmill are owned by Ladeau. The sawmill has a capacity of 8000 feet a day. On Forty Mile the men did only fairly well, as the bars have been worked over several times.

The Pelly and Hootolinqua rivers have not been prospected much the past season, as the bars are not very profitable to work.

There are about 300 people in the Yukon country and about 150 people have wintered at Forty Mile. Forty Mile is the principal trading post, containing eighty cabins, two stores, a shoe shop, restaurant, bakery, billiard hall, five saloons, dance hall, barber shop, two blacksmith shops, tin shop, two assay offices and a mission church (Episcopal).

The current prices at the stores are: Flour, per cwt., $6 to $8; bacon, 25 to 40 cents per lb; Sugar, 15 to 20 cents per lb; beans, 12 cents; Cariboo meat, 7 to 10 cents per lb; rabbits, 25 cents apiece; suits of clothes, $20 to $35; gum boots, $10 to $12; strap pick, $8; shovels, $2.50; board at restaurant, $40 per month. To live economically one can support himself for a year on $300.

TROUBLE OVER BERING SEA.

A press dispatch from Washington, D. C., dated Feb. 14th, says:—

The sober second judgment of both parties to the Bering Sea arbitration discloses the fact that the agreement reached by the arbitrators is not entirely satisfactory to either the United States or Great Britain. It appears, however, that the dissatisfaction is based rather upon matters of detail than upon any objection to the broad principles upon which the arbitration was based.

These matters are now the cause of some concern to the two nations, and for months past there has been much correspondence and many personal interviews between Secretary Gresham, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Minister Bayard with a view to their adjustment.

NO PENALTIES PROVIDED.

One of the flaws which Secretary Gresham is said to have found in the

agreement is a failure to provide penalties for infraction of its provisions, and as it would be of little avail to capture pelagic sealing vessels, only to have them turned loose again upon the seal herds as soon as the cases could be brought before the courts, the Secretary is trying to have this defect cured.

The United States is able to punish sealers brought before its courts, but the Canadian law is defective and thus international agreement is desirable.

The Canadians also have a cause of complaint. They appear to have discovered at this late date that a rigid enforcement of the rules, as laid down by the Paris tribunal, would destroy their seal fishing industry. They have brought great pressure to bear upon the British Foreign Office, with the result that Sir Julian Pauncefote is now laboring strenuously to mitigate the misfortune of the Canadians by securing a considerable restriction of the limits of the closed zone around the seal islands, within which seals may not be taken by vessels, and a shortening of the closed season which now extends from the first of May until the last of August.

TO RENEW THE MODUS.

In this effort the British Minister is using figures and facts produced by the Canadians to show that an abatement of the rigor of the articles of agreement on the lines indicated is unlikely to result in the depletion of the seal herds on the Islands. Necessarily, some time is required to complete the negotiations, and pending their conclusion the British Government is making an effort to secure a renewal of the modus vivendi, under which operations in the seal waters were governed last year.

But this suggestion has further complicated the subject, as it touches the rights under their lease of the North American Commercial Company.

THE COMPANY'S PROTEST.

The Company has entered an energetic protest against the renewal of the modus, and in this they are not without sympathy at the State Department as the renewal would subject our Government to the loss of revenue derived from the taking of skins and to an obligation to assist in the maintenance of the natives.

ARCTIC ALASKA.

The Need of Importing Reindeer from Siberia.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE ESQUIMAUX.

Seventeen Thousand Intelligent People Ask For Food.—Interview with Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

(Copyrighted by Kate Field, Washington City, 1894.)

Esquimaux have recently travelled seven thousand miles to ask Congress to extend to Alaska the provisions of the Agricultural experimental acts and to make further purchases of reindeer, which they sorely need for food. Never have I been so impressed by a primitive race. This interest led to the following interview with Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Commissioner of Education for our Arctic province.

"Who were the first settlers in Alaska, Dr. Jackson?"

"Fur traders. They went up there to establish trading posts. They cared nothing for vegetables or fruit. They had not time to find out what could be grown. The same was true of the central region where fur traders went upon the Yukon river, which is so large that it has five mouths emptying as much water as does the Mississippi at its mouths. The Yukon is one of the great rivers of the world. We have resources there, but no one to test them. At the different missionary stations in all that portion of Southeast Alaska they raise beets and peas, and as fine celery as I have ever eaten anywhere else. There are a great many wild fruits, such as raspberries, whortleberries, the salmonberry, a species of raspberry; the currant, the cranberry, and also crab apples. I think that an agricultural station up there would give an impetus to scientific investigation. We could then find out what could be raised and under what circumstances the largest crops could be produced. The different traders, teachers, missionaries and the native population who through the schools are coming into a civilized condition, would contribute greatly to the advancement of that country through such means. If, for instance, apples did well, everybody would set out apple trees. Pears could be cultivated, and, I believe, good ones, and people would go to the expense of sending for trees and planting them.

"Alaska has two entirely different climates. There is the coast along the Aleutian Islands which has a climate as mild as that of the city of Washington or the northern part of the State of Virginia. The Russians kept records at Sitka for 50 or 60 years, which have been tabulated and published by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, so that we are in possession of data as to the climate of Alaska. This mild climate is due to the Japan Current, which warms the water. After getting beyond the coast range of mountains you strike a severe climate. Through the entire southern section of Alaska there is no question that certain cereals, fruits and vegetables can be raised."

"What is the extent of that mild territory?"

"The coast is mountainous, but between the mountains are valleys of greater or less extent. In some places you have a valley five miles wide and sometimes 50 miles long. It has been estimated that if you took these valleys and threw them together they would make a territory nearly as large as the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. That gives you an idea of the probable agricultural section of Alaska."

"What are the warmest sections for agriculture?"

"Kodiak Island, Cook's Inlet and Keeni Peninsula. They have more sunshine than any other part of the Territory. The trouble in Southeast Alaska is that there is constant rain. It rains nearly the whole year round. On Keeni Peninsula and on Kodiak Island there are Russians and half breeds, who have large patches of potatoes on Cook's Inlet, and they also raise cattle and make butter enough to supply that section of country. In that mild belt we have some farming land, but, of course, nothing like the amount in the Ohio or the Mississippi Valleys. They also have a large grazing interest."

"What about live stock?"

"Cattle and sheep do remarkably well there. At Juneau there is a herd of cattle and sheep. On Kodiak Island there is a herd of cattle, and along Keeni Peninsula and in Oonalaska there are two very good sized herds of cattle; so that there is a possibility of pretty fair agricultural herds. Having gotten out of this section and into the central northern portion of Alaska, they never have thaws at all. The ground is covered with what is called thunda, a species of moss which preserves the ice as well as tanbark would. That moss prevents the soil from thawing, so that the ground is frozen all the time. There abound great placer gold mines, which have attracted 300 American miners who can only work two months in the summer. Often they cut wood and burn it in order to thaw out the ground before they can dig and cut the gravel from which they procure the gold dust. At the same time, while they have this frozen subsoil, one of the traders at the international boundary line raised 40 acres of turnips and rutabagas. In a dry season he turned under the moss of his land, and he brought to that country a young moose which he trained to the plow, and plowed the 40 acres. There is not a cow or a horse anywhere in this central portion of Alaska, so he utilized the moose, and he said he got a good crop, although 18 inches under the surface it was frozen down to an unknown depth. To show you something of the depth to which the ground is frozen, I may say that Lieutenant Ray in 1880 was at the station of Point Barrow, and the Government sent him word to ascertain the depth to which the frost extended. He undertook the work, and ran down a shaft to the depth of 39 1-2 feet, but still the ground was frozen and he gave it up. This shaft has been utilized as a place of storage for the game which is kept there during the season. It is put in and remains frozen until taken out."

"Are there domestic animals in Central and Northern Alaska?"

"Very few. While hogs and sheep do well in Southern Alaska, they cannot be kept in Northern Alaska, because of the difficulty in putting up grass for nine or ten months of winter. Animals would be in danger of being frozen to death, because the thermometer will run as low as fifty-nine degrees below zero; you cannot raise cattle, horses or sheep in this section."

"Is that the reason you want reindeer?"

"Yes. In Siberia there are hundreds of thousand of head of domestic reindeer, the same as in Lapland. The natives own herds of from one hundred to ten thousand head, very much as cattle are owned on the plains of Texas, or sheep in Mexico. Like sheep they are guarded day and night. Herders are with the reindeer constantly. The reindeer furnishes the natives' families with everything they need. It has been said that if they were cut off entirely from every other source of supply, they would be perfectly comfortable with the reindeer, according to their ideas of comfort. The skins of the reindeer furnish the entire clothing and food of the family. The sinews make the thread. The garments are sewn with reindeer sinew. The flesh of the animal furnishes food, and the natives drink the milk. The horns make household utensils, and the bones soaked in oil are burned for fuel."

"How extensive is the timber region?"

"It extends from Kodiak Island to Cook's Inlet. From that point there is no timber. On the Aleutian Islands there are no trees. You might travel for five thousand miles along this coast and you would not see a single tree."

"How much coal has been discovered?"

"Coal mines are being worked by San Francisco capitalists in Cook's Inlet. There are coal mines on the shores of the Arctic Ocean where the American sealers and whalers can help themselves. It is upon an immense bluff on the seashore, and when the weather thaws it will cause this coal to slack off and drop down on the beach. All the whalers have to do is to go and put it into sacks. It is a lignite, or soft coal. There is a river on the south which has large coal mines, but it is, perhaps, 100 miles back from the coast. There are coal mines all through that country.

"In 1890, when the Government sent me to establish schools in Alaska, I found that the population was in a starving condition in this section of the country. Formerly the waters were filled with the walrus and the seal, and they made three-fourths of the entire living of the population. Fifty years ago the people through this section had plenty to eat. The American whalers have gone there and driven the whales out of the Behring Sea and out of this section. One captain told me that formerly he could drop anchor in the Arctic and never lift it the entire summer until he wanted to return with his catch of whales. Whalers now have to go to Herschel Island in order to get whales. Every season I get accounts of this or that family starving to death. Starvation is getting more and more imminent every year. When the question came up as to what to do with these people, it was first thought that Congress would be asked for an appropriation to feed these Esquimaux. That was the proceeding with Indians of the central portion of the United States. The effect was that feeding them pauperized them, and caused them to be killed off; and, if that were to be done, we might as well let them starve to death at once. The suggestion was then made that instead of providing them with food and thus pauperizing them, why not help them to bring over reindeer from Siberia to Alaska in order to make themselves self-sustaining. That would give them the means not only to save their lives for the present, but to perpetuate the race.

We have an area there which will sustain 2,000,000 reindeer. That is a section of the United States which is worthless for any commercial purposes. In Lapland, Finland and Russia there are 400,000 head of reindeer. That number of reindeer sustains 26,000 people in comfort, besides yielding a revenue to the Government of $400,000 annually. The Norwegian and Swedish Governments tax reindeer $1 per head, which yields $100,000. We have space here for 1,000,000 reindeer or more, and they would sustain 100,000 people in comfort. We have now a scattered population of only about 15,000 of these people in the villages along the coast, and many of them in danger of starvation. If we introduce the reindeer, it will afford them food for the present and the future.

"In 1892 172 reindeer were landed from Port Clarence. This strait is only 40 miles across. There are two islands,

one belonging to Russia and the other belonging to the United States; so that the citizens of Russia and the citizens of the United States are only about two and a half miles apart. That is coming pretty close to the Russian Empire.

"Last summer 88 fawns were born, and 79 of them lived. This last year 127 additional reindeer were purchased and added to the herd. When I left there the latest account I had was that they had 345 reindeer in the herd. This coming summer it is proposed to locate three new herds of 100 each at different places in Alaska, and a fourth on St. Lawrence Island. We have demonstrated that reindeer can be bought cheaply, and can be transported with ease. They do better in Alaska than they do in Russia, because the grass has been cropped there so many generations that it is short; but in Alaska the moss is thick and rank, so that the reindeer are doing better in Alaska than in Russia."

"Are there not wild reindeer in that country?"

"Yes, they are the same animal, only they are changed by domestication. The caribou, or wild reindeer, existed formerly in the whole country. The introduction of breech-loading firearms turned the attention of hunters and trappers to the reindeer, so that they have been largely killed off. On the peninsula an old native told me that when he was a child they were quite numerous; but there are none seen now. They have all been killed, or been driven back. None of them can now be had for food to any large extent; so that the question comes up, first, as to the question of humanity. "Here are 15,000 people who have been robbed by the white man, the American whaler. We can feed them by putting this industry in their hands. We cannot stock the sea with whales but we can give them a new food. This frozen country is utterly worthless to the world, except as ranges for reindeer. For that purpose it is to that country a question of food supply just as much as are the cattle ranges in Texas. If that country were stocked with reindeer, we would soon be able to sell hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of venison to San Francisco, and to Washington and other Eastern cities.

"Out of the 400,000 in Lapland, there are sent to the markets of Europe 22,000 carcasses of reindeer, ham and smoked tongue. The hides are valuable. The bookbinders in Leipsic, Germany, are using reindeer leather. Paris is buying reindeer leather largely from Lapland, and the present fad among fashionable young men is the deerskin glove, which is made from the hide of the Lapland deer. We can make this country worth millions of dollars to the United States by introducing the reindeer.

"A San Francisco paper said a while ago that while we were spending millions of dollars on this Behring Sea arbitration, the day is coming when the reindeer will be more valuable commercially to the United States than the seal islands. We simply ask that the enactment of the Hatch Experimental Station bill be extended to Alaska. Every other section of the United States has the benefit of it, and we want to be put on an equality with Utah, Arizona and the other States and Territories of the Union.

"What is the average value of these reindeer, if we should purchase from the owners in Siberia?"

"About $5 in barter. One hundred dollars in gold would not buy a reindeer in Siberia, and yet $5 worth of calico or tobacco would. In that country they know nothing about money. It costs $10 or $12 to bring them over, which represents simply the amount of coal consumed by the Government vessel in transporting them."

"What education do the Esquimaux receive?"

"In 1890 and 1891 the Government put a school at Behring's strait, where there was a population of less than six hundred Esquimaux people. They had such a bad reputation among the whalers as being savages that no whaler has dropped anchor anywhere near them for a long time. One whaler went in there and dropped anchor some 16 years ago, and began to trade and swindle natives, selling them whiskey, and the natives rebelled and came very near capturing the schooner. After that, whalers did not venture in there. In that country lumber is scarce; and when we built a small school room, we thought that if we got 50 natives it would be a great success. When I went back the year after establishing the school, I was anxious to know the result. In that country they have only one communication a year with the rest of the world. All the traders, natives and missionaries get mail once a year; so we cannot hear from that station until after 12 months. When I went back I asked how many they had in the school, and they told me 346, and the average daily attendance for the nine months was 104 out of a population of a little less than 600 people. Some people told me to wait, as it was a new thing; and the second year there would not be so many. I found the second year that that there had been an average daily attendance of 106, and last year they had 146. The first year the teacher, of course, could not understand a word they said, nor could they understand a word he said. You can, therefore, understand the disadvantage under which the teacher was working. He had to gain a little knowledge of their language, and they gained a little knowledge of his. All the teaching is done in English. The Government has insisted that the entire population shall be made English-speaking. At the end of the first year, the boys had progressed so far that they were able to speak enough English to do business. They would take fox skins and wolverine and beaver skins down to the traders and ask the traders how much they would give by weight or measure in tobacco, lead, calico, powder, or anything of that sort. The boy could ask the captain how much he would give for a bunch of fox skins, and the captain would answer so many yards of calico, or so many pounds of powder, or lead, and they understood each other.

"When those boys began school they could not understand a word the teacher said.

"These people are very intelligent. They are far above the average North American Indian. The first year the teacher told these people at Cape Prince of Wales that the Government was going to introduce the reindeer, and they showed so much anxiety about it that three of them formed a partnership and agreed that one should go over to Siberia in a canoe late in the fall, and the others would take care of his family while he was gone. He was to go over and get caught in the ice late in the season, so that he would have an excuse to spend the winter with a herd of reindeer to learn to manage them, in order that he might come back and take care of one on this side. On another occasion I know that one of those natives had some whalebone, and he said to the captain of a vessel, 'If you will buy me 20 head of reindeer, I will give you this bone.' All these garments which these people are wearing came from Siberia. The Siberians bring them over and trade them for whalebone, furs and oil. In that way the traffic in reindeer skins has been going on for a good many generations. These people appreciate the effort of the Government for them in this respect." KATE FIELD.

Sentinel. Rome N.Y.
March 20. 1894

THE salmon canning business is the largest industry of Alaska, but the year before last the output fell off 16,000,000 pounds, and much discussion resulted. Although the depression was not as bad last year, it will require strict work to keep the industry on the high and progressive basis nature has permitted to it. There should be stoppage of the foolish policy of barricading the small streams up which the fish try to go to their spawning places. The large catches thus made diminish the supply. A statute forbids this, but its enforcement has been stopped by the lack of adequate appropriations. Then, too much change, by removal and death, in treasury agents has had a bad effect. Now it is expected matters will become strict, and the seasons be prosperous again.

Herald. Rochester N.Y.
March 24. 1894

It may be interesting to some people to know that there are journals published in the vicinity of the Arctic Circle. The Eskimo Bulletin is published annually at an English mission settlement on the Behring Strait, near Cape Prince of Wales. A steamer stops there once a year. The news which it brings is set forth on a little sheet which is printed by hectograph. The sheet is twelve inches by eight; the paper is very thick and printed on one side only. Like its contemporaries of large circulation, the contents are printed under different heads. This journal says, in a sub-title, that it is the only yearly newspaper, but it has been discovered that this is an error. Another annual newspaper is printed on about the same degree of latitude, at Goothaab in Greenland, under the title of Atnaglintit, in the Greenlandish language. This tongue, which the Eskimos speak, has nothing in common with the Scandinavian idioms.

A SEAL ISLAND SIREN.

Sung a Song Which Caused an American to Break His Marriage Vows.

Maj. S. R. Nettleton, who was two years United States special treasury agent at the Pribylov islands, or Seal islands as they are sometimes called, was a close observer of the customs of the Aleutians, and relates many interesting anecdotes of his sojourn there, says the St. Louis *Republic*.

"In the far away Pribylov islands there is a little convent devoted to a nameless religion," said Maj. Nettleton. "It has only one occupant, whom the natives call Kchatka, the Aleutian nun. She worships no invisible divinity and has no theoretical doctrines, but she teaches her people that if they live honestly and relieve the sick and unfortunate they will be rewarded.

"Years ago, when the islands were the property of Russia, a Russian trader came to the islands to exchange his merchandise for sealskins and the fur of the silver gray fox. He fell in love with an Aleutian maiden, the belle of the island, and in the due course of time they were married. The trader and his dusky wife made many voyages between the island and Russian ports, but one day they were brought from their ship to one of the Alaska Commercial company's huts both very ill with a terrible fever. With them were two little twin girls, whose exuberant health and spirits were a sad contrast to the condition of their parents. The next day their mother died. Her husband was at the point of death, but when his dying wife was brought to his bedside and asked him to give their children to her parents he feebly assented. When the funeral of his wife was taking place he too died, and the two little orphans were removed to the home of their grandmother.

"Their lives were uneventful until they reached the age of 16. Neither had been to school, and they knew nothing of the outside world, except what they remembered of the fairy tales told to amuse their childhood's fancies. About this time the United States purchased Alaska and sent a young professor from one of the leading eastern universities to the island on a scientific expedition. The trip was an arduous one, and he left his young wife at home with her relatives. Securing the data and statistics for which he was sent in a few days, time hung heavily on his hands, and the young savant undertook the task of instructing the beautiful but illiterate sisters. Kchatka was an apt pupil, quaffing eagerly from the Pierian spring, but her sister, although quite as bright, seemed to be much more interested in her tutor than she was in her grammar or arithmetic. The attraction was mutual, and when a ship came on which the young professor might have returned home he wrote to his wife that he was unexpectedly detained and could not come home for another three months. The arrivals of ships at the islands are few and far between, and the next mail brought a letter imploring him to return home, as his wife was at the point of death. It so happened that one of the Alaska Commercial company's schooners was to sail for San Francisco the following day. The young professor resolutely went on board, bribing the boatmen to refuse to bring his Aleutian sweetheart to the schooner should she ask them to do so.

"The schooner lay fully a mile from the shore, and the sailors were already in the tall masts spreading the canvas preparatory to departure, when one of them caught sight of a woman swimming in the water. She came on board and implored the young man to abandon his idea of returning home, or to stay at least until the next ship. Her knowledge of English was limited, but as she knelt before him on the deck of the ship, her dark eyes pleading more eloquently than words, he decided to forsake his invalid wife and spend his days with his Aleutian love.

"He returned to the island and endeavored to forget the woman whom he had promised to love and cherish, who, lying at the dark portals of death, was longing for a parting kiss or a last embrace before she died. The mail which next reached the islands informed him that his wife was dead; that she died with his name on her lips, and that her last intelligible utterance was a hope that he would meet her in the better land.

"He read the letter and fell to the floor unconscious. Fully two months of faithful nursing saved him from dying of brain fever. When he was well enough to return home he married his Aleutian sweetheart, and today she is the accomplished mistress of an elegant home in Cleveland, O. Kchatka, her sister, refused to leave the islands. During the epidemic of smallpox, which

nearly depopulated the islands a few years ago, she was one of the very few who did not take the disease, although she was constantly at the bedside of the sufferers. The simple natives say that the Great Spirit refused to spoil her beauty, that she might shine as an angel of light among them and teach the road to the Aleutian heaven, where seals are plenty and it is never cold."

F. T. Washington D.C.
March 29. 1894

National Statistical Association.

A special meeting of the National Statistical Association will be held this evening at board of trade rooms, Glover Building, 1419 F street, to hear the addresses that were deferred from last meeting. Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, will talk on "Statistics of wool industry," Mr. W. F. MacLennan on "National finance," and Dr. Sheldon Jackson on "Industries of Alaska."

The Observer. New York City
March 29. 1894

The Alaskan Boundary.

Under an agreement reached between the United States and Canada in 1892, provision was made for the survey of the boundary line between Alaska and the Dominion territory, the work to be completed within two years. The boundary has been in dispute ever since the acquisition of our northern possession, and as its delimitation had become, by reason of the development of mining properties, a matter of pressing interest, the governments pledged themselves to promptly settle disputed points and establish the line. The work on the part of the United States was begun last year by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and will be continued this year, but so many points are apparently involved in dispute, that the promise of prompt settlement following the completion of the survey, is seriously discounted. The transfer of the territory to the United States, negotiated by Mr. Seward, included all that Russia possessed in that quarter, but its eastern limits were particularly ill defined, the treaty of 1867 following that of 1825, concluded between Russia and Great Britain. According to its provisions, the boundary line begins at the southernmost point of Prince of Wales island, running north along Portland channel to the junction of the fifty-sixth parallel of north latitude with the continent, thence along the summit of the mountains parallel to the coast to the one hundred and forty-first meridian, and thence on that meridian to the Frozen sea. When, however, the summit of the mountains extending from the fifty-sixth parallel to the one hundred and forty-first meridian is more than ten marine leagues from the coast, the boundary is a line not more than ten marine leagues from the coast and parallel to it. Unfortunately, while the meridian line is definite enough, and has already been established at a sufficient number of points to serve all practical purposes, the definitions of the convention with respect to the southern boundary are either useless as a basis for delimitation, or disputed by Canada. To begin with, the latter claims that the Portland channel, along which the boundary is to proceed to the fifty-sixth parallel, is not the channel commonly known by that name and which extends far into the mainland, but the channel between the east side of Prince of Wales island and the other islands nearer the shore. Again, the mountains parallel to the coast, the summit of which is to form the boundary from the fifty-sixth parallel to the one hundred and forty-first meridian, are found to be not a continuous range, but scattered about at random, and are consequently valueless in determining the line. Fortunately, another clause of the treaty supplies a remedy for the absence of the mountain range in the provision that where the summit of the mountains is more than ten marine leagues from the coast, the boundary is a line not more than ten marine leagues from the coast and parallel to it. The line can thus be fixed throughout at that distance from the coast, unless the Canadians insist upon their definition of a coast line, which is not the shore of the mainland, but the outer edge of the islands along the mainland, a definition to which the United States will certainly not agree. For to accept it, with the Canadian interpretation of the Portland channel, would be to surrender practically all the Alaskan coast from that channel northward beyond Sitka, and to submit to its incorporation with Canadian territory. As no court of arbitration would sustain such a contention, the surveyors are proceeding in accord with the last paragraph in the convention, and marking the boundary at a distance of ten marine leagues from the windings of the shore of the mainland. The work is, however, conducted at a serious disadvantage, owing to the broken and impenetrable nature of the country, and all that will be attempted will be to mark the points at which the ten marine leagues' boundary line crosses the streams that can be ascended from the ocean. As we have said, it is improbable that the completion of the work will be followed by the prompt settlement of disputed points, but however prolonged the controversy, its conclusion will be expedited by having a ten-league boundary definitely marked out.

Telegraph. Pittsburg Pa
March 30. 94

Dr. Jackson Going to Alaska.

Washington, March 30.—Dr. Sheldon Jackson, commissioner of education for Alaska, will leave on his annual tour of inspection on April 10. He will meet the revenue cutter Bear, on which he makes the cruise, at Seattle, April 15. He will return about the latter part of October.

Sentinel. Rome. N.Y.
March 30. 1894

THE GREEK CHURCH IN ALASKA.

A curious international question was brought to light on Wednesday by a communication sent by the secretary of the treasury to the house of representatives recommending an appropriation of $3,325 to reimburse the bishop of the Greek church in Alaska for funds diverted by agents of the United States. It appears that this sum was contributed by natives of the Seal Islands to the Greek church and was placed in the hands of the North American Commercial Company for transportation to the bishop, who lives in San Francisco. The natives of the islands are a wretched class of people, without sufficient means of support, and their maintenance is provided for in a large part by the United States government. The practical treasury agent in charge of the islands got information of the remittance to the bishop, and apparently deeming the temporal wants of the natives of more importance than their spiritual needs, requested the agent of the company to retain the money until he could communicate with the treasury department. In May, 1892, the secretary of the treasury authorized the agent to redistribute the money to the donors. This was done, and later the Russian bishop made a demand upon the commercial company for the delivery of the money. Some diplomatic correspondence at Washington followed, with the result that Secretary Carlisle admitted that the treasury agent had exceeded his authority. That was the logical outcome of the matter, but why does the Greek church exact her pound of flesh from her children when they are suffering for the necessaries of life? That is the question which probably suggested itself to the treasury agent. At all events Uncle Sam is out $3,325.

Sacred Heart Review
Boston Mass
March 31. 1894

WORD FROM ALASKA.

Some of the persons who sent boxes and barrels of things to the missions in Alaska last year are wondering why they do not receive some acknowledgment. A letter received from Father Barnum explains it. He left the mission far in the north last summer, and started down the great Yukon River in a boat with several companions, to meet the steamer which goes once a year to St. Michael's. On the way down they struck a sandbar and the boat was stuck there for several days. When they reached St. Michael's they saw the steamer just disappearing in the distance. They were bitterly disappointed, but were soon told that the boat had landed only a part of the goods for the missions and had then started for the distant Aleutian Islands, but would touch at St. Michael's again on her way back. Evidently the things that she landed the first time were not those from hereabouts, as Father Barnum says nothing about them. When the steamer visited St. Michael's on her way back she stayed only long enough to land the things, and all that the Sisters and the Fathers could do was to receive them. Before they could open them and write letters acknowledging them the steamer left and came back to San Francisco, and will not go up again until next June. Then Father Barnum will come down and once more visit the civilized world. It is hoped that he will lecture about his life in Alaska. Any one who has read his letters will surely be anxious to hear him talk about that strange, wild country, so near the north pole. Already a number of ladies are getting ready things for the Sisters and the Indian children, to be sent up this coming summer. Miss Fanny Whelan, 1011 G street, Washington, D. C., will answer all inquiries as to the things to send and how to send them.

Anti Polygamy Standard
April 4, 1894

MORE INJUSTICE TO ALASKANS.

Again I take up the cudgels in behalf of much neglected Alaska. Some of my readers may remember that years ago the Rev. William Duncan was sent from England to British Columbia to redeem a tribe of savage Indians to whom cannibalism was not unknown. He revolutionized the tribe and made them admirable citizens, because he first taught them to be clean and then to be useful. Morality followed.

Not content with this sort of practical Christianity, the Home Missionary Society sent a Bishop to reign over a prosperous and contented people whose town of Metlakahtla was the wonder of British Columbia. The Bishop disagreed with Mr. Duncan, whose people thoroughly disagreed with the Bishop. Thereupon the people actually deserted the town they had built up, and, following Mr. Duncan, emigrated to Annette Island near by in Alaska, where they have created a second Metlakahtla.

Now these admirable people want to be naturalized. They can't. Were they European immigrants without a dollar in their pockets, they could vote in seventeen States and Territories *without being naturalized;* being self-supporting, intelligent Indians they are barred out. Read the following letter:

SITKA, ALASKA, September 29, 1890.

REV. WILLIAM DUNCAN.

MY DEAR SIR:—I have given much consideration to your very interesting letter of the 8th inst., in which you request me to make an official visit during the autumn or winter months, when your people are at home, for the purpose of receiving their declarations of intention to become citizens of the United States.

I have no doubt whatever that admission to citizenship would be a great boon to them, and that they would make good, useful and law-abiding citizens. I feel, too, that they have strong claims to share the rights to which, under the naturalization laws, other British subjects are entitled. But the law of the United States relating to naturalization expressly declares that its provision "shall apply to aliens being white persons" [Rev. St. U. S., Sec. 2169] and this has been construed by such eminent jurists as Judge Lorenzo Sawyer, in re Ah Tup [5 Sawy., 155] and Judge Matthew P. Deady, in re Camille, an Indian half-breed [6 Sawy., 541], as limiting the application of the law to persons of the Caucasian race. I can see no relief for your people except through the action of Congress.

Even if I felt at liberty to receive their declarations of intention, in the hope that future legislation might ripen such action to full citizenship, it would neither be just to them, nor fair on my part, to hold out to them a hope which may never be realized, and the realization of which I am powerless to forward.

I feel that it is a great pity that such good people as yours, anxious to swear allegiance, and prove their loyalty to the United States, with undoubted competency to perform all the duties of citizens, should, through no act, omission or want on their part, be denied the rights, privileges and immunities that the Government so freely extends to paler, but less deserving men; but, beyond my heartfelt sympathy and good wishes for you and them, which at all times I gladly express, I am helpless to act in their behalf. . . . Very sincerely yours,

JOHN S. BUGBEE,
United States District Judge.

What was true in 1890 is no less true in 1894; yet we boast of a Declaration of Independence wherein we read that all men are born free and equal!

*

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *March 20, 1894.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

INTRODUCTION OF REINDEER INTO ALASKA.

Mr. TELLER submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to transmit to the Senate a copy of the last report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon the "Introduction of domesticated reindeer into the district of Alaska."

SENATE.

TUESDAY, *April 10, 1894.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

METLAKAHTLA INDIANS IN ALASKA.

Mr. MANDERSON. I appreciate that some of the Senate are familiar—but I know that other Senators are not familiar—with the history of a settlement in Alaska known as New Metlakahtla. I think there is nowhere an account of greater self-abnegation, indeed of utter self-sacrifice than that of William Duncan, an Englishman, who nearly forty years ago went to a barbarous tribe of Indians in British Columbia and started the work of their reformation and civilization; nor is there anywhere an account of greater religious bigotry and of strait-laced oppression than some persons in high places in British America were guilty of towards Duncan and those interesting Indians which compelled them to take refuge in Alaska.

The Government of the United States granted to the Indians what is known as Annette Island, and they have formed there a prosperous Christian community. There are no better people in the district of Alaska than the Metlakahtla Indians. While they have been permitted to acquire the land upon the island and to embark in many industries, even extending their sawmills and canning establishments to places outside of Annette Island, by the construction of the law by the courts of Alaska they have been refused admission to citizenship, for the enjoyment of the rights of which and the performance of the duties of which they are so well fitted.

I have in my hand a communication from Dr. Sheldon Jackson, a gentleman of repute, who has devoted many years to excellent service in Alaska among the natives, setting forth briefly the action of the courts in this regard and giving a brief history of this most interesting people, and important subject-matter. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to have the paper printed as a document and that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, with instructions to that committee, if in their wisdom it seems best, to bring in a bill for the consideration of the Senate providing that these Indians may be admitted to citizenship if the present law is indeed insufficient.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection the paper will be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Christian at Work. New York
Feb 1. 1894-

ALASKAN WOMEN.

THE reader can scarcely conceive of greater hardships in life than the people who inhabit the Arctic coast of Alaska endure. Life is to them a serious struggle. Their faces tell it. Women 20 years of age show that they have borne exposure and hardships which have already made them prematurely old. The farther south of the Arctic circle they live the less they have to endure, as the struggle to maintain existence is less of a strain, and effort and the cold is not so deadly in its work. All the drudgery in life is done by the women, and the growing girls get their share assigned them plenty early enough. Not infrequently by the time a girl is 16 years old she is a mother. The tortures endured at childbirth beggar description. Scarcely one child out of five survives and grows up, and it is not uncommon in Winter for both child and mother to be frozen to death. In hunting expeditions the women carry the burdens and do the other hard work; in whaling they cut up the blubber, drag it to the settlement with the aid of dogs, and stow it down in caches; and in the daily routine of life the hard work is practically all theirs. But in spite of hardships these women have their sports and good times. They chatter and laugh together, and in Winter have their especial games. They are devoted to their children, in fact to all children, never scolding or punishing them, and if a woman sees a child in trouble she will go at once to its relief. Children who do live are carefully reared and devotedly cared for. In case of a shortage of food supply of the settlement, the women are the first to be turned out to die, and they accept their lot without complaint, willingly leaving to their husbands and children whatever chances of living there may be in the small allowance of food at hand.—*Godey's Magazine.*

On June 16th, the U. S. Rev. Cutter Bear found the Whaling bark Hunter on a reef of rocks near Plover Bay, Siberia. She was got off safely at the third high tide, much to the relief of the officers and crew. 1893

MIDWINTER IN ALASKA.

The Perils of the Miners in the Cold Country.

The Alaska News gives the following account of a perilous winter trip made from Forty-Mile Creek, on the Yukon river, to Juneau, with dogs and sled, by H. Wright, a miner, a man named John Reed and a half-breed named Pitka:

They left Forty Mile December 18, with two sleds hauled by two teams of dogs, having five dogs in one and four in the other. Each sled had a load of about 300 pounds, consisting of blankets, tent, Yukon sheet-iron stove, grub, dried salmon and wearing apparel. They made from ten to fifteen miles a day, traveling on the ice on the Yukon river. At the end of 300 miles the snow became deeper and the ice rougher, compelling the unloading of the tent, stove and some of the extra effects, which they cached.

They stopped over one day. Some days the thermometer was 65° below zero. Several times the dogs' feet were frozen to the ice, and the men's faces, feet and hands were nipped by the intense cold, compelling a halt. They met with no great difficulty until they reached the foot of the divide on the Yukon side. They made an attempt to cross, but the snow and wind blinded them. They wrapped up in blankets and lay in the snow three days and two nights, eating frozen bread and beans thawed out by their fire candles. Snow was melted by the candles to get water to drink.

The storm abating, they retreated to the timber on Lake Bennett, taking one sled. They made camp and kept a fire going to dry out their clothes and blankets, staying there two nights and a day. They made up a lunch of four pounds of bread and three pounds of bacon and started for Wilson's, leaving the sled and blankets at the camp. They nearly lost their way, but finally reached Wilson's, almost exhausted, having eaten only one meal from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. the following day. They had left $15,000 of gold dust at the first camp where they were buried by snow. Seven dogs followed them over the divide and two remained at the Bennett lake camp. They were out of dry salmon and had not given the dogs anything to eat for five days. One dog was caught in a trap and had to be killed.

After a ten days' rest at Wilson's they crossed the summit to get the gold dust and camp outfit. Hank Wright remained at Wilson's, sending an Indian in his place. They crossed the divide, got their dust, two sleds and effects, and returned to Wilson's, making it in thirty hours. The Chilkat Indian gave out and had to be helped. They found one of the dogs at Bennett lake frozen to death and the other almost dead from starvation, living for fifteen days with nothing to eat. It was given bread and dried salmon and was able to walk to Wilson's. It was even chances whether they would survive or not on the summit, but they managed at last to get their bearings and push through.

New York Recorder
April 8, 1894

OLD BARANOFF CASTLE.

STORY OF THE OLD HOME OF THE RUSSIAN GOVERNORS AT SITKA.

The Stockaded Structure that, Thrice Built and Destroyed, Saw Its Final Ending Last Month—Luxury of the Muscovite Rulers of Alaska—Under the American Flag.

When Baranoff castle was destroyed by fire early on the morning of St. Patrick's day, Sitka lost the most picturesque, if not the oldest, landmark of Russian supremacy in Alaska. It was about 2 o'clock when Sergeant Delmore of the Marine garrison discovered the fire, but so solidly built was the old castle that it was 6 o'clock before the western wall fell, and the home of the last of the Russian Governors was in ashes.

The last census report of Alaska had this to say: "Sitka, with its foreground of green islands and still waters, and its background of snow-capped mountains, is picturesque from every point of view, and its history and the traditions and relics of other people and other ways of living, invest it with much charm. Sitka broods and suns itself in silence. The place is fast losing all traces of Russian days, and those old buildings that have not suffered neglect and demolition have been furbished up and clapboarded out of all Muscovite semblance. The castle, or Governor's residence, has been let fall half to ruin, the ill-usage and vandalism of the last ten years leaving it stripped and despoiled of every portable feature of its interior finish and sadly defaced. As the castle plot was not made a Government reservation, its site may be taken up by any claimant if the building should burn to the ground."

Most of Sitka's history is concerned with Baranoff castle, and most of the "traditions of other people" are traditions of its occupants. It was in the autumn of 1799 that Alexander Baranoff, "the iron willed," having determined to move the headquarters of the Russian American Company from Kadiak island, sailed into Sitka Bay in the brig Catherine. He got more than 1,500 sea otter skins in a month, and so well pleased was he with the trading resources that he occupied that winter in the construction of a stockade. This stockade was about six miles north of the present site of Sitka.

In the spring two American vessels sailed into the bay and began trading in furs. Baranoff hurried back to Kadiak to set the machinery in motion to stop the Americans. While he was gone the Koloshes completely destroyed the fort. On a day when most of the garrison were far outside the stockade hunting and fishing several thousand of the Koloshes rushed in, surrounded the block house, forced it and massacred the defenders to a man, securing more than 3,000 sea otter pelts. During this wild fight an English ship was lying at anchor about four miles down the bay. Three Russians and five Aleuts, who had been outside the stockade at the time of the attack, escaped to the English ship. Capt. Barber, commanding the ship, sailed up into the harbor and managed to entice two of the Sitka chiefs on board. He ironed them and held them as hostages. His ship carried a good battery and he was able to make his own terms for the release of the eighteen women captured outside the stockade by the Koloshes. The Koloshes surrendered the women and gave Barber 2,000 sea otter skins for their two chiefs. Then Barber sailed to Kadiak, where Baranoff gave him 10,000 roubles for his work.

It was not until the spring of 1804 that Baranoff was able to avenge himself. Then he went to Sitka with 40 Russians and 300 Aleuts in three sloops. He was unexpectedly reënforced by the 400-ton vessel Neva, which had arrived at Kadiak from London just after his departure for Sitka, and had followed him there. The Sitkans were intrenched behind a huge stockade on the great rock which rises out of the water just at the entrance of Sitka harbor. But Baranoff did not hesitate to attack them. In spite of all his bravery he was repulsed and badly wounded. The next day, however, he brought up his sloops and the Neva, and their big guns made short work of the stockade.

The terrified Indians fled that night, and Baranoff took possession of the rock. On its crest he erected the first of the three Baranoff castles and surrounded it with a high stockade. He called this spot the final headquarters of the Russian American Company, and named it the New Archangel. But the tribal name of the Indians who lived just outside the stockade was Sheet-kah, which soon became corrupted by all visitors and Russians alike into Sitka, which it has remained.

The block house which Baranoff erected on Katalan's rock, as it was then called, was the first Baranoff castle. It crowned the rock until 1809, when fire destroyed it. The second castle was a queer two-turreted structure built of cedar logs; it was enclosed by a great stockade with watch towers at the corners. It was destroyed in 1827 by an earthquake. That was nine years after the hard-drinking, hard-swearing old Baranoff had turned the port over to his successor and started on the voyage home to Russia, the end of which he was not to see alive.

This last Castle Baranoff, which went up in smoke on St. Patrick's day, took the place of the one destroyed by earthquake. It was 140 feet long and 70 feet wide, built of heavy cedar logs. Copper bolts pierced the walls at intervals, and were anchored in the rock on which it was built to hold it fast in the event of another earthquake. It was two stories high, with lofts, capped by a lighthouse cupola. Its foundations were 60 feet above tide water.

The Russian Governors resided in this castle, and many traditions of social splendor are left without a pivot on which to hang by its destruction. These Governors were usually chosen from the higher ranks of the naval service and from noble families of Russia. They maintained a miniature court around them and lived and entertained handsomely. State dinners were given by the Governors every Sunday, and there was a constant round of balls and gayeties. Society was more Democratic in those days than it is now, and the noble Russian hosts and hostesses welcomed all to the castle. Caviare and strong punches marked every banquet board, and at the beginning of every ball the ladies were first invited out by themselves to partake of strong and pungent appetizers, and then the gentlemen gathered at the side tables and took their tomes. A big brass samovar was always boiling in the drawing room, and day or night a cup of choice caravan tea was offered to visitors. The Russian Governors brought all their household goods with them from Russia and surrounded themselves with every comfort and luxury. The castle was richly furnished. The walls of the drawing room were lined with mirrors, and its interior appointments were all that Muscovite ideas could suggest. There were breakfasts and dinners served in that old castle at which the glass, the plate, the viands, wines, and all the appointments were fit for regal entertainment itself. The last of them was on the night of Oct. 18, 1867, the day on which the formal transfer of the territory to the United States was made. That night there was a dinner and a ball in the castle and an illumination and fireworks outside, and the bald eagle screamed on all the hilltops.

Within a few months 400 Russians had sailed away from Sitka, and the desolation of American ownership began. When the castle was turned over to the United States it was well furnished and in perfect order. But after the troops left Sitka it was neglected, like everything else there, and was stripped, spoiled, and defaced by vandal visitors. Every portable thing was carried off, the curiously wrought brass chandeliers, the queer knobs and branching hinges on all the doors, and all but the great heavy porcelain stoves in the corners of the apartments. The lantern and even the reflector that used to give warning to mariners from the castle tower, were taken away, and the hall where the Governors received the Indian chiefs was turned into a rubbish hole. Every vestige of the fine old carved railing that fenced off a little boudoir in the great drawing room was lugged away, and not a relic remained to prove that the old billiard room ever existed. Only the uneven, slowly settling floors and warped doors were left to evidence the once great glory of Baranoff Castle.

Efforts to renovate and repair the famous old ruin all failed until last year. The United States Signal officer had reclaimed two little rooms for his use, but besides that gentleman the only tenant of the place was the uneasy spirit of a beautiful Russian lady, who, clad in her wedding garments, haunted the drawing room, the northwest chamber, where she was murdered, and paced the Governor's cabinet room. Twice a year she wandered about the ruined halls and wrung her jewelled hands. The swish of her garments was such as to send chills through the blood of every listener. At Easter time she wandered from room to room, leaving a faint perfume as of wild roses where she passed.

Many a stout-hearted young officer from the men-of-war stationed at Sitka has braced up his nerves and spent a solitary night in the old castle, but no one has ever reported that he had seen the unhappy lady or heard from her lips the true story of her sorrows. By tradition she was the daughter of one of the Governors. On her wedding night she disappeared from the ballroom in the midst of the festivities, and after long search was found dead in one of the small drawing rooms.

In 1893, partly by subscriptions raised by residents of Sitka among themselves and the tourists who visited them and partly by appropriation by Congress, the old castle was repaired. It was the wish and intention of the Alaska officials to get it into such shape that it could be used for the Governor's residence. United States Commissioner R. C. Rogers was already occupying it, and barely escaped with his life. The marines and the bluejackets from the Pinta, lying in the harbor, made a gallant fight for the old castle, and the Sitka fire brigade did its best, but without avail. And, after all, could there be a more satisfactory end for the old castle than one of flame?

SEALS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

New York Recorder
April 8, 1894.

Alaska, You See, Isn't the Only Place That Has Them.

IT'S A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Chase 'Em on the Ice, Whack 'Em with Clubs, Drag 'Em to the Ship and Then Home Again.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., April 2.—Newfoundland is a queer kind of a place, most people think.

They picture the tenth largest island in the world as a mass of rocks, somewhere near the North Pole, in perpetual Winter and surrounded by an almost impenetrable belt of fog, in the midst of which its population, assumed to be a half-starved, half-savage tribe, slightly, if any, superior to Esquimaux, are to be occasionally seen seeking codfish.

But, really, Newfoundland is a good deal of a place. Well, maybe not in the banana belt, but a good deal of a place, with 200,000 warm-hearted people and great resources.

There's its little known seal fishery, for instance. It isn't like that up in Behring's sea. The Pacific seal is valuable for its fur, and is killed in rookeries along the shore. The Newfoundland seal is hunted for its skin and oil on the ice floes which pass along the coast in Spring. Our seals live about the Grand Banks and Gulf Stream from November to January, and move north



SEALING STEAMERS IN THE ICE.

Fortunately disaster is rare; not for over twenty years has any ship been lost with her crew, or even part of them, for they always contrive to get onto the ice and make their way to other steamers or to land. But it takes endurance as well as courage. Judging by the rules of ordinary comfort, they are miserably clad. A suit of woolens or flannel underclothing, an outer suit of canvas, a cap with ear flaps, gloves of blanketing, and skin boots over a pair or two of home-knit stockings constitute their outfit. Overcoats, neckerchiefs or extra clothing are unknown, and would earn the wearer a "guying."

Yet in this garb a sealer ventures out on the North Atlantic at the most stormy period of the year with the thermometer rarely above zero, and usually many degrees below. The food, too, is not of the daintiest quality. "Hard tack," pork, butter and tea are the staples, with occasionally "duff," a mixture of flour, water and pork fat. Usually the older and more experienced men provide themselves with "delicacies," coffee, a better grade of tea, etc. If the ship is fortunate enough to strike the seals the men cook the hearts, kidneys and flippers and fare sumptuously.

When traveling about on the ice they frequently fall through holes and get soaking wet. They take off and wring the dripping garments, then don them again and trust to the natural heat of the body to dry them.

Before leaving for the fishery each captain watches the weather, for his is a difficult task. He has a wide ocean before him, with an immense body of seals somewhere on it, and an error of judgment may cause him to miss them, or he may run into ice and a cold "snap" coming on, be frozen up for the whole season. But if he is fortunate enough to strike the "patch," as the body of seals is called, he is well repaid. The intensest excitement prevails on board at such a time. The men are divided into watches, and the ship being forced as near the seals as possible, the men clamber onto the ice. Each man has a long rope, a long pole like a boat hook in one hand, and in a belt around the waist each man has a knife. The long pole is termed a "gaff," and is used to kill the seals. A blow on the nose gives the seal the quietus. Immediately on killing the seal the hunter "sculps" it. The animal is turned on its back, then a cut is made from head to tail, the carcass is separated from the fatty mass with a few other cuts and thrown to one side. The skin and fat weigh about thirty-five to forty-five pounds.

The hunter then cuts two or three holes in the pelt and "reeves" his hauling rope through them. Then he kills four or five more seals, treats them the same way, till the whole resembles an overgrown sausage, and then starts to drag the mass over the ice to the steamer. If the ice is open he jumps from one piece to another, and when a channel is too broad he pushes his "tow" into the water and, using it to step on, skips across. The men are very expert in this, but to avoid risks they usually go in pairs. If the ice be sufficiently open for the ship to steam through the "pelts" are heaped in February, as they "breed" on this ice. About March 1 each female brings forth its young; never more than one cub, or "pup." Being covered with white hair, they are termed "whitecoats." Their skin, prepared and stuffed, forms an attractive ornament in nearly every Newfoundland house. The mothers fish to feed them, and each returns to its own "pup," though there may be hundreds of thousands of young seals on the same ice. The white fur turns brown after about a month, when the young seals take to the water. It is only by repeated efforts they learn to swim.

About the 15th of March the young seals are in their prime. Then they are near the northern part of the island, and on March 10 our sealers start to hunt them. The fishery is prosecuted by a fleet of twenty powerful steamers, two of which come from Dundee, Scotland, the remainder being owned here. They are stanch ships, built of wood expressly for this enterprise, and are sheathed with ironwood or greenheart, and have their bows well protected with heavy iron bands. American explorers have availed themselves of their services to carry them to the far north, and Greely and Peary can bear testimony to their stanchness. The Bear and the Thetis of the United States Revenue Service formerly belonged to this fleet, but were purchased by the American Government to search for Greely. The number of men these sealing steamers carry is surprising. They are literally crowded with men. Temporary sleeping accommodation has to be made for them. This they occupy till they get seals, and when the space is required for the catch the men are compelled to sleep on deck.

The fishery is most exciting. Its perils are many, but its prizes are great. Success for the men means many dollars; for the captain, social prominence and a small fortune; for the owners, a rich harvest. The demand for berths is very great. It is not unusual for men to walk eighty or a hundred miles looking for a berth. Consequently, the captains can choose the best, and no navy in the world ever had a finer, more stalwart body of men than the six or seven thousand who sail from here each year.

When the storm king rides on the blast and miles of ice-field are tossed hither and thither by the restless sea; when towering bergs, in fantastic form, bear down upon their ships, an added grandeur imparted to them by the tempest, these men thread their way safely through narrow leads of water with the ice masses grinding and threatening every moment to crush in the ship's sides; or if the channel be closed, then the stanch, noble vessel backs off a short distance and, hurling her ironclad stem against the barrier, seams and rends it for many yards, and, repeating this, like a battering ram, slowly fights her way to clear water. But now and again the ice rafts in great masses and closes in upon the ship, crushing her till her beams crack and she becomes leaky as a sieve. As soon as the ice opens she will sink.

together, one of the ship's flags are stuck on top and she steams along and picks them up.

Three or four days suffice to kill seals to fill a steamer. The icefields are now covered with crimson patches, gory carcasses are everywhere, grimy, blood-covered men are dragging their "tows" alongside, coal is being thrown overboard, for each steamer is filled with coal so that if she fails to strike the "patch" she may be able to cruise about; and, seals' fat being more valuable than coal, the latter is got rid of. Pelts are hauled aboard and thrown into the pounds in the hold, the bustle and excitement are intense, and all are working their best to fill the ship and get home as soon as possible. And filled she is, even the decks being covered with pelts to the height of the bulwarks, and then the flags are hoisted, hearty cheers are given and she sails for home, so deeply laden that it seems wonderful she can ever reach land.

In port the skins are salted and exported to England, where they are used for boots, shoes and gloves. The fat is converted into oil. This is sent to England, too, where it is used for lubricating purposes and in lighthouses, etc., and for soap. A loaded sealing steamer is a picturesque, if disagreeable, sight, and the men are the astonishment of every stranger who sees them. They are covered with oil, dirt, blood and coal dust. Their clothing shines like a varnished boot from the incrustation of oil and grime, and it is a common thing with them never to wash themselves or change their clothing from start to return. But when washed and cleansed it is difficult to find a finer looking or abler body of men. They get one-third the value of the cargo. The owner takes the other two-thirds for his ship and outfit. This gives the men about $80 to $100 each; but if the ship misses the great body of young seals the men get nothing, while the merchant is out of pocket thousands of dollars.

In 1892 the catch was 349,000 seals, one of the largest on record. Last year nearly all the steamers missed the "patch," and the catch was only 135,000, the worst for eighty years. The annual value of the fishery is about $1,250,000. Beginning on March 10 it is over on April 20, when preparations for the Summer's codfishery are begun. Even as I write this news comes of a rare development in the fishery this year. The easterly winds have driven the ice close in shore, and the inhabitants of the northern outports have gone out from the land and killed thousands of the seals, and hauled them ashore. A similar circumstance happened here at St. John's a few years ago. The seals were driven in within a mile of the harbor, and half of the population of the city ventured out on the ice, killed their "tows" of seals and dragged them to land. Merchants, lawyers, doctors, etc., all took part, and many thousand seals were landed.

P. T. M'GRATH.

52D CONGRESS, 2d Session. | SENATE. | MIS. DOC. No. 22.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

REPORT

ON

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA,

WITH

MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS,

BY

SHELDON JACKSON,
GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

1893.

JANUARY 10, 1893.—Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1893.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, January 9, 1893.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the Senate passed January 6, 1893, directing that the Commissioner of Education transmit to the Senate a copy of the latest report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson on the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska, I have the honor to transmit said report herewith.

Very respectfully,

W. T. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

THE WORLD-HERALD

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1894.

ENCOURAGING IMMIGRATION TO SIBERIA.

Russia has issued a new map of Siberia in connection with its construction of the great Siberian railway, which is to connect the Black sea and the Baltic with the Sea of Japan, at the port of Vladivostock. It is the popular impression that Siberia, which this road is to traverse, is a great barren waste, extending from the desert of Gobi on the south to the frozen seas of the north; but this idea is altogether wrong, judging from the statistics and statements of the new map. Exclusive of the sterile region of the north and the deserts of Turkestan, Russia in Asia contains an area of 5,000,000 square miles of land suitable for agriculture or pastoral pursuits. Its population numbers nearly 18,000,000. There are several cities with a population exceeding 50,000. The agricultural products exported, which constitute only a very small part of the whole, are valued at an average of $30,000,000 a year. The output of the mines exported is valued at upward of $20,000,000 annually, and the furs, fish, skins and other products that come into European Russia from Siberia are worth $5,000,000 to $6,000,000.

In order to develop this vast territory and encourage emigration thither the czar is building the 4,000 miles of railroad mentioned at a cost to his government of $300,000,000. It is not expected that the railway will pay even operating expenses for many years to come, yet it can scarcely help becoming an important factor in the future economic history of not only Russia, but the whole world. It will certainly open a new and productive continent to settlement, and may result in an entire shifting of trade routes.

ALASKA'S BOUNDARY.

S F Chronicle
April 21 1894

IMPORTANT SURVEY UNDER WAY.

The Patterson to Sail To-Day—Last of the McGrath Expeditions.

The United States coast survey steamer Patterson, which is lying in the stream, has presented a very busy scene during the past few days. Boats and tugs have been going out to and coming back from her continually, loading her up with supplies for one of the most important trips ever made to Alaskan waters. To-day at 2 o'clock she will weigh her anchor and sail for Port Townsend, where she will take in most of the men for her expedition in Alaska.

Among the passengers on the Patterson will be Fremont Morse, Dr. H. N. Edmonds and six field hands. The expedition is to determine the boundary line of southeastern Alaska, which has been in dispute between the United States and Canada for many years. Since 1889 parties from this country and Canada have been going north to settle the vexed question and this trip, it is said, will in all probability conclude the matter.

Among the first men to go to Alaska on this business was J. E. McGrath, and he will go again this season. He will not be a passenger on the Patterson, but will proceed overland to Port Townsend and there

join the vessel. He arrived here last Tuesday and has been busy ever since in the office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Six parties will go out. Mr. Morse, who leaves on the Patterson, will have charge of the astronomical station at Sitka. Dr. Edmonds will go out with the McGrath party, the destination of which is Yakitat bay. E. F. Dickens will have charge of a party on Unuk river. J. E. Pratt will head a surveying party in the Chilcat and Taigu inlets. J. F. Fleener will be in charge of a topographical survey party in the mountains about Chilcat pass, and Homer P. Ritter will be in the mountains about Taigu pass.

Most of the parties will embark at Port Townsend, where the coast survey steamer Hassler is at present. The latter vessel will take Dickens and the rest of the surveyors to Unuk, Chilcat and Taigu, while the Patterson will take McGrath and Morse. One Canadian party will go to Lituya bay and another to Portland canal. The Patterson will take the McGrath party to Yakitat bay and then return to Sitka. Her work this season consists in making a hydrographic and topographic survey from Sitka down to Peril straits. McGrath will survey the coast from Icy bay around to Port Manby. He hopes to connect with the survey of Yakitat of 1892. If he gets through in time he will go down to join Pratt and Dickens in their work, the Patterson calling for him when he is through.

Yakitat bay is far away from civilization, but at present there is a mail steamer running from Sitka to Oonalaska, which touches there. The North American Commercial Company has the mail contract at present, but it passes into the hands of the Alaska Commercial Company after the 1st of July. By this means McGrath will communicate with the Patterson at Sitka.

Dickens' party will have the most difficult work this season. They will ascend the Unuk river to determine the ten-league line. The river rushes along at a very swift pace, and is dotted with rapids. At many points the surveyors will be obliged to get out and drag the boats with ropes. It is a dangerous and difficult task. The parties in the mountains have no light work ahead of them either, but nearly all the men who are going have been in Alaska before and are familiar with the work.

The establishment of the boundary line is one of the most important pieces of work which has been yet done by the Pacific Coast branch of the Geodetic Survey.

TREASURY WANTS THE CASH.

It Says the North American Commercial Company Owes It $250,000.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

New York HERALD BUREAU,
CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, May 6, 1894.

The Treasury Department has made a demand upon the North American Commercial Company, which has the contract for the exclusive right of taking fur seals upon the Pribylov Islands in Alaska, for about $250,000, and the matter will be argued to-morrow before Secretary Carlisle and Assistant Secretary Hamlin by J. C. Carter and N. L. Jeffries, attorneys for the company.

This sum is claimed by the Treasury officials to be arrears in the rental agreed to be paid by the company, as one of the conditions under which the contract was made. The document was executed March 12, 1890, and the lease of the islands was to run for twenty years.

Beside the annual rental of $60,000, the Commercial Company bound itself to pay $9 62½ for every fur seal taken on the islands, fifty cents for every gallon of oil made by it from seals taken on the islands, to furnish to the inhabitants of the islands of St. George and St. Paul as much dried salmon and salt as the Secretary of the Treasury might direct, and eighty tons of coal a year; to build houses for the inhabitants to live in, and to supply educational and other facilities.

Prior to the execution of this contract and lease there had been practically no restriction placed upon the lessee of the plants in the matter of killing seals, and the number taken was about one hundred thousand annually. It was upon this basis that the Commercial Company made its bid and accepted the contract, but the very first year the Secretary of the Treasury limited the catch to 30,000, and subsequently to 7,500 a year.

The company asserts that the amount of the rental named in the lease should be scaled down proportionately with the reduction of the number of seals allowed to be taken, and they have tendered payment on that basis. The other expenditures required by the lease, it is understood, have all been met.

The Treasury officials contend that the full amount of the rental should be paid, as the lease was taken with full knowledge by the company of the power vested in the Secretary to limit the catch.



U. S. Revenue Cutter "Bear" Communicating with Siberian Deermen.
[Photo. by Dr. S. J. Call. From The Californian.]

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION, ALASKA DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1893.

SIR: So many inquiries have been made since my return from Alaska concerning the present progress of the plan to introduce domesticated reindeer into Alaska, that it seems expedient to make a special report on that branch of the work of the office without waiting for the regular annual report on education in Alaska.

I have the honor therefore to submit the following report of progress on the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska:

In the summer of 1890, in accordance with your instructions, I visited Northern Alaska and established schools for the Arctic Eskimo at Cape Prince of Wales, Point Hope, and Point Barrow. Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Treasury and of Capt. L. G. Shepard, chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury Department, I was permitted to accompany the U. S. Revenue Marine Steamer *Bear*, Capt. M. A. Healy, commanding, on her annual cruise in Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

In addition to conveying me to the points designated, Captain Healy was under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to visit the coast of Siberia, and distribute presents to the Koraks around Cape Navarin in return for shelter and food furnished shipwrecked American whalers. He was also under commission from Superintendent Porter, of the Census Office to take a census of the native population along the arctic coast of Alaska and the islands of Bering Sea, which population could not be reached by the usual enumerators.

The trip to Siberia enabled me to make a cruise of 700 miles along that little-known coast, and study somewhat the character of the native population under conditions corresponding with those under which life must be maintained in Alaska. I found them to be a hardy, active, and well-fed people, owning tens of thousands of head of domestic reindeer.

The taking of the census of arctic Alaska furnished me even more extensive facilities for studying the condition of the Eskimo of Alaska. I found them like their neighbors on the Siberian side to be a hardy and active people, but because they had never been instructed to depend upon the raising of reindeer as a support, unlike the Siberians, they were on the verge of starvation. The whale and walrus that formerly had constituted the principal portion of their food have been destroyed or driven off by the whalers; and the wild reindeer that once abounded in their country, have been killed off by the introduction of breech-loading firearms.

The thorough canvas of the native population for enumeration, necessitating a landing wherever even one or two tents were seen on the beach, furnished unusual opportunities for observing the educational needs of that people and learning the great difficulties under which schools will have to be carried on.

Upon my return to Washington I had the honor on November 12 to address you a preliminary report of the season's work, emphasizing the destitute condition of the Alaskan Eskimo.

On the 5th of December this report was transmitted by you to the Secretary of the Interior for his information and on the 15th transmitted to the Senate by Hon. George Chandler, Acting Secretary of the Interior. On the following day it was referred by the Senate to the Committee on Education and Labor.

On the 19th of December, Hon. Louis E. McComas, of Maryland, introduced into the House of Representatives a joint resolution (H. R. No. 258), providing that the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1887, "An act to establish agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, and of the acts supplementary thereto" and an act approved August 30, 1890, entitled "An act to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the more complete endowment and support of the colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, established under the provisions of an act of Congress approved July 2, 1862," should be extended by the Secretary of the Interior over Alaska, with the expectation that the purchase, improvement, and management of domestic reindeer should be made a part of the industrial education of the proposed college.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Education, and on the 9th of January, 1891, reported back to the House of Representatives for passage. (See Appendix A.)

It was, however, so near the close of the short term of Congress that the resolution was not reached.

When it became apparent that it would not be reached in the usual way, the Hon. Henry M. Teller, on the 26th of February moved an amendment to the bill (H. R. No. 13462) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1892, appropriating $15,000 for the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska, which was carried. The appropriation failed to receive the concurrence of the conference committee of the House of Representatives.

Upon the failure of the Fifty-first Congress to take action, and deprecating the delay of twelve months before another attempt could be made, with your approval, I made an appeal in the Mail and Express of New York City, the Boston Transcript, the Philadelphia Ledger, the Chicago Interocean, and Washington Star, as well as in a number of the leading religious newspapers of the country, for contributions to this object. The response was prompt and generous; $2,146 were received. (Appendix B.)

As the season had arrived for the usual visit of inspection and supervision of the schools in Alaska you were kind enough to direct that in addition to my regular work for the schools, I should continue in charge of the work of transplanting domesticated reindeer from Siberia to Alaska. As the natives of Siberia, who own the reindeer, know nothing of the use of money, an assortment of goods for the purpose of barter for the reindeer was procured from the funds so generously contributed by benevolent people in answer to the appeal through the newspapers.

The honorable Secretary of the Treasury issued instructions to Captain Healy to furnish me every possible facility for the purchase and transportation of reindeer from Siberia to Alaska. The honorable Secretary of State secured from the Russian Government instructions to their officers on the Siberian coast, also, to render what assistance they could, and on May 25th, 1892, I again took passage on the revenue cutter Bear, Captain Healy in command, for the cost of Siberia.

The proposition to introduce domesticated reindeer into Alaska had excited widespread and general interest. In the public discussions which arose with regard to the scheme a sentiment was found in some circles that it was impracticable; that on account of the superstitions of the natives they would be unwilling to sell their stock alive; further, that the nature of the reindeer was such that he would not bear ship transportation, and also that even if they could be purchased and safely transported the native dogs on the Alaskan coast would destroy or the natives kill them for food. This feeling, which was held by many intelligent white men (Appendix C), was asserted so strongly and positively that it was thought best the first season to make haste slowly, and instead of purchasing a large number of reindeer to possibly die on shipboard, or perhaps to be destroyed by the Alaskan dogs (thus at the very outset prejudicing the scheme), it was deemed wiser and safer to buy only a few.

Therefore, in the time available from other educational duties during the season of 1891, it seemed important that I should again carefully review the ground and secure all possible additional information with regard to the reindeer, and, while delaying the actual establishment of a herd until another season, that I should determine the correctness of the objections that the natives would not sell and the deer would not bear transportation by actually purchasing and transporting them.

The work was so new and untried that many things could only be found out by actual experience.

First. The wild deermen of Siberia are a very superstitious people, and need to be approached with great wisdom and tact.

Upon one occasion, when Capt. Healy purchased a few reindeer for food, the following ceremonies were observed: When getting ready to lasso the deer the owner's family seated themselves in a circle on the ground, where probably some rites connected with their superstitions were observed. Upon attempting to approach the circle, I was motioned away. After a short time the men went out and lassoed a selected animal, which was led to one side of the herd. The man that was leading him stationed himself directly in front of the animal and held him firmly by the two horns. Another with a butcher knife stood at the

The Commercial Company is the only source in the seal islands of a coal supply for the vessels engaged in patrolling the Behring Sea to protect the seals against poachers. Up to the present time the company has supplied the revenue cutters with coal to the value of $890, payment for which is withheld as an off set to the claim on account of the defaulted rental by the company. The officers of the corporation, it is reported, are considering the expediency of refusing coal to the cutters or other government vessels, except in return for cash.

THE ALASKA NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

CARPENTER & WARD,

PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Entered at the Juneau, Alaska, post-office as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ONE YEAR - - - - - - - - $3.00
SIX MONTHS - - - - - - 1.50

Subscriptions taken and copies of NEWS sold by E. Valentine and W. P. Ellingen.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

Contributions relating to the interests of Alaska will be received for publication.

JUNEAU, ALASKA, THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1894.

Sheldon Jackson, commissioner of education for Alaska, is expected in Sitka soon, coming on the revenue cutter Bear from San Francisco. He continues his journey to the westward. Hon. W. A. Kelly, U. S. Commissioner at Wrangel, was a passenger on the Topeka for Sitka to meet Commissioner Jackson.

TOWNSITE ENTRY DELAYED.

School Reservation Nest Feathering Schemes Bob Up Again.

The filing of the entry of the townsite of Juneau has been delayed by a few hocus pocus objections advanced by either the missionary board or the bureau of education. The advancement of a community counts for naught with the present administration, as it prefers to string out a roll of red-tape functions rather than complete and close up the necessary business in order to allow our property holders to possess deeds and have titles to sell and to make transfers Not content with blocking the townsite proposition, the Secretary of the Interior has suspended all entries, whether they be for mineral, cannery, manufacturing or townsite purposes. Some of our native school missions have registered an objection, we understand, and Sheldon Jackson, the great mugwump and cuckoo obstructionist, it is said, advised a suspension of all entries until his little school reservation scheme is settled, for the further feathering of his extensive official nest. This Sheldon Jackson has been astride the political fence so long that it makes no difference what party is in power, he continues to pull on the purse-strings of Alaska's appropriations and takes the lion's share. Juneau will have to engage the services of an able lawyer in Washington City and have the townsite matter pushed through, in spite of sacerdotal Sheldon Jackson's pull and his humbug school protests. Trustee John Olds has received the following letter which is explanatory:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10, 1894.

MR. JOHN OLDS, Townsite Trustee, Juneau, Alaska,

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of March 5th, 1894. stating that you have made the subdivisional survey and triplicate plats of the townsite of Juneau, in accordance with paragraph 27 of the regulations of June 3, 1891 (12 L D 583) and have given notice that you are ready to make allotments as provided in paragraph 28 of said regulations.

You report that you are now ready to execute deeds for uncontested lots, but being in doubt as to your authority to issue deeds for lots before the issuance of the patent for said entry, you ask to be instructed in the premises.

In reply, you are advised that it would be improper for you to execute deeds to lots prior to the issuance of patent from this office, and you are accordingly instructed to issue no deeds until you are advised that patent for said townsite entry has been issued.

Said entry cannot be approved for patenting at the present time, as the Hon. Secretary of the Interior has under consideration certain matters relative to reservations for existing and prospective schools, established or to be established by the Bureau of Education, pending which action by this office on entries made in Alaska has been suspended.

You are further advised that there are some irregularities in said entry which must be corrected, though the final proof appears to be satisfactory and in accordance with the regulations. The ex-officio receiver has omitted to issue a final receipt, though the money has been duly accounted for, and the final certificate must be corrected as to area and also made to conform to the approved survey excluding the reservations. These corrections can doubtless all be made pending the suspension referred to, so that when said entry is relieved from said suspension the same may be promptly acted upon.

You are also advised that one of the approved subdivisional plats of said townsite must be filed in this office, as provided by paragraph 27 of said regulations, prior to the approval of said entry for patenting.

Very Respectfully,

EDW. A. BOWENS, Asst. Com.

Mr. Kelly, of Wrangel, paid a visit to the schools on Thursday while the Topeka lay at the Treadwell wharf. He was highly pleased with the children of both schools.

Mr. F. A. Keller's scholars have organized a literary society, and will have exercises every Friday afternoon, from 3 until 4 o'clock. President, John King; vice-president, George Anderson; secretary, Frank Pearce. All are invited to attend.

Col. Sol Ripinsky has appointed Rev. W. W. Warne, of Haines Mission, his assistant postmaster.

Rev. E. S. Willard and wife intend resigning their charge of the Indian Mission here, and in the near future will return to their eastern home.

Up to date this year 340 persons have departed from Juneau for the Yukon country.

The last snowstorm has tumbled ten inches of the beautiful.

---

side of the deer. An old man, probably the owner, went off to the eastward, and placing his back to the setting sun seemed engaged in prayer, upon the conclusion of which he turned around and faced the deer. This was the signal for knifing the animal. With apparently no effort, the knife was pushed to the heart and withdrawn. The animal seemed to suffer no pain, and in a few seconds sank to his knees and rolled over on his side. While this was taking place the old man before mentioned stood erect and motionless, with his hand over his eyes. When the deer was dead he approached, and taking a handful of hair and blood from the wound, impressively threw it to the eastward. This was repeated a second time. Upon the killing of the second animal, the wife of the owner cast the hair and blood to the eastward.

Since then I have often observed the man who was selling a deer pluck some hair from the deer and put it in his pocket or throw it to the winds for good luck.

If a man should sell us deer, and the following winter an epidemic break out in his herd, or some calamity befall his family, the Shamans would make him believe that his bad luck was all due to the sale of the deer.

Second. The Siberian deermen are a nonprogressive people. They have lived for ages outside of the activities and progress of the world. As the fathers did, so continue to do their children.

Now they have never before been asked to sell their deer; it is a new thing to them, and they do not know what to make of it. They were suspicious of our designs. And in reference to this state of mind I have found that being on a Government vessel has been of great assistance. It impresses the natives with confidence that they will be treated honorably and justly. This moral effect was so great that we secured results that otherwise could not have been obtained so easily.

Then, Capt. Healy, commander of the *Bear*, is well known for thousands of miles on both sides of the coast, and the natives have confidence in him. With a stranger in command I am confident that but little would have been accomplished in the summer of 1891.



Ran-en-ka.

[The first Siberian to sell a reindeer for the Alaska herd. 1891. Published by permission of the Californian.]

Purchasing reindeer in Siberia is very different from going to Texas and buying a herd of cattle. In Texas such a sale could be consummated in a few minutes or hours. But in Siberia it takes both time and patience.

Upon the anchoring of the ship in the vicinity of of a settlement the natives flock aboard, bringing skins and furs to exchange for flour, cotton cloth, powder, lead, etc.

Once aboard they expect to be fed by the captain, and bucket after bucket of hard bread is distributed among them. They know perfectly well that we are after reindeer, but nothing is said about it. They have to be feasted first. They are never in a hurry and therefore do not see why we should be.

After a little, small presents are judiciously given to the wife or child of a leading man, and when everyone is in good humor a few of the leaders are taken into the pilot-house and the main subject is opened. After much discussion and talking all around the subject one man is ready to sell twenty and another perhaps only two. After all is arranged the leading men send their servants off after the deer, which may be in the vicinity or four or five days' journey away. Sometimes these delays consume a week or more at a place.

Another difficulty arises from the fact that they can not understand what we want of the reindeer. They have no knowledge of such a motive as doing good to others without pay.

As a rule the men with the largest herds, who can best afford to sell, are inland and difficult to reach.

Then business selfishness comes in. The introduction of the reindeer on the American side may to some extent injuriously affect their trade in deer skins. From time immemorial they have been accustomed to take their skins to Alaska and exchange them for oil. To establish herds in Alaska will, they fear, ruin this business.

Another difficulty experienced was the impossibility of securing a



Herd of Domesticated Reindeer, and Temporary Village of Siberian Deermen.
[Photo. by Dr. S. J. Call. From The Californian.]

competent interpreter.

A few of the natives of the Siberian coast have spent one or more seasons on a whaler and thus picked up a very little English. And upon this class we have been dependent in the past.

It is very desirable that a native young man should be secured and trained as an interpreter who could be employed regularly, year after year.

However, notwithstanding all these difficulties and delays, Capt. Healy with the *Bear* coasted from 1,200 to 1,500 miles, calling at the various villages and holding conferences with the leading reindeer owners on the Siberian coast. Arrangements were made for the purchase of animals the following season. Then, to answer the question whether reindeer could be purchased and transported alive, sixteen were purchased, kept on shipboard for some three weeks, passing through a gale so severe that the ship had to "lie to," and finally landed in good condition at Amaknak Island, in the harbor of Unalaska, having had a sea voyage of over 1,000 miles.

Thus the results of investigations for 1891 were:

First. The cultivation of the good will of the Siberians.

Second. The actual purchase of sixteen head of reindeer.

Third. That reindeer can be transported with the same facility as other domestic cattle; they being safely loaded, kept on shipboard for three weeks, and landed in good condition a thousand miles away.

Upon my return to Washington in the fall of 1891 the question was again urged upon the attention of Congress, and on the 17th of December, 1891, Hon. H. M. Teller introduced a bill (S. 1109) appropriating $15,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the purpose of introducing and maintaining in the Territory of Alaska reindeer for domestic purposes. This bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Hon. Algernon S. Paddock, chairman. The committee took favorable action and the bill was passed by the Senate on May 23, 1892. On the following day it was reported to the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. A similar bill (H. R. 7764) was introduced into the House of Representatives by Hon. A. C. Durborow and referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

On April 15, Hon. S. B. Alexander, of North Carolina, reported the bill to the House of Representatives with the approval of the Committee of Agriculture (Appendix D). The bill was placed on the calendar.

On the 2d day of May, 1892, I started for my third summer's work on the coast of Siberia and Arctic Alaska in the U. S. S. *Bear*, Capt. M. A. Healy commanding.

In accordance with your instructions, all the time that could be spared from the schools was given to the establishment of the experimental reindeer station.

Upon reaching Unalaska, May 22, I was much encouraged to learn that the reindeer left last fall on Amaknak and Unalaska Islands had wintered successfully and were in good condition with an increase of two.

We reached Cape Navarin, Siberia, on the 6th of June, and proceeding north called at various points on the coast. Our progress was greatly hindered by heavy fields of ice. The good ship had two anchors ground up and one of the blades of the propeller broken off by the ice. Upon several occasions, we were so surrounded that the propeller was stopped and the ship moored to the ice. A less stanch vessel would have been unable to stand the strain. However, during the season, five trips were made to Siberia, and 175 reindeer purchased, brought over, and landed at the head of Point Clarence, which being the nearest good harbor to Asia on the American side, and a central point for the distribution of deer, I had selected, June 29, as the loca-

Travel on Lynn Canal.

The steamer Rustler returned from Berners Bay and Dyea last Saturday morning, having as passengers from Berners Bay, F D Nowell, Jack Mullen, Chas Bevins, Dan RcLennan, Watt Birch, Geo Butler, Tom Keife, C E McDonald, J D Douglas, Edgar Wilson, Walter Birch, Peter Comentaris and George Shotridge. On the up trip there were twenty Yukoners for Dyea, and Jack McLaughlin and Mr. Moyle for Berners Bay. The latter is from near Spokane City and has been engaged as the assayer for the Berners Bay Gold Mining Co. Miss Fannie Willard, native, and Miss Mayshuts went to Haines Mission to teach the natives. Captain M. Campbell stated that all the Yukoners have left Sheep Camp and have crossed successfully the summit and reached the lakes on the other side. The ice has left the Dyea river, so that henceforth goods will have to be packed along the river and beach.

SURVEY PARTIES STATIONED.

Active Work to be Performed on Our Rugged Coast Line.

The steamer Thistle departed for the Lynn Canal country, to station the several Dominion survey parties along the coast. The topography of the coast line from Berners Bay to Mount St. Elias, for a distance of ten miles inland, has to be taken, so as to furnish the necessary data to decide the boundary line dispute between Alaska and British Columbia. Boundary Commissioner W. F. King will place the different parties at their stations by means of the steamer Thistle, and will return here in June on his way to Ottowa. Wm. Ogelvie will then assume general charge. The parties, consisting of five members, besides the chief, will work in the following sections: Wm. Ogelvie and party will survey the coast line from Berners Bay to Dyea on the east side of Lynn Canal, and A. C. Talbot and party will take the west side. A. J. McArthur and party will be stationed around Chilkat, and A. J. Brabazon's party will take notes in Bartlett and Glacier Bays. When this section is finished, the survey parties will continue on the west coast to opposite Mount St. Elias. To the south, J. Gibbins and party are working along Frederick Sound, and A. St. Cyr is at the head of Portland Canal. Otto Klotz is finishing the work south of Wrangel.

The report on the boundary line must be ready for the Boundary Commission by next December 31st.

The west coast from Cape Spencer northwest is rugged and precipitous, and will offer almost unsurmountable difficulties to this band of Dominion officials.

Witness. New York
March 28. 1894

Alaska Salmon.

The great industry of Alaska is the catching and canning of salmon. Established only about 12 years ago on a large scale, it has grown to vast proportions. The record of 20,000 cases canned in 1882 had become 54,000 in 1884, and 120,700 in 1886. Two years later it had reached 427,372 cases, while in 1889 it rose to 709,347, and in 1891 to 789,000. A case contains forty-eight pounds, so that this annual output represented 37,872,000 pounds of canned salmon, exclusive of the salted and smoked salmon prepared every year. There are now thirty-four great canneries established on the coast.

The Alaskan
Sitka, Alaska
May 19. 1894

THE RECEPTION AT THE SHELDON JACKSON MUSEUM.

The reception, tendered by the Alaskan Society of Natural History and Ethnology to Captain M. A. Healy, U. S. R. M., commanding the Revenue Steamer Bear, and to Mrs. on Kealy, last Tuesday evening, at the Sheldon Jackson Museum, was one of the most notable social events which have taken place in Sitka for some time. The numerous attendance of our residents, and officers of the government vessels in port, fully demonstrated the esteem in which Captain and Mrs. Healy are held by our leading citizens. The arrangement of the Museum hall for the occasion had been very tastefully performed under the direction of Commissioner Wm. A. Kelly, Mr. R. E. Clarke, Assistant Suprintendent of the Sitka Industrial School, and Mr. F. E. Frobese, Curator of the Museum; while to the nimble hands of the ladies of the Presbyterian Mission and Miss Cassia Patton was owed an exquisite lunch, served on a side table in the building. In the grounds of the Museum the Mission Cornet Band discoursed several orchestral pices, which enhanced the festive features of the evening.

Besides the honored guests, we noticed the following ladies and gentlemen present: Governor and Mrs. James Sheakley, District Judge and Mrs. Warren Truitt, Collector and Mrs. Benjamin P. Moore. Dr. and Mrs. C. D. Rogers, Lieut. Geo. T. Emmons, U. S. N., and Mrs. Emmons, Paymaster T. S. Jewett, U. S. N. and Mrs. Jewett, Dr. L. L. Young, U. S. N., and Mrs. Young, Ensign H. G. Hoggatt, U. S. N., and Mrs. Hoggatt, Mrs. C. S. Johnson, Mrs. Lieut. Jos. H. Pendleton, Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. E. de Groff, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Kostrometinoff, Captain and Mrs. L. N. Harding, Mr. and Mrs. R. Albertstone, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Frobese, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Shields, Mrs. H. L. Bahrt, Mrs. Gertrude Knapp, the lady teachers of the Industrial School: Mrs. Heiser, Mrs. Saxman, Miss Gibson, Mrs. Wade, Miss Weaver, Mrs. Wallace; Miss Cassia Patton, Miss N. Schmakoff, Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Commisioner Wm. A. Kelly, Mr. John G. Brady, Prof. U. P. Shull, Mr. Hugh Patton, Mr. George Moore, Mr. F. V. Mc Nair, Lieut. Hugh Rodman, U. S. N., Lieut. T. G. F. Wadsworth, U. S. R. M., Lieut. I. E. Reinberg, U. S. R. M., Lieut. J. G. Dodge. U. S. R. M., Engineer I. E. Dorey, U. S. R. M., Dr. I. F. White, M. H. S., Mr. R. A. Clarke, Mr. Fremont Morse, Mr. Julian Liebes, Mr. Frank Guertin, Major M. P. Berry, Mr. J. E. Gamble, Mr. Wm. Millmore, Mr. Hugh Rodman, Mr. C. H. Schaap, and Mr. J. G. Praetor.

Many of the guests took advantage of the opportunity to view the moat

tion of the first reindeer station.

The first installment of deer, numbering fifty-three, was landed at the new station at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 4th of July.

Mr. Miner W. Bruce, of Nebraska, was appointed superintendent of the station and herd, with Mr. Bruce Gibson, of California, as his assistant. (Appendix H.)

Upon the establishment of the experimental reindeer herd at Port Clarence, it became important to gain information concerning the surrounding country.

To secure full and reliable information with reference to pasturage in the vicinity of Bering Straits I had the previous season employed Mr. W. T. Lopp, teacher at Cape Prince of Wales, to make two trips northward along the coast in midwinter (1891–'92), when the moss might be expected to be covered with ice and snow (see Appendix E), and in the fall of 1892 sent Mr. Bruce Gibson, assistant superintendent of the reindeer station, with a party of natives, to the northward of Port Clarence (see Appendix F), and a few weeks later Mr. Miner W. Bruce, superintendent of the station. (See Appendix G.)

These several reconnoissances proved both the abundance of moss and its accessibility for winter pasturage to the new station.

A comfortable house, 20 by 60 feet, was erected as a residence for the superintendent and his assistant, and also for the storing of the annual supply of provisions and barter goods.

Close to the main house two comfortable dugouts were built for the use of the herders. Four Siberians, well acquainted with the management of reindeer, were brought over and placed in charge of the herd. With the Siberians were placed a few young men from the Alaskan Eskimo, who are expected to learn the management and care of the herd. The present expectation is to increase the number of Alaskan boys, who shall become apprentices to the herders, and when they have sufficiently learned the business and proved their capability to take care of reindeer, a small herd will be given each one as his start in life. As from year to year the number of such young men is increased and a number of the natives become herders, the herds will naturally become more and more distributed throughout the country, until, eventually, that whole northern region shall be covered with them, as the similar regions of Siberia and Lapland are now covered. (Appendix J.)

With the accomplishment of this result several important objects will be attained.

PERMANENT FOOD SUPPLY.

In the first place, the population, which is now upon the verge of starvation, will be furnished with a permanent, regular, and abundant supply of food. As has already been stated the native supply of food in that region has been destroyed by the industries of the white men. (Appendix K.) The whale and the walrus that once teemed in their waters and furnished over half their food supply, have been killed or driven off by the persistent hunting of the whalers. The wild reindeer (carribou) and fur-bearing animals of the land, which also furnished them food and clothing, are largely being destroyed by the deadly breech-loading firearm. It will be impossible to restock their waters with whale and walrus in the same way that we restock rivers with a fresh supply of fish. But what we can not do in the way of giving them their former food, we can, through the introduction of the domestic reindeer, provide a new food supply.



Siberian deermen brought to Alaska with the first herd.

[From a photo. by Dr. S. J Call. Published by permission of the Californian.]

Upon our return southward from the Arctic Ocean in the fall of 1891, Capt. Healy providentially called at the village on King Island, where we found the population starving. The appeal for food was so pressing that the captain detailed a lieutenant to make a thorough examination of the village, and invited me to accompany him. In a few houses we found that the families in their great distress had killed their sled-dogs to keep themselves from starving. In the larger number of families they were making a broth of seaweed, their only food supply. In all human probability, if the ship had not learned their condition, the following summer not a man, woman, or child would have



A Sad Story.

been left alive to tell the story. A few years ago the same thing happened to three large villages on the Island of St. Lawrence, and when, the following season, the revenue cutter called at the village, the putrefying corpses of the population were found everywhere—on the bed platforms, on the floors, in the door ways, and along the paths, wherever death overtook them.

At King Island, having ascertained the condition of things, a purse was made up from the officers and a few others on board the ship, and the captain steamed some two hundred miles to the nearest trading post, and purchased all the provisions that could be obtained, which were taken back to the starving village. This supply sustained the population alive until seal and walrus came some months later around the village. The movement of the seal and walrus, since their numbers have become greatly diminished, is so uncertain that, while a village may have plenty to eat one season they will be on the verge of starvation another.

In the winter of 1890–'91 there was a sufficiency of food at Point Hope. In the winter of 1891–'92 the same population had to leave their village and make their way, in some instances hundreds of miles, to other villages to keep from starving. In 1891 one of the teachers on the Kuskowin River wrote me that the inhabitants of that valley had had but little opportunity during the summer of 1890 to provide a sufficient food supply of fish, that consequently starvation faced them all winter, and that it was with great difficulty that they survived until the fish returned the following season. A teacher on the Yukon River reported this past summer that some of the natives to the north of him had starved to death. This same scarcity of food exists across the entire northern portion of North America, so that now, under the auspices of the Church of England, subscriptions have been opened in London for a famine fund out of which to send relief to the starving Eskimo of Arctic British America. This condition of things will go on, increasing in severity from year to year, until the food supply of the seas and of the land is entirely gone, and then there is nothing left but the extermination of the native population. The general introduction of the domestic reindeer alone will change this entire condition of things, and furnish as reliable supply of food to that people, as the herds of cattle in Texas and Wyoming do to their owners, or the herds of sheep in New Mexico and Arizona. The reindeer is the animal which God's providence seems to have provided for those northern regions, being food, clothing, house, furniture, implements, and transportation to the people. Its milk and flesh furnish food. Its marrow, tongue, and hams are considered choice delicacies. Its blood, mixed with the contents of its stomach, forms a favorite native dish. Its intestines are cleaned, filled with tallow, and eaten as sausage. Its skin is made into clothes, bedding, tent covers, reindeer harness, ropes, cords, and fish lines. The hard skin of the fore legs make an excellent covering for snowshoes. Its sinews are made into a strong and lasting thread. Its bones are soaked in seal oil and burned for fuel. Its horns are made into various kinds of household implements, into weapons for hunting, fishing, or war, and in the manufacture of sleds. Then the living animal is trained for riding and dragging of sleds. The general introduction of such an animal into that region will arrest the present starvation and restock that vast country with a permanent food supply. It will revive hope in the hearts of a sturdy race that is now rapidly passing away. Surely, the country that sends shiploads of grain to starving Russians, that has never turned a deaf ear to the call of distress in any section of the globe, will not begrudge a few thousand dollars for the purchase and introduction of this Siberian reindeer, and the rescue of thousands of people from starvation.

valuable collection of ethnological and natural historical objects preserved in the Museum, among which we especially noticed two mastodon teeths encased in their respective jaws, something very rarely found, and an Eskimo freight sledge, all objects, among others, recently donated by Captain Healy to the Alaskan Society; a very complete collection of Eskimo dancing and shaman masks, an Eskimo freight sledge with runners made from whalejaws, and a finely carved wooden set representing the Eskimo mode of travel with dog team and sledge are all specimens lately presented by Dr. Jackson. By observing how much had been collected for the Museum by Captain Healey and Dr. Jackson it is easily realized how much the Alaskan Society is indebted to these gentlemen for having provided it with a mass of ethnological and other objects which in the near future will become well-nigh priceless, as articles manufactured by the white man take the place more and more of those produced by native industry, and the natives for that reason cease to make such, while those in existence are secured for collections all over the civilized world.

At about 10 o'clock the guests wended their way homeward, grateful to the Society for the very pleasant evening enjoyed.

Bulletin, Phila Pa
Oct 3, 1893

With regard to measures for checking the rapid destruction of the Alaska fur seal herds, the New York *Sun* makes a suggestion which is eminently practical. The *Sun* says:

"If a non-partisan, non-political commission, consisting, let us say, of a competent naturalist from the British Museum and a highly credited representative of some leading London house in the fur trade, on the one side, and on the other an American expert and a first-class business man in the same line should be sent by the two governments to the Pribylov Islands next summer, they could easily find out the extent to which the destruction has gone, and agree upon the measures necessary to stop it. Their report and recommendations would be worth more to both governments and to the world in general than all the deliberations of the Paris Tribunal."

We have not heard yet a suggestion which seemed so well suited to a settlement of the difficulties arising from the unlicensed killing of the Alaska seal herds as this. It is simple, and promises the speedy collection of such evidence as would be ample and satisfactory ground for the establishment by both Great Britain and the United States of restrictive regulation of the sort needed. How it would be received by Great Britain is questionable, since the show of interest which that country has made in this matter since the case was on trial at Paris has apparently been meagre. At any rate, however, it is a suggestion which should be given publicity, and to which the attention of our government might profitably be called. It is at least a plan worthy of serious consideration. As the *Sun* declares, the saving of the fur seals is no longer a question "of international politics and diplomacy. It is a question of physical facts and of plain business common sense."

March 8 1894.

Our Alaskan Seals.

While the United States and Great Britain hesitate there is prospect that the seal fishers will reap a harvest. The two governments are still in the throes of diplomacy over a question, which, to the strangers to diplomacy, seems as simple as A, B, C. The end to be attained is the protection of the seals, so that during the breeding season they shall not be ruthlessly slaughtered while roaming the ocean, near their rookeries, in search of food. For the sake of a few thousands of dollars which her subjects may make in the slaughter, Great Britain refuses to co-operate with the United States.

It was supposed that the Paris Arbitration Tribunal, which sat and deliberated and talked for many weary days and weeks, had settled the points in controversy, but a settlement appears to be as far off as ever. It is not at all to the credit of Great Britain that she manifests such an obstinate and selfish disposition. While diplomacy drags, the seals may suffer, or if the United States, single-handed, attempts to protect them serious trouble may ensue.

In the meantime the Secretary of the Navy is arranging to concentrate a strong naval force in Alaskan waters, and it is evident that neither British nor American poachers will have things all their own way, whether or not Great Britain decides to assist.

Today's Nominations.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Postmasters—Xelpho F. Beidler, Mount Pulaski, Ill.; John M. Higgs, Connersville, Ind.; John Lynch, Liberty, Ind.; Wm. Clardy, Purcell, Indian Territory; Bushnell Danforth, Williamstown, Mass.; Henry Roeser, Marietta, Ohio.

Interior—Lycurgus R. Woodward of California, to be a commissioner in and for the district of Alaska, to reside at Oonalashka.

In the second place the introduction of domestic reindeer into Alaska will not only thus arrest the present starvation, but will assist in increasing the population. With a more generous food supply this population will commence to increase in numbers. Occupying a region whose climatic conditions are so rigorous that but few white men will ever be willing to make their permanent home in it, it is important, if we would save it from being an unpeopled waste and howling wilderness, that we build up the people who through generations have become acclimated and who are as fervently attached to their bleak and storm-swept plains as the people of temperate and torrid zones to their lands of comfort and abundance.

They are a race worth saving. I find that public opinion, gained perhaps by a more familiar knowledge of the Eskimo of Greenland and Labrador, conceives of the Alaska Eskimos as of the same small type. But this is not true.

In the extreme north, at Point Barrow, and along the coast of Bering Sea they are of medium size. At Point Barrow the average height of the males is five feet three inches and average weight 153 pounds; of the women, four feet eleven inches and weight 135. On the Nushagak River the average weight of the men is from 150 to 167 pounds. From Cape Prince of Wales to Icy Cape and on the great inland rivers emptying into the Arctic Ocean, they are a large race, many of them being six feet and over in height. At Kotzebue Sound I have met a number of men and women six feet tall. Physically they are very strong, with great powers of endurance. When on a journey, if food is scarce, they will travel thirty to forty miles without breaking their fast. Lieutenant Cantwell, in his explorations of the Kowak River, makes record that upon one occasion when he wanted a heavy stone for an anchor a woman went out and alone loaded into her birch-bark canoe and brought him a stone that would weigh 800 pounds. It took two strong men to lift it out of the canoe.

Another explorer speaks of a woman carrying off on her shoulder a box of lead weighing 280 pounds. This summer, in erecting the school buildings in the Arctic, there being no drays or horses in that country, all the timbers, lumber, hardware, etc., had to be carried from the beach to the site of the house on the shoulders of the people. They pride themselves on their ability to outjump or outrun any of our race who have competed with them. They can lift a heavier weight, throw a heavy weight farther, and endure more than we. They are a strong, vigorous race, fitted for peopling and subduing the frozen regions of their home.

Arctic and subarctic Alaska cover an empire in extent equal to nearly all Europe. With the covering of those vast plains with herds of domesticated reindeer it will be possible to support in comparative comfort a population of 100,000 people where now 20,000 people have a precarious support. To bring this about is worthy the fostering care of the General Government.

CIVILIZATION OF THE ESKIMOS.

Thirdly, the introduction of domestic reindeer is the commencement of the elevation of this race from barbarism to civilization. A change from the condition of hunters to that of herders is a long step upwards in the scale of civilization, teaching them to provide for the future by new methods.

Probably no greater returns can be found in this country from the expenditure of the same amount of money than in lifting up this native race out of barbarism by the introduction of reindeer and education.

ARCTIC TRANSPORTATION.

Fourthly, the introduction of the domestic reindeer will solve the question of arctic transportation. (Appendix L.) The present transportation of that region is by dog sleds. One load of supplies for the trader or traveler requires a second load of food for the two teams of dogs, and they make but short distances per day. This difficulty of transportation has been one great drawback to the development of the country. It has interfered with the plans of the fur trader; it has interfered with Government exploration. Only three years ago when the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey sent two parties to determine the international boundary between Alaska and British America the small steamer that was conveying the supplies up the Yukon River was wrecked, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the surveying parties were kept from starvation because of the difficulty of sending sufficient food 2,000 miles along that great valley by dog sleds. If reindeer had been introduced into the country there would have been no such difficulty in furnishing food. Bills have been before Congress for several years proposing to establish a military post in the Yukon Valley. If such a post is established it is not at all improbable that a combination of circumstances may arise some winter by which the forces that shall be stationed there will be reduced to starvation unless reindeer transportation shall have become so systematized that food can readily be sent in from other regions. The same is true with reference to the Government officials whom it may be found necessary to station in that region.



From "Reindeers, Dogs, and Snow-shoes." Copyright. 1871, by Harper & Brothers.

Reindeer in Harness.



Reindeer under Saddle.

The same is true of the forty or more missionaries and their families that are now scattered through that vast region; also, of the teachers and their families whom the Government has sent into that country.

These are now separated from all communication with the outside world, receiving their mail but once a year. With reindeer transportation they could have a monthly mail.

During the past three years the whalers have been extending their voyages east of Point Barrow to the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and wintering at Herschel Island. To the owners of this property it would be worth tens of thousands of dollars if they could hear from their vessels in the winter before new supplies and additional vessels are sent out in the spring. But this can not now be done. Last winter letters were sent out from the field, overland, by Indian runners that ascended the Mackenzie, crossed over to the Porcupine, and descended the Porcupine and Yukon rivers down to St. Michael, on the coast. It was ten months before those letters reached their destination. It was a great satisfaction to the owners to hear of the welfare of their ships and crews, but the news was too late for business purposes. Millions of dollars' worth of property and thousands of lives are involved in the whaling business. With the introduction of domestic reindeer into that region it will be both feasible and perfectly practicable to establish a reindeer express during the winter from the Arctic coast down to the North Pacific coast of Alaska.

The southern coast of Alaska on the Pacific Ocean never freezes, and is accessible all the year around to vessels from San Francisco or Puget Sound.

A reindeer express across Alaska, from the Arctic to the Pacific Ocean, would have a corresponding commercial value to that section as the telegraph between New York and London to theirs. It would enable the owners of the whaling fleet to avail themselves of the latest commercial news and keep a more perfect control over their business.

COMMERCIAL VALUE.

In the sixth place, the introduction of domesticated reindeer will add a new industry to that country, which will go to swell the aggregate of national wealth. Lapland sends to market about 22,000 head of reindeer a year, the surplus of her herds.

N.Y. Tribune
March 27, 1894

GOLD MINING IN ALASKA.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

H. Henderson, a tall, stalwart young Canadian, arrived yesterday in San Francisco from the mining camp Forty-Mile, situated about 1,000 miles up the Yukon River. He brought several hundred dollars worth of gold dust with him as the result of a years' work in the placer mines of that region. He says gold is plentiful along the Yukon, and none of the miners who worked there last season fell below making $6 a day, and many of them before the snow came last winter were upward of $10,000 richer for their few months with the shovel and rocker. Extensive mining camps have sprung up within the last year's time along the headwaters of the Yukon, and poverty is unknown there. Placer mining, he says, is all that has been done so far, but many rich strikes of gold quartz have been found, but as yet there is no machinery in the district for successfully working them. Supplies are very reasonable, and living expenses do not go above $2 a day per head, and good board can be had for $40 a month. Trade up the Yukon is growing fast, and the eight steamers which ran regularly during last summer were unable to handle all the business.

The Despatch. New York City
March 4, 94

Issued Once a Year.

The Esquimau Bulletin is the most curious newspaper in the world, and is the only journal published within the Arctic Circle. It is printed at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, in latitude 65 degrees 33 minutes, and is issued only once a year.

The Bulletin is a small sheet 12 by 8 inches, printed on one side only, of stiff white paper. It is printed by the hectograph process, which is simply a method of multiplying copies of writing. The writing is first made on paper with prepared ink, and is then impressed upon gelatine.

This curious little paper contains a variety of news, arranged under different heads. In mirthful imitation of the daily papers in other localities, it triumphantly carries at the head of its columns the legend, "Largest circulation in the Arctic," and also the additional boast of "Only yearly paper in the world."

The headings are "Local Items," "Rural Notes," "Society," "Fashion," "Marriage Notices." "Whisky in the Arctic" is the heading over an editorial. Every scrap of news is like a breath from the far north. As space is scanty, condensation is a fine art with the editor.

In his solitary editorial the editor makes a spirited protest against the sale of liquor to Indians. Directly underneath this vigorous passage is the following significant item of news:

"Eluk-suh shot and killed Tugi-zins-ya-bok last Fall. Both were drunk."

The Bulletin has two illustrations, one of the schoolhouse and the other of a scene on Behring Strait. The heading is also decorated with a drawing of an Esquimau's head.

BATHING IN ALASKA.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

"Up in Alaska the method of taking a bath is somewhat heroic," remarked John S. McGee at the Lindell last night. "Every trading post has a bath-house, and the people are supposed to avail themselves of its privileges once a week. A person accustomed to living in a milder climate would have a good deal of hesitancy about undressing in one of these places, as the temperature is always below zero. In an inner room an arch of stone is built so that a fire made beneath can penetrate through. A trap door in the roof answers for a chimney. After the stones have become thoroughly heated and the smoke has passed out, all the coals are removed and the trap door closed. In this room stands a cask of warm water and another that is ice cold. When the bather enters he pours hot water on the stones until the room is filled with steam; then taking a seat on a bench, he waits till the perspiration streams from every pore in his body. Next he takes a bunch of dried twigs and leaves, prepared for the purpose, with which he scrubs himself till all the impurities have been removed from the skin, following this with a wash-off in warm water and soap. He concludes his bath by dashing a bucket of ice cold water over his body, and then rushing to the dressing room, where, with his teeth chattering and shivering in every limb, he resumes his clothes."

Times-Union
Jacksonville Fla
Feb 25. 1894

CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT DOGS.

Eskimos Find the Faithful Animals a Necessity to Their Existence.

"Without dogs the larger portion of the great Eskimo family peopling the barren northern coast of America would find it impossible to exist in its chosen home." So writes E. W. Nelson, in his "Mammals of Northern Alaska." They are used in the winter for hunting, sledge-drawing and the like, but in summer are mostly left to shift for themselves. They receive much hard usage, as well as do much hard work, but are described, nevertheless, as a rollicking set, full of play, fond of human society and quarrelsome as schoolboys. Mr. Nelson credits them with a vein of humor and declares that their varying characteristics can be read in their faces. They are worth from $2 to $15 apiece, according to age, size and intelligence. For sledge drawing they are harnessed in teams of either seven or nine—three or four pairs and a leader. The load is from 350 to 700 pounds, and the course is mainly through unbroken snow or over rough ice. With a team of seven dogs and a load of more than 300 pounds Mr. Nelson made a journey of more than 1,200 miles in about two months. The last sixty miles were made over a bad road in a continuous pull of twenty-one hours. They are much affected by the moon. During full moon half the night is spent by them in howling in chorus. "During the entire winter at St. Michael's," says Mr. Nelson, "we were invariably given a chorus every moonlight night, and the dogs of two neighboring villages joined in the serenade." He speaks of its "wild, weird harmony," and seems to have found it agreeable rather than otherwise. The influence of the moon is also very apparent when the dogs are traveling. They brighten up as the moon rises, and pricking up their ears start off as if they had forgotten their fatigue. The fur traders take advantage of this fact, and sometimes lie over during the day and travel at night. The dogs endure an astonishing degree of cold. Mr. Nelson saw a female with two newly-born puppies lying upon the snow near a hut, with no sign of shelter, when the thermometer ranged from thirty to thirty-five degrees below zero.

...sorrow and rejoice.

N York Christian Advocate
November 2. 1893.

METHODIST MISSIONS IN ALASKA.

BY SHELDON JACKSON, D.D., UNITED STATES GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

In 1877 the Presbyterian Missionary Society commenced Gospel work in southeast Alaska. The success of its work called the attention of the Christian public to that distant and long-neglected corner of our own land, and there was a general feeling in missionary circles that more should be done.

To wisely utilize this growing zeal and prevent several denominations commencing work in the same section of the Territory, and thereby leaving other sections untaught, a meeting of the secretaries of the several Mission Boards, whose offices are located in New York city, was called by myself late in December, 1879, or early in January, 1880, at the old Mission Rooms of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York.

There were present Dr. John M. Reid, Corresponding Secretary of the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. Henry Kendall, Corresponding Secretary of Presbyterian Missions; Dr. Henry M. Morehouse, Corresponding Secretary of Baptist Missions; and myself. The Corresponding Secretary of the Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church sent his regrets at not being able to be present, but agreeing to take part in the work.

It was agreed that the Presbyterians, having already commenced work in southeast Alaska, should be left undisturbed in that section. The interior of the country along the valley of the great Yukon River, having been cultivated by the Church of England, was assigned to the Episcopal Church of the United States. The

Through Norway and Sweden smoked reindeer meat and smoked reindeer tongues are everywhere found for sale in their markets, the hams being worth 10 cents a pound and the tongues 10 cents a piece. There are wealthy merchants in Stockholm whose specialty and entire trade is in these Lapland products. The reindeer skins are marketed all over Europe, being worth in their raw condition from $1.50 to $1.75 apiece. The tanned skins (soft, with a beautiful yellow color) find a ready sale in Sweden, at from $2 to $2.75 each. Reindeer skins are used for gloves, military riding trousers, and the binding of books. Reindeer hair is in great demand for the filling of life-saving apparatuses, buoys, etc., and from the reindeer horns is made the best existing glue. One great article, smoked reindeer tongues, and tanned skins are among the principal products of the great annual fair at Nischnij Novgorod, Russia. In Lapland there are about 400,000 head of reindeer, sustaining in comfort some 26,000 people. There is no reason, considering the greater area of the country and the abundance of reindeer moss, why arctic and subarctic Alaska should not sustain a population of 100,000 people with 2,000,000 head of reindeer. In Lapland the reindeer return a tax of $1 a head to the Government, so that they yield an annual revenue to the Government of $400,000.

With the destruction of the buffalo the material for cheap carriage and sleigh robes for common use is gone. Bear and wolf skins are too expensive; but with the introduction of the reindeer their skins would to a certain extent take the place of the extinct buffalo.

The commercial importance of introducing domesticated reindeer in Alaska was so manifest that shrewd business men on the Pacific coast at once appreciated the great possibilities involved, and hastened, through their chambers of commerce and boards of trade, to take action urging their several delegations in Congress to do what they could to secure an appropriation of money for these purposes. (Appendix N.)

Under favorable circumstances a swift reindeer can traverse 150 miles in a day. A speed of 100 miles per day is easily made. As a beast of burden they can draw a load of 300 pounds.

The progress of exploration, settlement, development, government, civilization, education, humanity and religion, are all largely dependent in that region on reindeer transportation.

If there is any measure of public policy better established than another or more frequently acted upon, it has been the earnest and unceasing efforts of Congress to encourage and aid in every way the improvement of stock, and the markets of the world have been searched for improved breeds. The same wise and liberal policy will make ample provision for the introduction of the reindeer, which of all animals is the most serviceable and indispensable to man in high northern latitudes.

If it is sound public policy to sink artesian wells or create large water reservoirs for reclaiming large areas of valuable land otherwise worthless; if it is the part of national wisdom to introduce large, permanent, and wealth-producing industries where none previously existed, then it is the part of national wisdom to cover that vast empire with herds of domestic reindeer, the only industry that can live and thrive in that region, and take a barbarian people on the verge of starvation, lift them up to a comfortable support and civilization, and turn them from consumers into producers of national wealth.

It will be noticed that the sum asked from Congress is only $15,000. I hope that this will not be misunderstood and taken as a measure of the importance of the movement, for if the proposed results could not be obtained with any less sum an appropriation of hundreds of thousands of dollars would be both wise and economical.

But so small a sum is accepted on the ground of proceeding with extreme caution. It is the commencement of a great movement that will, if successful, extend its beneficial influences as long as the world stands. Therefore we move slowly and carefully at first in order to secure that success. Commencing in a small way, the first outlay of money is not large.

In 1891 the sixteen reindeer purchased average $10.25 each. This last season the general average was brought down to $5 each.



Superstitious ceremony connected with killing or selling reindeer in Siberia.

So far the purchase of the reindeer has been defrayed from the money contributed by benevolent individuals.

These gratifying results, however, could not have been attained without the hearty and active coöperation of the Revenue-Marine Service.

If this office had been required to charter a vessel for the transporting of the reindeer nothing could have been done with the small sum at our disposal.

But the Secretary of the Treasury directed that the revenue cutter *Bear*, in addition to her regular duties of patrolling the Seal Islands and the coasts of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, following the whaling fleet and inspecting the Refuge Station at Point Barrow, should also give what time was possible to transporting the reindeer.

To the captain, officers, and crew of the *Bear* is due much praise for the hard work done by them.

Special thanks are due Capt. M. A. Healy for his earnestness and efficiency in doing his part of the work; also to Lieut. D. H. Jarvis, Surgeon S. J. Call, and Assistant Engineer Falkenstein, who were in charge of much of the shore work of loading and unloading the deer.

ILLUSTRATIONS.

I have the honor of inclosing an excellent map, prepared through the courtesy of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, also several illustrations kindly loaned by The Californian, Scribner's, and Harper's.

Also a few other photographs taken by Surg. Call and Assistant Engineer Broadbent, of the *Bear*.

The map and illustrations will greatly add to the interest of the report.

Hoping that Congress will provide the funds necessary for a further prosecution of the work, I remain, with great respect,

Yours, truly,

SHELDON JACKSON,
General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Hon. W. T. HARRIS,
Commissioner of Education.

APPENDIX A.

[House Report No. 3414, Fifty-first Congress, second session.]

Mr. McComas, from the Committee on Education, submitted the following report (to accompany H. Res. 258):

The Committee on Education reports favorably House joint resolution 258, with sundry amendments recommended by the committee.

Congress has passsd several acts encouraging the establishment of agricultural schools and experiment stations in the different States and Territories.

These several acts require the assent of the legislatures of the several States and Territories before their provisions become available; but as Alaska has no legislature, it is the only Territory which is unable to avail itself of the benefits and provisions of these acts.

This bill proposes to extend to Alaska the benefits and provisions of the agricultural acts through the Secretary of the Interior, in like manner to the other Territories. The acts are recited in the preamble to the joint resolution.

There has been very wide divergence of views with regard to the agricultural and horticultural capabilities of Alaska, or whether it has any agricultural capabilities at all.

This bill would secure the establishment of an experimental station in southern Alaska, which has a temperate climate, and test the question of what can and what can not be raised to advantage.

This would be of very great service, both to the natives, who, through the Government schools, are coming into our civilization, and to the white settlers who may locate in that vast region, which embraces about 580,000 square miles.

There are hundreds of thousands of square miles of area within the Arctic regions of Alaska that, there is no question, can never be adapted to ordinary agricultural pursuits, nor utilized for purposes of raising cattle, horses, or sheep; but this large area is especially adapted for the support of reindeer.

This bill will enable the Secretary of the Interior, through the Government industrial schools, to make the stock-raising of reindeer the great industrial feature of that region.

This will utilize hundreds of thousands of square miles of territory, will build up a large and profitable industry, and above all, will provide a comfortable support for the native population of that region.

This is the more important at the present time, because the American whalers have practically destroyed and driven out the whale and the walrus from the waters adjacent to the coast of Alaska.

The destruction of the whale and walrus has taken away three-fourths of the ordinary food supply of the Eskimo population, and that population to-day on the Arctic coast of Alaska is on the verge of starvation. The large canneries will soon take away the fish supply.

The introduction of tame reindeer from Siberia into Alaska thus has a two-fold importance:

(1) As the establishment of a profitable industry.

(2) As a relief of a starving people, a relief that will become more and more valuable as the years roll round, a relief that once established perpetuates itself.

This project is wiser than to pauperize the people of Alaska.

The revenue from that country warrants this attempt to make these people self-sustaining.

The lease of the Seal Islands by the United States Treasury Department to the North American Commercial Company, on the basis of 100,000 skins, ought to yield a revenue of about $1,000,000 annually. Under the old lease the revenue was $317,500 annually.

Baptists chose the southern central section around Kadiak, and the Moravians afterward took the valleys of the Kuskokwim and Nushagak Rivers. With a large map of Alaska before us, Dr. Reid said that he thought the Methodist Episcopal Church would like the Aleutian Islands, with Unalaska, the commercial center of western Alaska, as its headquarters. At the same time he said that he wished to consult his Missionary Board before definitely deciding. Consequently, at a meeting of the board on Jan. 20, 1880, the matter was brought up, and the board agreed that the work should commence at Unalaska, and the following day Dr. Reid sent me the following official notification:

MISSION ROOMS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 805 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, Jan. 21, 1880.

The Rev. Dr. Jackson, care National Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.—My Dear Brother: At the meeting of our board yesterday the subject of the Missions at Alaska was taken up, and after a full discussion as to the various points, a preference was shown for, and that our work be commenced at, Unalaska.

I have the pleasure to inclose a letter of introduction to the Rev. J. Lanahan, D.D., who with General C. B. Fisk as chairman, and myself, were appointed a committee to take action in the matter. Truly yours, J. M. REID, Corresponding Secretary.

N.B.—If you decide on a general petition, send it to me and I will get signers.

Soon after General Fisk and Drs. Reid and Lanahan jointly signed a memorial to Congress asking for an appropriation for the education of children in Alaska. Dr. Reid also wrote personal letters to his friends in Congress. Dr. Lanahan and myself visited committees of Congress on the same subject.

After a long, hard pull, Congress took action in 1884, and in 1885 the honorable Secretary of the Interior directed that a commencement be made in the establishment of schools.

In 1886 a schooner was chartered, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Carr, members of Puget Sound Conference, were sent to Unga, where the "Martha Ellen Stevens Cottage" has been erected as a residence for the teacher by the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Through a combination of circumstances work was not commenced at Unalaska until the summer of 1889, when Mr. and Mrs. John A. Tuck, Methodists from Connecticut, were sent out to establish a school and home.

In 1890 a Home was commenced by the bringing to Mr. and Mrs. Tuck of two orphan (waifs) girls from the island of Attoo, a thousand miles west of Unalaska. The teachers were in a small story and a half cottage (half of which was used as a school room), and unprepared to receive any children into their family. The waifs had to be received. Other girls, finding that two had actually been received, came and refused to be driven away; and some weeks later six additional orphan girls were sent down from the Seal Islands by the United States Treasury Agent. And the school has grown and grown until twenty-six girls have been received. For two or three years it was a contract school, but in 1892, in obedience to the action of the parent society, the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church felt compelled, very reluctantly, to withdraw from the work so important and so successfully commenced. To disband the Home, however, and turn out into the street the many homeless orphans that had for a little time experienced the joy of a Christian home, was to send them forth to speedy ruin, and was not to be thought of for a moment.

Mr. and Mrs. Tuck are bravely, heroically holding on at their end of the line, and I have agreed to do what I can to raise the necessary funds at this end of the line to tide them over, with the conviction that when the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church understand

the real condition they will authorize the women to resume their work in the Home. Such action will be hailed with prayerful enthusiasm by large numbers of Methodist women, whose hearts have been touched and sympathies enlisted at the sad condition of the natives of western Alaska.

At the recent great annual conference at Lake Mohonk of the friends of Indian civilization and evangelization, President Gates voiced the wishes of the friends of the Indians when he referred to the prominent Methodist who had presided so many years over their Indian conventions, and who was chairman of the first committee for Methodist work in Alaska, declaring that it was both appropriate and fitting that the Unalaska Home should hereafter be known as the "Clinton B. Fisk Home."

This school has been so successful that everywhere in western Alaska it is held up as a model for other schools to pattern after.

In Senate executive document No. 107, Fifty-second Congress, second session, containing the reports of the United States Treasury agents to the Seal Islands, occur the following allusions:

The Hon. William H. Williams, Treasury Agent to the Seal Islands, reporting to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury on the condition of the natives on those islands, under date of Dec. 3, 1891, writes:

Especial attention is invited to the schools on the Seal Islands. They have been in operation over twenty years, and yet they have not succeeded in teaching a pupil to read or write a sentence in the English language. * * *

Radical changes are absolutely necessary in these respects, if it is the desire of our government to civilize, educate, and improve this people. They should not only be taught the rudiments of the English language, but also habits of industry, economy, cleanliness, and morality. That these people are quick to learn and susceptible to rapid improvement is demonstrated in the charity school at Unalaska, conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Tuck. Six of the most promising orphans on the islands were sent there in September, 1890, and I found on visiting the school this year that they could talk the English language quite fluently and read and write quite intelligently.

Again under date of Dec. 31, 1892, Mr. Williams reports to the Treasury Department:

In my report of last year I called attention to the fact that after more than twenty years of government control there were not a half dozen natives who had learned to speak or read the English language by attendance at the public school, and so long as the present system is followed failure can be predicted with absolute certainty. The lessees complied with their contract and furnished teachers for the length of time required, but so far as producing favorable results is concerned it was a waste of time and money, and so it will be so long as the present condition exists. When the time arrives that these children can be placed under faithful Christian teachers who will teach them habits of industry and morality, and under these conditions the blessings of home and home life, then may we look for gratifying results, but not before. A practical demonstration of this is to be seen at the native school at Unalaska presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Tuck.

Mr. Joseph Stanley Brown, Acting Treasury Agent in charge of the Seal Islands, in an official report to the Secretary of the Treasury, writes Dec. 1, 1892:

For over twenty years the government has maintained an English school upon the islands, and yet not ten natives on both of them can make themselves even fairly well understood in English, nor has any appreciable advance been made in the direction of American citizenship. * * *

An illustration of what can be done.—That it is impossible to establish schools that will be entirely successful not only in teaching these people to speak, to read, and to write the English language, but to train them in more upright and useful methods of domestic life, is shown by the history of the Lee School at Unalaska, presided over by Mr. and Mrs. Tuck. At this school have been gathered children from all parts of the Aleutian chain, and some from the islands



Young Eskimo Woman.



House at Reindeer Station, Port Clarence, Alaska.

The extending to Alaska of the benefits of the agricultural bill approved August 30, 1890, would give for the year ending June—

1890	$15,000
1891	16,000
1892	17,000
	48,000

From the act establishing agricultural experiment stations approved July 2, 1862, the sum of $15,000.

The joint resolution would therefore carry for the year ending June 30, 1892, $93,000, and for the following year, $33,000.

The committee report therefore this joint resolution with the following amendments and recommend that it pass.

In line 4, page 2, after the word "to," insert "give any assent required by either of said acts, and to."

In line 4, page 2, after the word "benefits," insert "and provisions."

In line 6, page 2, after "Territory," insert "of Alaska."

In line 7, page 2, after the word "acts," add "in like manner as for any other Territory."

APPENDIX B.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REINDEER FUND, 1891.

1891.		
May 15.	Miss H. S. Benson, Philadelphia	$200.00
	John N. Brown, Providence, R. I	200.00
	Jane N. Grew, Boston	30.00
	Mary P. Gardner, New York	10.50
	Sarah B. Reynolds, Kingston, N. Y	10.00
	Mrs. H. B. Otis, Roxbury, Mass	10.00
	M. A. & S. H. Foster, Portsmouth N. H	10.00
June 10.	Boston Transcript from various persons	289.00
	E. G. Read, Somerville, N. J	10.00
	Effe V. V. Knox, New York	10.00
	Mrs. N. Williamson, Brunswick, N. J	10.00
	E. E. B., 140 Lanvale street, Baltimore, Md	1.00
	Helen B. French, Beloit, Wis	10.00
	Mary Ellen Smith, Philadelphia, Pa	10.00
	Judge E. R. Hoar, Concord, Mass	10.00
	C. H. Barstow, Crow Agency, Mont	15.00
	M. E. D., per Boston Transcript	1.00
	A. F. Allyn, Chelsea, Mass	1.00
	R. P. Wainwright, Asheville, N. C	10.00
	M. A. Haven and Annie W. Davis, Portsmouth, N. H	10.00
	Mary Hemingway, Boston, Mass	100.00
	The Mail and Express	500.00
	Mrs. William Thaw	50.00
	Five children in one family, one reindeer each	50.00
	Mrs. F. L. Achey	20.00
	M. E. P	50.00
	The young ladies of Rye Seminary, Rye, N. Y	50.00
	Mary L. Parsons	20.00
	Y. P. S. C. E., Reformed Church, Mount Vernon	13.65
	Three ladies of East Orange, N. J	12.00
	G. K. Harroun	10.00
	H. G. Ludlow	10.00
	Mrs. H. G. Ludlow	10.00
	Mrs. R. C. Crane	10.00
	Mrs. Edwin G. Benedict	10.00
	Mrs. M. C. Cobb	10.00
	E. M. Chadwick	10.00
	Augusta Moore	10.00
	Rev. Wm. T. Doubleday	10.00
	E. M. Eames	10.00
	Chas. H. Wells	10.00
	A. R. Slingushard	10.00
	James M. Ham	10.00
	Mrs. James M. Ham	10.00
	Mrs. Robert I. Brown	10.00
	William Rust	10.00
	Mrs. Levi S. Gates	10.00
June 10.	Bethlehem Chapel Mission School	$10.00
	Mrs. Richard L. Allen	10.00
	Miss M. I. Allen	10.00
	E. Holman	10.00
	C. and family, East Orange, N. J	10.00
	J. Van Santwood	5.00
	James F. E. Little	5.00
	Frederick W. Stoneback	5.00
	J. H. Charles	5.00
	V. Thompson	5.00
	W. T. Bliss	5.00
	Howard Wilson	5.00
	G. H. Fleming	5.00
	W. S. Quigley	5.00
	J. Lantz	5.00
	From friends	2.60
	Mrs. L. E. Hastings	1.20
	A. E. Barnes	1.00
	Amelia J. Burt	1.00
	W. A. Deering	5.00
	L. F. Golding	5.00
	J. A. Hennessy	5.00
	R. H. Stoddard	5.00
	William R. Worrall	5.00
	H. W. Dourmett	5.05
	Betty Deming (a child)	10.00
	John Deming (a child)	10.00
	Anonymous	10.00
	Little Lights Society	5.00
	Mrs. Edmund T. Lukens	5.00
	W. S	5.00
	Cuttenden Hull, A	10.00
	Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk	10.00
	W. U. A	20.00
	Thomas Harrington	10.00
	E	10.00
June 18.	Mrs. Debbie H. Parker, Charlottesville, Ind	5.00
	Gen. E. E. Whittlesey, Washington, D. C	10.00
1892.		
Feb. 1.	Miss Mary Burroughs, Philadelphia, Pa	5.00
11.	A. D. Simpson, Christiansburg, Va	10.00
	Total	2,146.00

Of the above amount $1,158 was collected through the Mail and Express, of New York.

---

of St. Paul and St. George, whose intellectual advancement seemed to be hopeless. Before two years had passed these children were able to make themselves well understood in English, while their improvement in manner and character was simply astonishing. This I know from personal observation. The success of the Lee School is due to the personal equation of the individuals presiding over it, and to the fact that the children are removed from their native home influences.

While it is recognized that the education of the natives should not be of a character likely to result merely in discontent with their lot, still much can be done in the way of practical manual training, in teaching cooking, the proper care of their houses, and the preservation of their health without fear of its being overtaken by the first-named danger.

Everyone familiar with the Pribylov Islands knows that the career of the English school there has been a total failure.

The settlement of this vexed school question should be vigorously taken up by the government. It is believed by me that the characteristics of these islanders, due in considerable measure to their insular life, will be advantageously modified if some arrangement can be made by which they can secure the benefits of such a school as that of Unalaska. If the girls of the islands can be placed there between the ages of nine or ten and fifteen or sixteen, and the boys from ten to thirteen, we would very soon have growing up a body of English-speaking young natives who, with awakened minds, increased skill, and a more wholesome idea of life and its responsibilities, would make a far better and more useful class than now exist upon the islands.

Mr. Joseph Murray, First Assistant Treasury Agent on the Seal Islands, in his official report to the government, writes Nov. 1, 1891:

Especial attention is called to the subject of schools on the Seal Islands, for if we are to succeed in teaching the English language to the rising generation there must be a radical reform, amounting indeed to a complete change, in the present system and method of teaching.

That the lessees comply with the requirements of the lease in regard to schools and teachers is true enough, but the defect is in the system itself, which, owing to many causes, is not the one adapted to the conditions existing here. One of the most serious obstacles in the way of the American school has been, and is now, the demand made by the Church that all her children must learn Russian so as to understand the church services. Consequently a great deal of time is wasted in teaching, or attempting to teach, the children in two languages; and the result is what might be expected; they repeat their lessons from day to day in a slipshod, meaningless, mechanical sort of way, without ever comprehending a word of English, either spoken or written.

It is not that the average native child is unusually dull or stupid, for he is not, but it is because the child never hears English spoken except what he hears in the school.

What is really needed here is a regular industrial school, in which the pupils may live, and where they will be under the care of a husband and wife who are trained and fitted for the work, and who will care for them as though they were their own children. We must have such a school if we are to succeed, for the natives are not only ignorant of books and book learning, but of all the household and domestic economies which go to make up the truly civilized community and Christian home.

I do not advocate missionary work in the sectarian sense, but I do want to see an industrial school here, where the children may have a truly Christian woman to guide and direct them as they grow up to maturity, one who will direct them as their unfortunate parents have never been directed.

I advocate the employment of teachers of long and varied experience, men and women of character, whose blameless lives shall be a guaranty of the success of the school, and who are withal devoted to the work for the sake of the good to be accomplished, and who are not above stooping down to lift up the poor and lowly ones in whose welfare so very few take an interest.

There are at present on St. Paul Island twenty-five boys and thirty-seven girls, who are over five and under eighteen years of age, who ought to be under the immediate care and control of such teachers as I have suggested. With such care and safeguards

thrown around them they would grow up to be useful men and women, morally pure, physically healthy, and mentally improved—a credit to us all.

During the month of September, 1890, I sent six orphan girls to the school at Unalaska, and in June, 1891, I visited them there, and found them so much changed for the better, in every respect, that I am sorry there is no room in the school to accommodate a few more of the orphans on St. Paul, who have no one to care for them as children should be cared for. * * *

Ignoring, for the time being, the moral obligations we are under to do all in our power to save them from extinction, and coming down to the question of expense, we find that the actual cost of making the changes suggested would be so small in proportion to the good accomplished in saving and civilizing a people so worthy, that it would be a shame to allow such a consideration to retard the good work for a moment.

Again, under date of Dec. 1, 1892, Mr. Murray reports to the Treasury Department:

There is one sure remedy for the present intellectual condition of the natives, and that is the immediate establishment on both islands of industrial boarding schools under the entire control of the government.

In my report of 1891 I advocated this thing, and all my subsequent experience has strengthened my belief in the necessity for such a school, and in its absolute success if once attempted. There is a skeleton of such a school at Unalaska that has been made successful by the energy and indomitable perseverance of the teachers in charge, and in September, 1890, I sent six girls there from St. Paul Island, four of whom could not speak English, and after a stay of two years they had improved so much in every way, morally, physically, and intellectually, that they have been the wonder of all who have visited the school and who remember their condition before entering it. Their rapid improvement shows what may be accomplished for this people by putting their children in charge of truly Christian teachers, who will guard them from evil while awakening and enlightening the mind.

Four other orphan girls were sent to the Unalaska school this year, but since then I have learned that the Church society which supported the school has withdrawn all further supplies from it, which means the closing of the school at an early date, and the return of the St. Paul girls to the island, *and to misery and vice.*

Captain M. A. HEALY (a Roman Catholic) sends me the following testimony:

REVENUE MARINE STEAMER "BEAR,"
PORT OF UNALASKA, ALASKA, Nov. 9, 1892.

The Rev. Sheldon Jackson, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.—My Dear Doctor: I have brought six girls from the Seal Islands to the Jesse Lee school. Two years ago I brought down a like number. I am constrained by this part I have had in providing scholars for the school to give you my views of its character and accomplishments, with the hope that they may excite interest in its behalf among its founders and supporters.

In all my experience in the country I have seen nothing that has rendered so much good to the people. From its situation it has tributary to it this whole western end of the territory, where there are numbers of children and poor waifs, many the offspring of white fathers, growing up without the care of homes or the education and training of Christian parents.

Professor and Mrs. Tuck have labored zealously and well to teach the scholars the necessities and requirements of decent living, and train them to become good housekeepers and proper wives and mothers. But they are cramped by the means and accommodations at hand. The school is already crowded to its utmost capacity, and cannot take many whom it would be a mercy to give its protection, and who could be received with a suitable building and support.

I am sure the ladies of the Methodist society, could they understand the condition and field of the school, and how well it is conducted, would become interested in its behalf and provide it with better facilities with which to continue and enlarge its work for the elevation of these poor neglected members of their sex.

I cannot be accused of bias, for I am of an entirely different religious belief. Professor and Mrs. Tuck know nothing of my writing. I am prompted by my interest in the country and the improvement of its people, and cannot remain blind to good to humanity, by whomever performed.

M. A. HEALY, Captain U. S. R. M.



Hoisting in a Reindeer on Board the Bear

[From a photo. by Assistant Engineer A. L. Broadbent, U. S. R. M. Published by permission of The Californian.]

APPENDIX C.

TENT LIFE IN SIBERIA.

By GEORGE KENNAN.

[Published by George P. Putnam's Sons. 1870. Page 116.]

Among the many superstitions of the Wandering Koraks and Chookchees one of the most noticeable is their reluctance to part with a living reindeer. You may purchase as many dead deer as you choose, up to 500, for about 70 cents apiece; but a living deer they will not give to you for love nor money. You may offer them what they consider a fortune in tobacco, copper kettles, beads, and scarlet cloth for a single live reindeer, but they will persistently refuse to sell him. Yet, if you will allow them to kill the very same animal, you can have his carcass for one small string of common glass beads. It is useless to argue with them about this absurd superstition. You can get no reason for it or explanation of it, except that to sell a live reindeer would be "atkin" (bad). As it was very necessary in the construction of our proposed telegraph line to have trained reindeer of our own we offered every conceivable inducement to the Koraks to part with one single deer; but all our efforts were in vain. They could sell us 100 dead deer for 100 pounds of tobacco, but 500 pounds would not tempt them to part with a single animal as long as the breath of life was in his body. During the two years and a half which we spent in Siberia no one of our parties, so far as I know, ever succeeded in buying from the Koraks or Chookchees a single living reindeer.

APPENDIX D.

DOMESTICATED REINDEER IN ALASKA.

[House Report No. 1093, Fifty-second Congress, first session.]

Mr. Alexander, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7764) to secure the introduction of domesticated reindeer into Alaska, report the same with a favorable recommendation. This bill does not properly come within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture, but should have been considered by the Committee on Appropriations. At the suggestion of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations the Committee on Agriculture, having heard the testimony of the missionaries from Alaska, the Commissioner of Education, and others in regard to the merits of the bill, have considered it and recommend its passage.

The testimony showed that there are no reindeer in Alaska: that Alaska could support many times enough reindeer to furnish the inhabitants with food and clothing, and that the reindeer skins are indispensable for clothing; that the whale and walrus, the principal supply of food, have been destroyed to such an extent as to cause much suffering for food; that dogs are used for transportation, and in many places the supply of food is becoming so scarce that the natives are compelled to eat their dogs, thus depriving them of the means of hauling their supplies; that for the development of the country the domesticated reindeer is absolutely indispensable; that the domesticated reindeer can make a speed of 19 miles an hour, and that a fair average rate of speed is 12 miles per hour; and this means of transportation is necessary to develop the gold fields of the interior, which can only be worked from two to two and one-half months a year; that the reindeer would be distributed at the Government schools, the native youths taught to herd and raise them, the increase to be given to worthy students and native teachers for services rendered; that this will induce the natives to become herders, be self-supporting, and not a charge upon the Government; that the natives have no vessels that can transport the live reindeer from Siberia to Alaska; that the vessels from San Francisco to Alaska leave the 1st of May to the 1st of June, none later than the last date mentioned, and that if anything be done this year it is absolutely necessary to get the appropriation in time to send the goods for the purchase of the reindeer by the revenue cutter that leaves San Francisco the 1st of June.

The description given by the missionaries and others of the country, the habits of the natives, etc., was interesting. The distress caused by the continued failure of the food supply shows plainly that the natives will not be able to sustain themselves, and will become a charge upon the Government. For these and other reasons the Committee on Agriculture urge the passage of this bill.

APPENDIX E.

MR. W. T. LOPP'S RECONNOISSANCE ALONG THE COAST NORTH OF BERING STRAITS.

CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, ALASKA,
January 20, 1892.

DEAR SIR: According to your instructions, I have made two expeditions up the coast north of here, and submit you the following report:

In November employed Eskimo, dogs, and sled, and explored west shore of Louge Inlet or Lake, just north of Cape Prince of Wales, up to its head, where Grouse River empties into it. The mountains (see chart inclosed) were sloping and rolling, not sharp and rocky, and covered with moss. Portions of these hills were covered with 3 to 5 inches of snow, but all the exposed portions were free from any snow. This inlet is about 30 miles long and has two outlets to the sea. Along the banks of Grouse River are acres of bushes (3 to 6 feet), hundreds of ptarmigan, and nice-sized fish in the river.

On December 27 started with boy, dogs, and sled for Ke-gik-tok. Had fine weather—short days—visited about 300 people. Some settlements had plenty of oil, seal meat, and fish, and others had little or none. All were very anxious to have deer introduced. Most of them seem to doubt that ownership would ever pass into their hands. They complain that they have to pay exorbitant prices to Cape Prince of Wales chiefs for deer skins. They reported moss very plentiful. At that time there was so little snow that it would be unnecessary to graze deer on the mountain side. I could see that the smooth expanse of country from coast to mountain was covered with only 3 or 4 inches of soft snow, no crusts or ice. (Unlike last winter, there have been no thaws this winter, consequently no ice crust on snow.) These coast people live on seal meat, oil, fish, ptarmigan, and squirrel. They are not a trading people, have had little or no intercourse with ships; are honest, industrious, and healthy.

Found a very prosperous settlement at Ke-gik-tok of eighty people. Asked me to bring the school up there, etc.

I think several hundred deer could be grazed along the hills from Cape Prince of Wales to Ke-gik-tok. I am satisfied from what I have seen and heard that there are hundreds of acres of good grazing land extending from the coast back to rivers flowing into lakes back of Port Clarence and those flowing into Kotzebue Sound. Settlements are so distributed along the coast from Cape Prince of Wales to Kotzebue Sound that deer-men along the mountains could easily be supplied with seal oil and meat. And if inclosures are ever necessary there are plenty of bushes in small rivers to make them. I think these coast people are better situated and adapted for herding than any other Alaskan people.

They are all superstitious and are great cowards after dark. Perhaps it will be necessary to have them stand watch at night in pairs until they become accustomed to the darkness. (One Eskimo never goes any place after dark if he can help it. He see ghosts: but is all right with a companion.)

Hoping and trusting that we may sometime have occasion to make use of knowledge obtained on these two little expeditions, I am,

Very truly yours,

W. T. LOPP.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON,
Washington, D. C.

Scientific American [AUGUST 26, 1893.

The Pioneer Steamer of the Pacific Ocean.

Nearly threescore years have passed since the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer Beaver floated down the Thames. The Beaver was the first European steamer to round Cape Horn and was the pioneer steamer of the Pacific Ocean, the passage from London to Astoria, Oregon, consuming 163 days. The Beaver was 101 feet long, 20 feet broad and the depth was 11½ feet, the tonnage being 109¾. The boiler and the two side lever engines, of 35 horse power each, were made by Boulton & Watt at their Birmingham works. The engines cost £4,500 and weighed 52 tons. The vessel was built in the most substantial manner of live oak and greenheart, the timbers being held together by copper bolts. The Beaver was used as a fur trading vessel by the company, and on one of these trips coal was discovered on Vancouver Island. In 1849, during the gold excitement, many miners took passage on this little black steamer. In steaming out of Burrard Inlet in the fall of 1888 she struck a rock, and, wrapped in a sheet of troubled waters, with head resting on a huge barnacle-clad bowlder, the Pacific pioneer steamer Beaver passed into history. Unsuccessful efforts were made to float the Beaver and she remained on the rocks nearly four years. An attempt was made to take the Beaver to the World's Fair, but was abandoned, owing to her damaged condition and the cost of transportation. Messrs. McCain & Menzies, well known contractors of Vancouver, B. C., purchased the vessel and obtained 975 pounds of old brass and copper, which will be made up into souvenir medals. The number will be limited and each will be stamped with a number, to prevent any possibility of counterfeiting. The timber has also been worked up into souvenir canes, etc. Built and equipped at a period when steam navigation was in its infancy, it is scarcely a wonder that there should be a call for souvenirs of the first steam vessel to plow the broad Pacific.

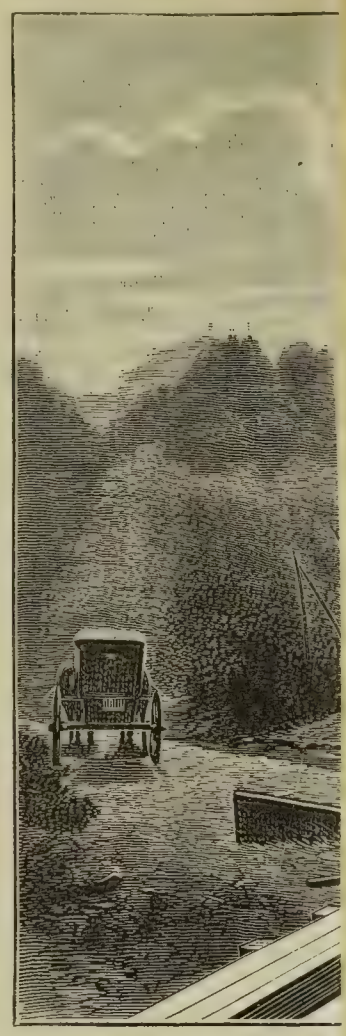
Scientific American Oct 28. 1893

Reported Open Water Near the North Pole.

A vessel recently returned to San Francisco from carrying supplies to the whaling fleet in the Arctic Ocean, north of Alaska, reports that one whaler found open water at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and had followed it in a northerly direction until he reached a point a little above eighty-four degrees, or farther north than the Greely expedition reached. It will be interesting to know whether this report can be verified when the master himself returns to San Francisco.

Four years out of five the ice packs in so heavily between Point Barrow and the mouth of the Mackenzie that it is impossible for vessels to penetrate it, but more frequently there is an open sea off into the northeast from Point Barrow. This direction, however, is regarded as a death trap by the whalers, and is religiously avoided. It is such a trap as De Long deliberately went into after being cautioned in the strongest terms by whaling masters not to be enticed into it. There have been seasons during the past twenty years when this northeastern ice entirely disappeared, and about ten years ago, one whaling master, who was determined to find whales, if any were to be found, took the risk and went in this direction some two or three hundred miles, as he estimated. Even then he did not reach any barrier. The water was free from ice, and from whales, too; hence he returned rather than risk going farther and stand the chance of the ice closing in on him from behind. But he reported finding considerable driftwood and seeing land birds. This led him to believe that land yet unknown and unexplored was not very far away. Since that time no whaler has explored in that direction until this one reported in the press dispatches. Hence it will be of importance to the scientific world to hear the full report of this voyage.

The great Mackenzie River, the mightiest stream on the American continent, excepting only the Mississippi, has never been traced to its head, and up to the present time the source from which it issues has only been known from Indian report. The mystery has, however, now been solved by R. G. McConnell, of the Dominion Geological Survey, who has just returned from a four months' exploration trip in those regions.



Mr. McConnell arrived in British Columbia from Ottawa in June and started out on his trip from Quesnelle on the 9th of that month. That at least may be said to be the commencement of his trip, as on that day he left civilization behind. The party numbered six in all, and consisted of himself, his assistant, Mr. Russell, who, by the way, is one of the leading hockey players of Canada, two whites he got at Quesnelle and two Indians. From Quesnelle the party proceeded in canoes up the Fraser to Giscome Portage. This is seven and a half miles long, and after crossing it they proceeded down Crooked River to Fort McLeod. Their route then lay down Parsnip River to the forks, where Findlay River meets the Parsnip and gives birth to Peace River.

On reaching Findlay River Mr. McConnell really commenced his summer's work, as the chief object of his trip was to explore that river and, if possible, the Omineca also. Mr. McConnell accordingly went up Findlay River to its junction with the Omineca, and followed the latter river to its head, returning down it again to the same spot. This river is easily navigable on the upper portion, but in the first thirty miles it falls over 500 feet, and is consequently extremely rapid and difficult to ascend. Mr. McConnell then proceeded up the Findlay River.

Whites had been up to the Omineca River previous to him, as at one time that was a famous gold country, but Mr. McConnell and his party were the first whites to ever ascend the Findlay River to its head. The river is about 250 miles long and is navigable for the greater portion of the way in canoes, though owing to the rapids the party had to proceed the last fifty miles on foot, an arduous task, owing to the roughness of the country. The country is very mountainous, and though at the lower part of the river the valley is six miles wide, the mountains come right down to the water's edge in the upper portion.

At its mouth the Findlay is about as wide as the Fraser at Quesnelle. It is not very deep, except in the canons, where the current is very strong, and, owing to the numerous rapids and eddies, progress is very slow. At the head of Findlay River is a lake known in the Indian tongue as Lake Fehutade, which, being interpreted, means "narrow waters between mountains." This lake is the real source of the Mackenzie River. It is between twenty-five and thirty miles long and not more than a quarter of a mile wide, and is inclosed by high mountains.

Around the edge of the lake are glaciers, and the scene is a very pretty one. The mountains rise 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the lake, while they are some 9,000 feet above the level of the sea. After exploring the lake Mr. McConnell started on his homeward journey about the end of August, and it was none too soon as ice began t[illegible]

APPENDIX F.

RECONNOISSANCE NORTH OF PORT CLARENCE BY BRUCE GIBSON.

REINDEER STATION, PORT CLARENCE, ALASKA,
August 2, 1892.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith report of expedition made by Mr. Gibson into interior, north of station, for the purpose of ascertaining probable condition of grazing for reindeer during winter months—copied from his notes, as follows:

"I started on expedition July 27, leaving station at 12 o'clock, noon; taking with me as guide Charley, as expert on pasturage, Chief Herder Pungen, and five natives to pack tent and supplies. Traveled in a northwesterly direction, and for about 4 miles found good feed and several small lakes. I then changed my course to north for about three-quarters of a mile and found scarcely any feed, it being very rocky and barren; I then went west again for 7 miles and camped at a river about 30 feet wide. The first quarter of a mile of this last course was very rocky, boulders from 4 to 6 feet through being plentiful; the remainder of the distance being good feeding-grounds.

"The next day started north and traveled in that direction for about 9 miles and found good pasturage on east side most of the way, and wild flowers and berries grew in places; the west side of river is barren and very perpendicular in several places. I then traveled to west and for a short distance on a small river found some feed, but after traveling for 1 mile I retraced my steps and went to northeast for about 3 miles; when men began to complain of being tired and I ordered a halt for the night on a small stream running toward the east. To northeast I saw good indications of feed.

"The next morning I got an early start, taking with me the guide and herder and leaving the others behind to try and find a place to camp that night, having to go without fire the previous night and this morning. I crossed the small river and traveled north; for the first 2 miles there was but a small quantity of feed, having passed over some very rocky ground. The next 3¼ miles there is good pasturage, being plenty of grass and considerable moss. I crossed two small streams in this course. Traveled east to get around some large hills; at about one-half mile came to a large mound of slaty rock—mound about 30 feet high and 150 feet across. For 1 mile east found good pasture; crossed a small stream running southeast. Changed to north and for 1 mile found good grazing ground; halted at a large cluster of rock for lunch and shelter from rain; found a white surface on one of the rocks, and I made the following inscription:

"'B. Gibson, July 29, 1892, 12 m., from Reindeer Station.' Resumed march to north and for 2 miles found good pasturage; crossed a small stream running to south. About 1 mile south is a lake. Changed course to east for 3 miles, crossed one stream, and found good feed in abundance. The land was of a rocky nature. Started to return to camp and traveled southwest for 7 miles to where I gave orders for camp to be located, but found they had gone farther east. I crossed over good feeding ground of a boggy nature, similar to that surrounding station. The herder said it was the best seen since starting on expedition; it was mostly lowland and some low rock hills. I found the camp 2 miles east of where I expected it to be.

"The fourth day I started east and traveled for 4 miles over low hills, the surface being of a broken nature and containing abundance of feed; coming to high hills, changed course to southeast for 2½ miles, finding fair pasturage and ground slightly rocky. Sent packers on to river to find suitable camping grounds for night. I traveled 5 miles to northeast, finding good pasturage of a boggy nature; crossed one small stream. Changed to southeast 1 mile and south 1 mile, finding good pasturage on low hills; changed to southwest over low, hilly, and rocky land in some places slightly boggy; the feed on this last course was abundant and of a good quality.

"*Fifth day.*—It stormed hard last night and blew the tent down about 3 o'clock. I broke camp about 7 o'clock and started for the station, taking a southwest course. After traveling for about 5 miles I crossed a small stream running very rapidly toward the northeast. The land was low hills and furnished abundance of feed. I traveled 2 miles farther in same direction and crossed a large stream with swift current and running northeast; the feed and land the same as passed earlier in the day. Continuing in same direction, but a little more to west for 4 miles I traveled over low hills; good pasturage and plenty of moss. I crossed large hill to north of station: found it barren and very high and rocky. It is about 1 mile from bottom of hill to open land, and from there on to station is good grazing land. I arrived at station at 4:15 in the afternoon. It had stormed hard from the time I left until my return, raining and blowing hard.

"In closing, I will say the herder told me the ground passed over was very good and equaled and in places excelled the pasturage in Siberia; he further stated that the pasturage surrounding station was sufficient for a year, providing that in the winter there was not over 1 foot of snow nor over 1½ inches of icy crust on top. If the ice comes first and the snow later, it is impossible for the deer to dig out the feed.

"I noticed in my travels that the feed was on low hills and lowlands, the high hills being barren.

"The guide, Charley, said that for a long distance into the interior the lowlands were the same as passed over, thus showing that, should it be necessary to go to the interior this winter, there will surely be plenty of feed for the reindeer."

Very respectfully,

MINER W. BRUCE,
Teacher.

Rev. SHELDON JACKSON,
General Agent of Education in Alaska.

APPENDIX G.

RECONNOISSANCE EAST OF PORT CLARENCE, BY MINER W. BRUCE.

REINDEER STATION, PORT CLARENCE, ALASKA,
August 19, 1892.

SIR: In your letter of instructions for the government of this station, dated July 4, ultimo, you suggest, among other things, that two expeditions be sent out for the purpose of ascertaining the prospects for winter grazing for the reindeer, should the country in this immediate vicinity become covered with ice or deep snow, thus preventing the deer from pawing through it for food.

One route designated by you was to the north for the station, in the direction of Kotzebue Sound: and in accordance with your instructions Mr. Gibson, on the 27th ultimo, made a trip in that direction, lasting four days and a half, the result of which I communicated to you officially on the 2d day of the present month.

On the 3d instant I started on a trip to the northeast, with an oomeak and seven natives, expecting, if my health permitted, to be gone ten days or two weeks.

Our route lay through Grantley Harbor into Imnrock Lake, and having a fair wind, we made a splendid day's sail, taking us about half way through the lake, and camping the first night on the west side.

I wish especially to call your attention to the route from Grantley Harbor into Imnrock Lake, as it affords, in the event of severe storms, unusual shelter for the deer.

A narrow passage, probably 6 miles in length, connects these two beautiful bodies of water, and as it winds its zigzag course along the line of bluffs on each side, which commence immediately on leaving Grantley Harbor, is unbroken until Imnrock Lake is reached. The passage seems to be of nearly an uniform width, and will not exceed, at its widest part, one quarter of a mile. The bluffs on both sides are about 200 feet high, and there appears to be water sufficient to float an ocean vessel.

At several places along the route I left the oomeak, and with the Siberian herder went to the top of the bluff and found the country to the north a gently undulating table-land, and with my glasses I could see that for several miles this character of country did not seem to change.

On the south side the same aspect of country appeared, but 4 or 5 miles to the south the country became more broken, and took in what appeared to be low mountains.

The whole surface of the country on both sides was covered with a luxuriant growth of low bushes, occasional patches of grass, having the appearance of blue joint, and what was certainly red-top grass and mosses.

Even on this table-land the surface of the country was very uneven, being in places hummocky, and the little spots between seemed to be marshy and often filled with water.

The Siberian herder seemed much pleased with the character of the feed, and frequently pointed out the different kinds of grasses or shrubbery that the deer were fond of, and always designated the moss as choice winter grazing.

From the natives in my party I learned that the snow in this passage does not reach a depth of over one foot, and usually less; also, that when one side of the passage is covered with snow, the other is lightly covered. If this be true, it would appear that the deer, if it becomes necessary to move them from the station, can find good grazing either one side or the other of the passage; and in severe storms a refuge may be had behind the high walls of the bluffs.

On the morning following our first day's sail I took the herder to the top of the hill just back of our camp. It is probably four or five hundred feet high and runs out to a point into Imnrock Lake. From its top a splendid view of the country in every direction is had. The general contour, as far as I could see, was the same as that observed from the bluffs along the narrow passage. My position commanded a view to the northwest, north, and northeast, and for a distance of 25 miles at least the same character of country prevailed. As far as the eye could reach not a mountain was visible and not a speck of snow was seen.

To the west there were several miles of what appeared to be a marsh, or a very low land, covered with little patches of water back from the lake. These gradually disappeared in the north, where the land became higher and of the same general character I found farther to the south.

From my position I could see the faint outline of the north end of the lake, probably 12 or 15 miles away, and I thought I could discern the winding course of a river coursing through the table-lands to the north, and if so, it was probably the Agee-ee-puk River.

On the sides and top of the hill from which I was making my observations there was a thick growth of the same kind of grasses and shrubbery found the day before. I was surprised to find along the route to the top of the hill patches of low willow and elder bushes, from the branches of which twittered and flitted small birds, and every few paces we advanced aroused ptarmigan in large numbers.

There was nothing in the appearance of the country, so far as I could see, that would suggest anything like what one would expect to find bordering on the Arctic circle. On the contrary, the vegetation, much of it, was such as is found in temperate climates, and the birds and insects of the same variety that abound in country where the mercury never ranges lower than zero.

From my position on the top of the hill I could see what appeared to be a break in the range of mountains on the south side of the lake, and as the wind was blowing from the north, thus preventing farther advance in the present state of the weather, I concluded to sail to the other side and investigate the country in that direction.

The distance across was about 4 miles, but the wind died out when about half way across, and we were compelled to paddle the rest of the way, a very slow process of travel in an oomeak.

On reaching shore we went into camp, and after dinner I started with the natives for the mountains. My purpose was to simply get an idea of the country between the shore of the lake and the foot of the mountains that day, and take all of the next for determining the extent of the pass.

All the afternoon we traversed the lowlands towards the mountains and found the same general growth of vegetation as that found before. It could not well be of thicker growth or to all appearances more nutritious. If anything there was more moss, and perhaps the low bushes hung fuller with blueberries than any found before. There were several small mountain streams leading across to the lake, and if they were supplied from melting snow it was far up or hidden between narrow gorges, as none were seen from where we traveled.

It was after 6 o'clock when we returned to camp, and before retiring the natives understood that on the morrow we were going to try to find a passage into the interior.

Accordingly, by 7 o'clock we were ready to begin our tramp. We took with us an ax, spade, field glass, and two hard-tack apiece. Our course lay across the lowlands towards what appeared to be a break in the mountains, and it was at least 7 miles from camp across to the entrance. Part of the distance lay over comparatively smooth land, and a considerable portion over hummocky ground. There did not appear to be any difference in the thickness of the vegetation or the variety in these two different surfaces, but the rough ground was the most tedious I have ever attempted to travel over. The little ridges or hummocks are too wide to step over, and too shaky to stand upon, so that our trip over this section was a series of ups and downs, mostly the latter.

At our stops for rest I had holes dug with the spade and was surprised to find a black, sandy soil, from 1 foot to 3 feet deep, in nearly every instance. Sometimes we could not dig more than a few inches on account of encountering st[illegible]

THE INDIAN HELPER

PRINTED EVERY FRIDAY

—AT THE—

Indian Industrial School, Carlisl , Pa.,

BY INDIAN BOYS.

☞THE INDIAN HELPER is PRINTED by Indian boys, but EDITED by The man-on-the-band-stand, who is NOT an Indian

PRICE—10 CENTS A YEAR.

Mr. Edward Marsden, the Alaskan of Marietta College, who is a native of British Columbia, has renounced his allegiance to Queen Victoria and yesterday received the document that made him a full fledged naturalized American citizen.—[*Marietta Times*, May 2, '94.

Miss Florence Wells takes Miss Bourassa's school-room in the absence of the latter in Philadelphia.

The Mechanical Work Done by Red INDIAN BOYS. Man

Terms: Fifty Cents a Year.
Five cents a single copy.

Mailed irregularly, Twelve numbers making a year's subscription.

Jan + Feb 1894

Address all business correspondence to
M. BURGESS,
CARLISLE, PA.

Entered as second class matter in the Carlisle Pa., Post Office.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY AND SIXTH GRADUATING EXERCISES.

On Wednesday February 28th at 1:27 P. M., a special train from Washington and Philadelphia brought a large number of invited guests to our school to witness the sixth graduating exercises upon the fifteenth anniversary of the school.

Resolved, THAT THE [illegible] RIOR TO TH[illegible]

—o—

INTERESTING POINTS ON [illegible] QUESTION MADE BY I[illegible]

—o—

At a Public Debate Between th[illegible] Society and the Stand[illegible]

—o—

Opening Address by Florence Miller, Stockbridge.

Philip Lavatta, Shoshone, on the Negative.

Nettie Fremont, Omaha, on the Affirmative.

r. Joseph F. Adams, Siletz, on the Negative.

Florence Wells, Alaskan, on the Affirmative.

Mr. President, honorable judges, ladies, and gentlemen:—

All men are created equal in that they possess souls and mental faculties.

The development of these talents is man's, and thereby becoming supreme lies with men individually. True pre-eminence consists not in mere outward show, illustrious birth, or color, but in the higher qualities of the intellect and heart.

I am to prove by true facts that the negro has shown himself superior to the Indian in every way.

[illegible] and wi go o[illegible] upon

To [illegible]ho r[illegible] best [illegible] for [illegible]liance [illegible]idual[illegible] those[illegible]ial qua[illegible] men [illegible]omen, You ae the [illegible] of yo[illegible]le. A[illegible] God a Gover[illegible] tunit[illegible]

To [illegible]at Gov[illegible] sentaere we[illegible] thank[illegible]

To [illegible]ored [illegible]

Capt. R. H. Pratt

requests the pleasure of your

presence at the

Fifteenth Anniversary

and Sixth Graduating Exercises

of the school on

Wednesday, February twenty-eighth

and Thursday, March first,

eighteen hundred and ninety-four.

A REPLY IS REQUESTED.

Indian Industrial School,
Carlisle, Pa.

Gymnastics, Calisthenics, Cadet Parade
and Inspection of Industries,
Wednesday Afternoon
from one-thirty to four o'clock.

Addresses and Music,
Wednesday Evening. Seven-thirty.

Inspection of Schools,
Thursday Morning.

Commencement Exercises,
Thursday Afternoon from two to four-thirty.

CLASS '94

"Something Yet to be Attained."

Andrew Beard
Belinda Archiquette
Emmanuel Bellefeuille
+ Flora L. Campbell
Florence Miller
+ Florence L. Wells
Henry W. Warren
Howard E. Gansworth
Hugh Sowecea
Ida May Warren
James D. Flannery
Martha Napawat
Minnie M. Yandell
Siceni Nori
Susie Metoxen
Thomas B. Bear
William J. Tygar
Ida E. Powlas
Wm. H. Denomie

+ From Alaska.

As a basis of education, what could be more suited to man's development than a whole continent undisturbed by man's contrivances?

Surrounded by that wonderful picture gallery, nature itself, has the red man roamed centuries unmolested.

What a fine school in which to develop his imagination! A new era dawned upon the red man when that most civilized being, the white man, first set his foot upon the American Continent.

About the first thing that the white man did was to translate the Bible into the Indian tongue, and so try to educate this strange red brother of his.

The Indian being a little selfish and wishing to be nothing but a fisher or hunter, war and envy rose between these two races.

It is on account of his disposition that the Indian is put off by himself on a reservation.

The Indian has been neighbor to the white race for four centuries. During this period of time the most wonderful inventions in science have taken place.

This continent is traversed from north to south, east to west by rail roads. Trains at the rate of forty and fifty miles an hour speed over them daily. Tunnels are run through mountains.

No wonder the Indian stands amazed as he sees the obstacle, a mountain left behind which he thought the train would have to cross, much to his fear.

Why don't he even become a porter on a palace car if he is superior to the negro, instead of wasting his tears at seeing a train go through a tunnel?

Cities are spread from ocean to ocean, from Gulf to Alaska.

That wonderful light-producing power, electricity, lightens the darkest places. Steamboats move through the troubled seas with as much ease as a fish darts through the quiet waters. Civilized man comes in contact with the red man daily. He is free to study and become a man, but alas! he sits with his eyes shut and is content to be nothing but an "injun."

There are only 270,000 Indians and if they had a little gumption and grit, we would not have the Indian problem agitating the people.

Among the many Indian youths sent to school by white people, there are no world-renowned great men, and oh! how discouraging it often is to see the youth go back to low Indian ways which are as Capt. Pratt says, good for nothing.

These fortunate beings sink lower and lower, and no wonder that musical strain "it is no use to educate the Indian" often vibrates against our organ of hearing.

The poor Negro on the other hand is created black for reasons known to Almighty God alone. His color as well as physical features conbined with his ignorance has given the handsomer race the courage to tread him as low as man could possibly sink.

The colored people are originally from a continent known as darkest Africa. The climate is hot, and according to the best geographies as well as common-sense little is expected intellectually, from a people who live under the vertical rays of the sun a greater part of the year.

The black man in 1619 was introduced into America, but in servitude. He had to toil under the lash of the whip from morn until night. He had no chan

or slabs of rock, but this was not the rule. I thought I discovered the secret of such a heavy and luxuriant vegetation here, from the rich class of the soil and the abundance of water.

In our way towards the break we passed through two groves of elder and willow trees that were dense, of from 2 to 4 inches in diameter near the butt and from 10 to 15 feet high. It was evident that a little grubbing and thinning out would have improved the size of these trees materially.

Our journey up the side of the mountain near what appeared to be a pass was a tedious one, for the nature of the ground was more or less hummocky. I find that this class of land is as liable to occur on high or table land as upon low and marshy ground.

It became apparent as we ascended the mountain that the break or pass which appeared to extend through the range was a false one, and when near the top it appeared to be a sort of blow-out which came to an abrupt perpendicular at the end of a sudden break ahead. From the top of the mountain we had ascended, although not the highest by considerable, we could see that the country to the south was a succession of mountains of perhaps 2,000 or 3,000 feet high, and that there was no pass into the interior unless following the course of some river.

Accordingly, we commenced our descent about 2 o'clock, and varied our course somewhat. It took us farther to the east along the base of the mountains and then straight to camp.

On our way back we passed over a section of country that was a complete bed of moss. We could rake it up in armfuls, and in a few minutes, during a spell of rest, we gathered sufficient to feed, as our Siberian herder declared, our whole herd of about 150 head of deer for one day.

If his estimate was correct, I feel assured that in this particular section a half-dozen men with hand rakes and pitchforks could, in one week, gather enough to feed our herd the coming winter.

At different times during the day, as had occurred during the day before, the Siberian herder gave me to understand that a trip in search of winter grazing was a useless expenditure of time; that what might appear to be good feeding ground now, when winter set in might be covered with a thick crust of ice or deep snow; that nothing could be told from the lay of the land whether feed could be gotten at by the deer or not; that a locality which was all that could be desired this winter would be totally inaccessible next; that it was the practice on the Siberian side to select what appeared to be a good section for winter grazing, and if it became covered with thick ice or deep snow, to move the deer to some locality where feed could be had.

This was the same information Mr. Gibson had gathered from our chief Siberian herder, whom he had with him, and I partly resolved, if the wind was not favorable for moving north the following morning, to retrace my steps and return to the station.

I had left rather against my judgment, for my work of late had told on me and I needed rest. On my return to camp that evening I was completely worn out, and during the night experienced a slight chill.

The morning broke rainy, and I was feeling miserably. The judgment of the Siberian that it was a useless trip was a strong argument in my present condition, and when, an hour later, a strong north wind settled the matter of progress towards the north against us, at least for that day, but was a fair wind for the station, I ordered everything packed, and, after about fourteen hours' sail, reached the station.

As we must in a considerable measure depend upon the judgment of the four Siberian herders, who have spent all their lives in the rearing and care of reindeer, it seems to me that in the present state of affairs at the station, with so much to do and so little time before cold weather will set in, when the presence of myself and Mr. Gibson is required, further exploration in search of winter feed ought to be abandoned, or at least postponed until later in the fall.

From this view of the matter, I would respectfully ask a modification of your instructions upon this point.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

MINER W. BRUCE,
Teacher.

Rev. SHELDON JACKSON,
General Agent of Education in Alaska, Washington, D. C.

APPENDIX H.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR GUIDANCE OF REINDEER STATION.

ON BOARD U. S. REVENUE MARINE STEAMER BEAR,
At anchor off Port Clarence, July 4, 1892.

SIR: During the months of August and September, 1891, I purchased in Siberia and landed (September 21) at Unalaska sixteen domestic reindeer. Having no herder to take charge of them, I turned them loose on the small island of Amaknak, where they successfully wintered.

The landing this morning at this station from the U. S. Revenue Marine steamer *Bear* (Capt. Michael A. Healey, commander) of a band of fifty-three domesticated reindeer from South Head, Siberia, together with four herders, marks the establishment of the first herd of the kind in Alaska.

This is an event of far more than ordinary importance. If successful, it will create throughout northern and central Alaska a new food supply in place of the whale, the walrus, and the fur-bearing animals that are yearly becoming scarcer and more difficult to obtain.

Furnished a better and surer food supply, the native population, now decreasing in numbers, may reasonably be expected to increase.

Changing them from mere hunters to herdsmen, it will be the first upward step in their civilization.

With the increase in civilization of the natives and the general introduction of domestic reindeer, the vast, bleak, frigid, and now comparatively useless plains of Arctic Alaska will be reclaimed and become a source of wealth and prosperity to the land.

The realization of this desirable condition of things is largely in your hands. The friends of the movement and the National Government, which has been asked to extend it, will be encouraged to go forward or led to withdraw from further effort as the herd now intrusted to your care prospers or comes to naught.

With so much at stake, you will make the care and welfare of the herd your first and most constant care. Everything else is of secondary importance.

WINTER GRAZING.

The most trying season will be next winter, when the food that now abounds

everywhere will be largely covered up with snow and ice. In Siberia I am informed that the winter grazing is sometimes from 100 to 150 miles away from the summer grounds, the herd being driven back and forth spring and fall.

It is essential, then, that you take early steps to find a good location for winter. To this end I would advise that as soon as your house is inclosed you take Charley and the most experienced of the Siberian herders and make a thorough exploration of the surrounding country. I would make one trip through Grantly Harbor, Yoks-hook River, Imrock Lake, to the headwaters of Agee-ee-puk and Cov-vee-arak rivers; also, on the trail from Grantly Harbor towards Unala Kleet and St. Michael. I would also advise a trip into and through the mountains north of the station. Charley will be a good guide, and perhaps the Siberian will know by the lay and general appearance of the land the most suitable place to winter.

I feel great solicitude with regard to this. A mistake may result in the loss of our herd by starvation. The natives around Port Clarence affirm that, while there is not much snow on the plains between the hills and the sea, yet it is covered with a hard, icy crust which the deer can not break through for food. They further say that, years ago, when the wild reindeer frequented the coast, they were only found in summer—that in winter they migrated towards Norton Sound.

It may prove that the winter grazing grounds that shall be selected may be too far away; that it will become necessary to close up for the winter the present house and establish temporary headquarters in the vicinity of the deer. If this necessity arises, I would suggest that you build a log house (if in a timber country) or a dugout for winter use.

PROTECTION FROM DOGS.

Another danger to the herd arises from the attacks of strange dogs. You will, therefore, require one of the herders on watch to be armed, and instruct him to shoot down any dog attacking the herd and report the same to you for settlement. When a dog is thus killed you will send for the owner, explain to him the necessity for the step, express your regret at his loss, and then make suitable payment for the dog.

When any visiting natives come into your neighborhood have them notified at once that they must keep their dogs tied up. Deal firmly, justly, kindly, and patiently with the natives, and thus secure their good will.

Once a month you will count the herd, and if any are missing or have been killed note it down, with cause (if known), and report same with all the circumstances to the Bureau of Education.

If any exigency arises by which it becomes necessary to kill a deer for food, you will first use any surplus among the geldings, and after that from among the bulls. None are to be killed, however, except in cases of extreme necessity.

HERDERS.

The herders consist of two classes:

1. Experienced men from Siberia.
2. Native Alaskans who may wish to learn the management and care of reindeer.

The Siberians, being away from their friends and among a strange, selfish, and at times jealous and suspicious people, need your special care and protection. Take pains to make them feel that you have a fatherly interest in them. I hope their treatment will be such that they will choose to remain with us permanently.

The second class should be picked young men (one or two from a settlement), who are expected to take a two-years training in the care of the herd and thus become fitted to take charge of future herds in the neighborhood of their own homes. At the close of their two-years course, if they have been faithful to their duties and mastered the business, it is proposed to give them the deer as their start in life. This class will need constant watching. Anyone persistently refusing to obey necessary rules, shirking his duties on watch, or otherwise showing a want of interest in this work, or anyone that proves too dull to learn is to be dismissed from the service and sent away from the station.

The second class are to be subdivided into classes corresponding with the number in the first class.

For instance, if you should have twelve in the second class, and, as now, four in the first class, you will place three of the second class under the tuition and oversight of each of the four of the first class; and whenever he goes on watch they shall accompany him and be subject to his direction. It will then, as a general rule, be necessary for only one of the Siberians to be with the herd at a time. In case of sickness of one of the Siberians his pupils will be assigned duty with the others until the sick one recovers and returns to duty.

After conference with the Siberians you will be able to systematize the hours of watch. In this I would defer largely to the method pursued in Siberia.

When the seasons of watch are determined upon you will see that each watch promptly relieves the preceding one at the proper time.

The herders of both classes are to be housed, clothed, fed, and cared for at the expense of the station.

SHELTER.

At the home station, when off duty, have the herders construct comfortable dugouts for their own use. If you can spare the large dugout already commenced that can be turned over to the herders.

If it becomes necessary to have the herd a large distance off, buy some walrus hides for a covering, and let the herders make a small tent that can be moved from place to place.

You will make an inspection of the dugouts every Saturday, and require them to be kept as cleanly as possible. Allow no slops or offal to be thrown upon the ground near the door.

SUPPLIES.

You will furnish them with the necessary iron teakettles and pots for cooking. They are expected to procure driftwood for fuel. You will also furnish them a sufficiency of reindeer skins for bedding. These supplies are Government property, and are to be carried upon the inventory list.

CLOTHING.

You will supply them with comfortable native fur clothing, according to the season.

If the supplies I leave with you for this year are not sufficient, you will employ some of the native women to make more. As the reindeer clothing can be pur-

observe the beauties of the American tinent.

There were some things he had to all the time, cotton being one of these objects, but that was no pleasure for it had that word labor stamped upon it.

To teach a Negro reading or any other branch of study was considered a crime, the more ignorant he was the better.

The black race has not always been in the position we found in at the time of slavery.

These people were once among the people of the world.

Egypt is known in history as the cradle of civilization. Eighteen of the rulers in those days were Negroes.

The type we find in wildest Africa are those who moved away from civilized centers and by being shut out from the outside world, fell into ignorance. It is the same with man no matter what race he is from.

The American Negro was considered a domestic animal and sold as such. If the Indian could be brought to such a servitude, he would never rise again, judging from his present progress under favorable circumstances. There are a few, comparatively few, who will say I love the Negro, and these few say it because the Bible tells them to love thy neighbor as thy self.

In 1863, 4,000,000 of these black people were set free as a herd of cattle would be.

They at once found places to work.

There at present, over 6,000,000 of colored people in our land.

To rise from blackest ignorance to such a position of enlightment, as these Negroes are in since the rebellion, is an achievement worthy of any race.

The majority of Indians in four centuries are just where they were when these centuries were beginning. Inspired by a desire for advancement and having a forgiving spirit toward their oppressors these Negroes are working their way through all obstacles.

When an Indian becomes an ordinary minister, a doctor or a lawyer what a great ado is made over him, because it is such a rare thing. He at once becomes famous, while thousands of Negroes standing in the same professions are like many a rare flower, born to blush unseen.

How many Indians can you show me who are self educators? The black man has proved superior in this for there are hundreds of colored people who stand equal with the white brothers in our highest institutions of learning.

Take Hampton for example. The colored young men and women work their way through, while the Indians are put through by their ever present help in trouble, Uncle Sam.

A graduate of Hampton has founded a home for the colored children in Chattanooga.

With thirteen years,existence, where is Carlisle's student who has founded a home for Indian youths.

The negro has proved himself superior to the Indian in music.

How our hearts thrill as we hear negro melodies! These songs are expressive of ideas as well as emotion, and thus they have become universally known.

"Our future music," says a noted white musician, "must be founded upon negro melodies."

Flora Batson,an accomplished singer,is

among the great singers of the world. She is called the Patti of her race. Show me the Indian singers and composers?

There is only one Indian I understand, who is noted for ever composing a piece of music and his music and photograph already occupy a prominent place.

Even in south Africa there is a colored band leader, so you can't say the Indian is superior in that line.

Jubilee singers give concerts in our large cities, and the white race agree that their voices excel the voices of other races. Uncle Tom's Cabin is acted out in such a way that would bring tears to every eye.

The only plays in which Indians are popular are shows, as Buffalo Bill's.

A white man here shows the condition of the Indian in the early part of our ex- producing good commonplace people.

What a world of good Amanda Smith is doing for the uplifting of her race! Show me the good moral women of the Indian race that equal her!

Negro artists have proved equal even with the white race.

Edmonia Lewis the negro sculptress has won the admiration of the lovers of art on two continents. She has produced many a noteworthy piece of art Among her best works are, a bust of Longfellow, a group of the Madonna with two adoring angels and the infant Christ, and Hiawatha's wooing.

Why don't some Indian maiden even paint Hiawatha's wooing?

The colored people have proved themselves superior to the Indian by producing an orator who is a self-made man. Fred Douglass will be known as long as history stands. It has been said of him by a noted American: "What could be said of genius? Could I echo the music of Niagara or the voices of the storm perhaps I could report him!"

Fred Douglass' vote as presidental elector for New York helped to elect U. S. Grant in 1872.

Where is the noted Indian orator?

Alas! he is still in camp waiting for Gabriel to sound the last trumpet.

In morality, every year since the rebellion the black man has been taking on better and purer traits of character.

The Indians have not yet entered our navy. There are forty Negroes in our navy!

Negroes have written poetry which are worthy of our attention. Miss Charlotte Fortune was in a class of white ladies. She had the honor of writing the class poem. She afterward become contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The Negroes served in two great American wars. No history has been written, nor can truthfully be written without naming the endurance, heroism, patience, fortitude of the colored soldier. It was said of them by officers that they learn every thing pertaining to war much quicker than the white soldier. A white soldier wrote very tenderly a poem from which this paragraph was taken:

Hundreds on hundreds fell;
But they are resting well,
Scourges and shakles strong
Never shall do them wrong.
Oh! to the living few,
Soldiers, be just and true.
Hail them as comrades tried!
Fight with them side by side.
Never in field or tent
Scorn the black regiment.

chased ready made in Siberia cheaper than made in Alaska, you will make out at each season a list of garments needed and respectfully request the commanding officer of the revenue cutter to have them purchased for you. For this you will furnish him sufficient barter from the reindeer trade goods.

Once a month you will inventory all bedding, clothing, cooking utensils, and other Government property used by the herders.

Twice a month, if the weather is suitable, all bedding should be hung out to air and sun upon a line erected for the purpose.

Herders of the second class need special watching that they do not give or sell their clothes, bedding, or other Government property to their friends.

FOOD.

Flour, corn meal, pilot bread, beans, and tea will be sent from San Francisco. It is best, however, as far as possible, to preserve their native diet. You will therefore purchase supplies of oil, dried and fresh fish, etc.

As soon as you can determine it fix upon a regular ration, which you can issue daily or at regular intervals as experience shall show to be best.

Outsiders or friends are not to be allowed to gather in and eat with the herders. Nor shall the herders be allowed to give them food. If any food is to be given away it must be done by the superintendent or his assistant, and an account kept of the same, giving date, approximate amount, and number of recipients. You will encourage the herders when off duty to trap for rabbits and foxes both for fur and food.

When any garment, bedding, skin, or other property (except food) is issued to a herder or his wife, charge it against him in a book kept for the purpose. This will be a check against wastefulness, prevent any one receiving more or less than his share, and enable us to keep an account of the expense of training each individual.

WIVES.

If any of the herders shall be married and have their wives with them, you can issue a ration and clothing also to the wife, requiring from her in return some sewing or cooking for the herders. If there are several women you can apportion the work among them.

SCHOOL.

If circumstances permit, you will gather the herders that are off duty, and such others as may wish to attend, into the schoolroom for two or three hours daily (except Saturday and Sunday) and drill them in elementary reading, arithmetic, and writing. Special emphasis will be given, both in and out of school, to the use of the English language.

FUEL.

As far as possible you will procure and use driftwood for fuel at the station. The coal is to be reserved for keeping a fire through the night and for seasons when you may be unable to secure driftwood.

MORALS.

It is scarcely necessary to write that you will allow no liquor, gambling, profanity, or immorality at the station or among the herders.

You will allow no barter or unnecessary work at the station on Sunday.

You or your assistant must always be at the station. Both of you must not be absent at the same time. If the station is temporarily removed to the winter grazing grounds then that for the time being becomes headquarters.

REPORTS.

1. You will keep a log book or brief daily journal of events at the station, extending from July 1 of each year to the following June 30. This book is to be mailed to the Bureau of Education.

2. You will keep in a book furnished you an itemized statement of all barter for supplies for the station, giving date of transaction, name and quantity of article purchased, and articles and quantities of each given in exchange. A copy of this statement will be annually forwarded to the United States Bureau of Education.

3. On the last day of March, June, September, and December of each year you will make out an inventory of all stores and public property in your possession, including bedding and cooking utensils in use by the herders. This does not include the clothing issued to and in use by the herders.

A copy of these reports will be forwarded by the annual mail to the United States Bureau of Education.

4. On the last day of June each year you will make out and mail to the United States Bureau of Education an annual report of operations at the station. In this report you will embody any recommendations that your experience may suggest for the benefit of the station.

5. On the 1st of August each year you will make a requisition for supplies for the following year.

As the work is new and untried, much must necessarily be left to your discretion and good judgment.

Wishing you great success, I remain

Yours truly,

SHELDON JACKSON,
General Agent.

Mr. MINER W. BRUCE,
Superintendent of Reindeer Station, Port Clarence, Alaska.

APPENDIX J.

DOMESTIC REINDEER IN LAPLAND.

[From Du Chaillu's Land of the Midnight Sun, vol 2, pp. 167 and 168.]

The Fjeld Lapp's time is engaged in adding to his herd, to which he and his family devote all their energies, for their welfare depends on the growth of the animals. It is difficult to ascertain exactly the increase or decrease of reindeer according to the districts, for the people often change, and there has been of late years in the North a large immigration of Norwegian Lapps to the terri-

tory of Sweden, especially to Keresuando, but, taken as a whole, the population and the reindeer are increasing. There is a greater number in Norway than in Sweden, owing to the number of stationary bönder (farmer) and sea Lapps which far outnumber the nomads.

According to the late census there are in Sweden (1870) 6,702 Laplanders, with 220,800 reindeer; in Norway (1865) 17,178 Laplanders, with 101,768 reindeer; in Finland (1865) 615 Laplanders, with 40,200 reindeer; in Russia (1859) 2,207 Laplanders, with 4,200 reindeer.

With those that belong to farmers and others I think we may safely say that the reindeer number about 400,000. The Samoïdes have the largest and finest breeds which are not numbered among those of the Lapps. In Kautokeino there are Lapps who own 2,000 reindeer; in Sorsele, in Sweden, one is said to own 5,000, and others 1,000 and 2,000. Some of the forest Lapps have 1,000. In Lulea Lappmark there are herds of over 2,000; in Finmarken, of 5,000; and some Lapps have owned as many as 10,000. A herd of 2,000 to 2,500 is said to give about 200 to 250 calves yearly.

Every owner has his own mark branded upon the ears of all his reindeers, and no other person has a right to have the same, as this is the lawful proof of ownership; otherwise, when several herds are mingled on the mountains, the separation would be impossible. According to custom no one can make a new mark but must buy that of an extinct herd; if these are scarce the price paid to the families that own them is often high; the name of the purchaser and each mark have to be recorded in court, like those of any other owner and property. The tax paid is according to the pasture land occupied.

APPENDIX K.

U. S. REVENUE STEAMER BEAR,
San Francisco, Cal., December 6, 1890.

DEAR SIR: Under orders from the Secretary of the Treasury, I have been ten years on the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean station of the U. S. Revenue Marine Service.

My duties have brought me very closely in contact with and greatly interested me in the native population.

On account of this interest, I have watched with pleasure the coming among them of the missionaries of the several churches and the teachers of the Government schools.

I have also seen with apprehension the gradual exhaustion of the native food supply.

From time immemorial they have lived principally on the whale, seal, walrus, salmon, and wild reindeer. But in the persistent hunt of white men for the whale and walrus, the latter has largely disappeared, and the former been driven beyond the reach of the natives. The white men are also erecting canneries on their best fishing streams, and the usual supply of fish is being cut off; and with the advent of improved firearms the wild reindeer are migrating farther and farther away.

With the disappearance of the whale, walrus, salmon, and reindeer, a very large portion of their food supply is taken away, and starvation and gradual extinction appear in the near future.

On my recent cruise I was accompanied by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States General Agent of Education, and together we have made the question of a future food supply the subject of special thought and investigation.

We have consulted with a few of the leading teachers, missionaries, traders, and whaling captains whom we have met, and they, without a single exception, agree with us that the most practical relief is the introduction of domesticated reindeer into that portion of Northern and Arctic Alaska adapted to them.

In Lapland there are 400,000 domesticated reindeer, sustaining a population of 27,000. In Siberia, but a few miles from Alaska, with climate and country of similar conditions, are tens of thousands of tame reindeer supporting thousands of people, and it will be a very easy and comparatively cheap matter to introduce the tame reindeer of Siberia into Alaska and teach the natives the care and management of them.

This it is proposed to do in connection with the industrial schools established among the natives by the Bureau of Education. As in connection with the industrial schools in Dakota, Indian Territory, and elsewhere, the Indian boy is taught the raising of stock, so in the industrial schools of Alaska it is proposed to teach the Eskimo young men the raising of tame reindeer.

A few thousand dollars expended now in the establishment of this new industry will save hundreds of thousands hereafter. For if the time comes when the Government will be compelled to feed these Eskimo it will cost over $1,000,000.

In Northern Alaska there are about 400,000 square miles that are adapted to the reindeer and are unfit for anything else.

This region has a present population of about 20,000, all of whom will be ultimately benefited by the new industry.

With an assured support, such as will come from herds of tame reindeer, there is no reason why the present population shall not be increased in numbers and advanced to the position of civilized, wealth-producing American citizens.

Asking for your favorable consideration and earnest advocacy of this matter,

I remain, very respectfully,

M. A. HEALY,
Captain, U. S. Revenue Marine.

Hon. W. F. HARRIS, LL.D.,
U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

DESTITUTION AMONG THE ALASKA ESKIMO.

[An interview with Capt. M. A. Healy, U. S. Revenue Marine Service, in San Francisco Chronicle, December 12, 1890.]

For several seasons past the Eskimo of Northwestern Alaska have experienced great hardships in obtaining a supply of deer meat for their winter stores. It is to be feared that when the *Bear* makes her annual visit to the Arctic next summer many of the villages will be found to have lost their residents from starvation. The latest advices from the Arctic report a failure not only in the autumn deer hunt, but in the entire catch of whales, walrus, and seals.

Naturally of a timid disposition the deer have learned that the natives with breech-loading arms are far more formidable foes than when bows, arrows, and spears were employed in the chase. Again, the Eskimo spare neither young nor old when a herd is found, and little suckling fawns, as well as does carrying young, fall victims to their guns.

Formerly on the lower Yukon around St. Michael, on Norton Sound, and in the country known as the Kotzebue Sound district, numbers of deer made yearly

No history can be written without telling about the low treacherous warfare of the Indian; his night sneaking and killing innocent people in bed. The Indian always gets behind the bushes when he fights.

These are only a few of the noted colored geniuses. The progress in the past promises great results for the black race in the future. The colored man's gentle manners, confidence, hopefulness, benevolence, endurance, affections, and other traits prove that there is no limit to his character. The Negro *has proved* himself superior to the Indian, therefore I affirm that he *is* superior.

Malcolm W. Clarke, Piegan, on the Negative.

Closing Remarks by Florence Wells, on the Affirmative.

Our worthy opponent said that the Indian was superior to the Negro because the Negro's skull came together very soon after birth. It is not the skull but what is in it that makes the man. I think it would be better for the Indian if his skull came together sooner than it does.

As to crime, give the Indian a chance and he will commit crime as often as chance affords.

I think these are enough to convince you that the Negro is superior to the Indian.

Washington Post & Star
March 1894

THE FUR SEAL CONTRACT.

Attorneys for the Company Want the Rental Scaled Down.

The Attorney General and Secretary Carlisle today heard argument by J. C. Carter and N. L. Jeffries, attorneys for the North American Commercial Company, which is resisting a demand made upon it by the treasury for about $400,000, as arrears of the sums due under its lease of the Seal Islands. The company's contention is that the annual rental and charges should be scaled down proportionately to the reduction of the number of sealskins which the treasury has made since the contract was drawn.

Washington Evening Star
May 18, 1894

GOOD TIMES IN ALASKA.

Unusual Prosperity in the Northwest Corner of the Continent.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17.—Among the arrivals from Alaska today was E. O. Sylvester, proprietor of the Alaska Herald at Sitka, and the Journal at Juneau. Mr. Sylvester says the far northwestern part of the continent seems to be the only section not affected by hard times. There is, in fact, unusual prosperity there, so he says. Already over 200 miles have passed in via Juneau for the gold mines up the Yukon, and among them were three or four women and several children, who will walk the long distance of 600 miles. The women wore men's trousers, as well as the ordinary dress, in order to protect themselves from the cold.

"Last year the miners got a good deal of gold," said Mr. Sylvester. "I know quite a number who cleaned up from $5,000 to $8,000 and $10,000 each, and this has awakened an increased interest, and caused these women to go in and join their husbands."

RAMPART HOUSE ON THE PORCUPINE.

BY REV. E. C. WALLIS.

RAMPART House Mission is in British Columbia just over the Alaska boundary line and north of the Artic Circle. Here I have been for seven years as a missionary of the Episcopal Church.

The reindeer are remarkably numerous everywhere about my mission near the mouth of the Porcupine. Back on the mountains from my house I have seen

The Church Standard
Denver Colo.
13
January 1894.

great bands of them, and almost everywhere I looked I could see them. This summer when the ice broke up on the river I remember seeing six or seven of them on a cake of ice floating down, and I saw many others floating on the ice.

For much of the time I have lived at the mission I have subsisted almost exclusively on reindeer meat. It is very good, and I may say it is about the only kind of meat you don't get tired of. I think it is better, all things considered, than beef, and you can eat it longer without its palling on you. The Indians eat it almost exclusively, and they are very big and strong.

It is fearfully cold here. Last winter the thermometer was for a week at a time down to sixty degrees and I have seen it go considerably lower. At no time in the winter, nor during the winters that I have been there, was it higher than forty degrees. This cold is excruciating. We live in a solid log house, a good warm one, but many a time I have awakened in the night and found the bankets, which were kept up well under the nose, frozen into a cake of ice. Sometimes the intense cold cakes the blankets for a long distance down.



CHE-WE-BATUS.

Meats and everything froze, and you would throw them anywhere without thinking. The worst experience was trying to make bread. The yeast would freeze in spite of you, ofttimes even when the greatest care was exercised. If you stepped out, everything was so still and so intensely cold you could hear yourself breathe. It had a rustling sound.

I discovered a queer thing about the cold, and it was this: Below forty degrees you didn't notice it any more than forty degrees. It might go to sixty degrees, or even more, but it made so little difference that you didn't notice it. It was all practically the same to you.

The wonders of the aurora borealis in that region cannot be told. The heavens all winter long are lit up with a golden glow. Indeed, I may say the colors—the sparkles and flashes—are so many, constant and varied, that no one can describe them. There is practically no day during the winter. For two or three months, up to December 15, from 9 to 12 o'clock, there is a sort of dawn, but the rest of the time it is night. It is so clear that you can go out and read a newspaper anywhere.

The 400 or 500 Indians at my mission are very bright, and good progress has been made in instructing them. Nearly all of them can read in their own language. I have translated various religious and other books, which have been printed in England, for their use. They have an entirely different language from any other Indians.

visits. Now it is rare to find that the natives living at these points have seen or tasted deer meat.

The Alaskan deer of the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions have been confounded with the reindeer of other localities, but while certainly belonging to the ranglier family, they are the true barren-ground caribou, differing from the upland caribou and domesticated reindeer of Lapland and Siberia in being smaller in body and horns. From July to September the instincts of the deer induce them to come from the interior to the seacoast to obtain rest and freedom from the tortures inflicted by the hordes of mosquitoes that infest the inland swamps, and also to get saline matter from the herbage and moss growing in proximity to the ocean. In September they commence their inland migration, and from July until the middle of October they are ruthlessly pursued by the natives. Some rest is afforded to the animals during the dark days that prevail in the Arctic zone from November until January, but as soon after the early part of February as the weather permits the food-seekers again take the field. The does have their young during April, and by a provision of nature the horns of the female only attain size during the time she is suckling the fawn and until it reaches such an age that it can feed—about two months.

When it is considered that a deer weighing on an average 125 pounds is consumed at a single sitting by five or six natives it may be readily perceived that the average returns of a successful hunting party must be large to feed a village.

During the past season in the Arctic the attention of Capt. Healy of the United States revenue steamer *Bear*, has been directed to a very pointed manner to the attainment of some method whereby the supply of deer for food and clothing purposes may be increased in Northwestern Alaska. This year, taking advantage of the presence on the *Bear* of Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States Commissioner of Education for Alaska, the captain, in conjunction with Commissioner Jackson, intends to present to the Secretary of the Interior data upon the subject.

Within a radius of 100 miles inland from the shores of the ocean on the Siberian coast, from Cape Navarin to Plover Bay, there are a people known as deer men. They belong to the Chukchee tribe of Siberians, and are essentially a nomadic race, wandering from East Cape, on the northern coast, to Cape Navarin, southward. Accompanied by their herds of tame reindeer, aggregating in many instances thousands, they roam in search of food. These reindeer, while resembling the Alaskan species in the main, differ in the texture of their skins, the pelts being spotted brown and white, with a smooth surface. These deer men subsist mainly on the products of their herds, bartering the skins with the coast natives for tobacco, seal oil, walrus hides for their boot soles, and other minor commodities, such as powder, shot, lead, and flour. At Cape Navarin and East Cape, Siberia, they sometimes meet the whaling ships and sell them deer meat and skins for tobacco, etc.

Capt. Healy's ideas are to propose to the Goverement that he be empowered to purchase a number of these deer of both sexes and transport them on the *Bear* to some point on the Alaskan coast where moss and feed are plentiful. These deer are to form the nucleus of a herd, and from the yearly increase they can be distributed over other portions of the Northwest Territory. As the Alaskan Eskimo are not skilled in herding the deer, Capt. Healy intends, if permission be granted by the Government, to endeaver to enlist the services of some experienced Siberian natives to instruct them.

Unless some measures be adopted, as suggested by Capt. Healy, it is sure that a decade will witness the extermination of the people of our Arctic province on its northwest shores. The results of the active and unscrupulous chase of their pelagic food supplies by the whalemen have already become evident; walrus are almost invisible on the ice floes within reach of the native hunters, while the flurried and galled whale makes its passage to the unknown regions of the Arctic Ocean at a speed which defies the natives to capture it.

The proposition of Capt. Healy will be communicated to the Washington authorities at an early date.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WHALES.

[From Bancroft's History of Alaska, pp. 668 and 669.]

Of whaling enterprise in the neighborhood of the Alaskan coast mention has already been made; but a few statements that will serve to explain the enormous decrease that has occurred in the catch within the last three decades may not be out of place.

Of the 600 or 700 American whalers that were fitted out for the season of 1857, at least one-half, including most of the larger vessels, were engaged in the north Pacific. The presence of so vast as fleet tended of course to exhaust the whaling-grounds or to drive the fish into other waters, for there are no permanent whaling-grounds on any portions of the globe except those encircled by ice for about ten months in the year. In the seas of Greenland, not many years ago, whales were rarely to be seen; in 1870 they were fairly plentiful. The sea of Okhotsk and the waters in the neighborhood of the Aleutian Islands were a few decades ago favorite hunting grounds but are now almost depleted, while in 1870 the coast of New Siberia was swarming with whales. Schools of sperm whale are occasonally seen between the Alaska peninsula and Prince William Sound, and the humpback sometimes makes its appearance as far north as Baranof Island. Between Bristol Bay and Bering Strait a fair catch is sometimes taken, but most of the vessels forming what is termed the north Pacific whaling fleet now pass into the Arctic Ocean in quest of their prey. Probably not more than 8 or 10 of them are employed on the whaling-grounds of the Alaskan coast.

In 1881 the whaling fleet of the north Pacific mustered only thirty and in the following year forty craft, of which four were steamers. The catch for 1881 was one of the most profitable that has occurred since the date of the transfer, being valued at $1,139,000, or an average of about $57,000 for each vessel, some of them returning with cargoes worth $75,000 and few with cargoes worth less than $30,000. In 1883 the catch was inconsiderable, several of the whalers returning "clean," and few making a profit for their owners.

The threatened destruction of these fisheries is a matter that seems to deserve some attention. In 1850, as will be remembered, it was estimated that 300 whaling vessels visited Alaskan waters and the Okhotsk and Bering seas. Two years later the value of the catch of the north Pacific fleet was more than $14,000,000.

After 1852 it gradually decreaseed until in 1862 it was less than $800,000; for 1867 the amount was about $3,200,000; in 1881 it had again fallen to $1,139,000, and for the season of 1883 there was a still further reduction.

SAN FRANCISCO, *December 18, 1890.*

DEAR SIR: Referring to your desire to obtain information relative to the introduction of reindeer into the northwest portion of the Territory of Alaska, I

would say that in my opinion the project is entirely feasible. My experience in Alaska permits me to state on authority that the next decade will witness the extinction of the American reindeer, or rather caribou. In 1881, when I first visited the district of Norton and Kotzebue Sounds and the lower Yukon, deer were plentiful. This past winter (1889) not a single animal had been seen within a radius of 200 miles. Similar conditions are coexisting from Port Clarence to Point Barrow, and where in former years the hunters had to travel but 50 miles to reach the deer haunts, to-day they traverse twice that distance. These contingencies arise from three causes:

1. The indiscriminate slaughter of young and old animals.
2. The use at the present day of improved weapons of the chase, in lieu of the primitive bows, arrows, and spears.
3. The conditions of wind prevailing at the seasons when the deer go to and from the coast. It must distinctly be understood that upon a supply of these animals our Alaskan Eskimo depend for clothing as well as their stores of meat, should their pelagic sources of provinder fall.

The proposition to introduce deer from the Siberian herds can be effected at a cost of but a few thousand dollars.

The location for the first experimental station should be on Choris Peninsula or the vicinity of Kotzebue Sound. This location has climatic similarities with Siberia. The food (moss) supply is abundant and herding easy.

As the results of this initial experiment become manifest, additional locations for herds can be established. Within two seasons the Chukchee herdsmen will be able to instruct the Eskimo in the style of herding.

I have made inquiries upon the subject and now give you the result. Ten years ago the Russian steamer *Alexander* went to the Kamchatka Peninsula, and officers of the Alaska Commercial Company bought seven male and seven female deer, transporting them to Bering Island (one of the islands leased by the company from Russia). Capts. Blair and Greenberg, and Superintendent Lubegoil inform me that the herd now numbers 180. From this you can judge the rate of propagation.

The revenue steamer *Bear* can be utilized for transportation, and I know no man more capable of conducting the experiment than Capt. Healy.

I hope that the small sum required will be voted by Congress, as unless something is done for these people their annihilation is only a question of a brief period.

The whalers have so frightened the big fish that the natives are unable to pursue them in their rapid passage, while the extermination of the walrus is almost a fact.

These remarks I present as requested.

Yours very truly,

HENRY D WOOLFE.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,
Washington, D. C.

WILD REINDEER IN ALASKA.

[Charles H. Townsend in the Report of the Cruise of the U. S. Revenue Marine Steamer Corwin, 1885, Capt. M. A. Healy, commanding, pp. 87 and 88.]

Reindeer are found more or less regularly throughout Alaska. They were found by Mr. McLenegan on the Noätak, as well as by our party on the Kowak. Traders in the service of the Alaska Commercial Company told me of their common distribution over the Yukon, Kuskokvim, and Aleutian divisions of the country. They have even been shot on Ounimak Island, at the end of the peninsula; but reindeer are restless animals, irregular in their migrations and habits. Sometimes they desert whole sections of the country for months together, and they appear to have withdrawn from many regions where firearms have been introduced. Notwithstanding the fact that large herds of reindeers are kept in a state of domestication by the Chukchees at East Cape and other well-known places on the Asiatic side of Bering Straits, with whom the natives of the Alaskan side communicate regularly, there appears to be no domestication of the species whatever in Alaska, nor indeed in any part of North America.

In time, when the general use of firearms by the natives of upper Alaska shall have reduced the numbers of this wary animal, the introduction of the tame variety, which is a substantial support to the people just across the straits, among our own thriftless, alcohol-bewitched Eskimos, would be a philanthropic movement, contributing more toward their amelioration than any system of schools or kindred charities. The native boats could never accomplish the importation, which would, however, present no difficulty to ordinary seagoing vessels. The taming of the American reindeer is impracticable, for domestication with this animal at least is the result of subjection through many generations. Something tending to render a wild people pastoral or agricultural ought to be the first step toward their advancement. In our management of these people, "purchased from the Russians," we have an opportunity to atone, in a measure, for a century of dishonorable treatment of the Indian.

REINDEER.

[From Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. 7, pp. 24 and 25.]

The reindeer (*Tarandus rangifer*), the only domesticated species of deer, has a range somewhat similar to the elk, extending over the entire boreal region of both hemispheres, from Greenland and Spitzbergen in the north to New Brunswick in the south. There are several well-marked varieties, differing greatly in size and in form of the antlers, the largest forms occurring farthest north, while by many writers the American reindeer, which has never been domesticated, is regarded as a distinct species. The antlers, which are long and branching, and considerably palmated, are present in both sexes, although in the female they are slender and less branched than in the males. In the latter they appear at a much earlier age than in any other species of deer, and Darwin conjectures that in this circumstance a key to their exceptional appearance in the female may be found. The reindeer has long been domesticated in Scandinavia, and is of indispensable importance to the Lapland race, to whom it serves at once as a substitute for the horse, cow, sheep, and goat. As a beast of burden it is capable of drawing a weight of 300 pounds, while its fleetness and endurance are still more remarkable. Harnessed to a sledge it will travel without difficulty 100 miles a day over the frozen snow, its broad and deeply cleft hoofs being admirably adapted for traveling over such a surface.

During summer the Lapland reindeer feeds chiefly on the young shoots of the

Save Space for Buckley's letters

willow and birch: and as this season migration to the coast seems necessary to the well-being of the species, the Laplander, with his family and herds, sojourns for several months in the neighborhood of the sea. In winter its food consists chiefly of the reindeer moss and other lichens, which it makes use of its hoofs in seeking for beneath the snow. The wild reindeer grows to a much greater size than the tame breed, but in Northern Europe the former are being gradually reduced through the natives entrapping and domesticating them. The tame breed found in Northern Asia is much larger than the Lapland form and is there used to ride on. There are two distinct varieties of the American reindeer, the barren-ground caribou and the woodland caribou. The former, which is larger and more widely distributed of the two, frequents in summer the shores of the Arctic Sea, retiring to the woods in autumn to feed on the tree and other lichens. The latter occupies a very limited tract of woodland country, and, unlike the barren-ground form, migrates southward in spring. The American reindeer travel in great herds, and, being both unsuspicious and curious, they fall ready victims to the bow and arrow or the cunning snare of the Indian, to whom their carcasses form the chief source of food, clothing, tents, and tools.

APPENDIX L.

Capt. M. A. Healy, in January, 1892, writing to Senator Charles N. Felton, says:

"The three great problems of existence of both natives and whites in the Territory of Alaska are food, clothing, and transportation. They are to be solved in a rigorous climate and rough and almost impenetrable country, and one in which nothing as yet is produced from the ground. The food supply must either be found in the flesh of the wild animals and birds of the country or brought from without. With the white population the food might be said to be brought wholly from without. The enormous expense this entails has kept this population down to the narrowest limit of employés of firms or companies capable of maintaining stations there and confined these stations to a few scattered well-known points along the immense stretch of seacoast or on some of the principal rivers as the Yukon.

"FOOD SUPPLY.

"The native population of the northwest part of the country depend for food upon whale, walrus, seal, fish, and what few wild animals, such as deer and caribou, they can kill. The whale and walrus have been so persistently pursued by white men that they have rapidly diminished and are now so scarce and shy that their capture by the natives is attended with great difficulty and uncertainty. This scarcity of their principal supply of food is greatly felt by the natives along the whole northwest coast and to such an extent that in the short space of winter whole villages have been wiped out.

"I have seen almost the entire population of St. Lawrence Island lying strewn about their huts dead from starvation. And this winter of 1891–'92 the same fate may be that of Kings Island. Upon my visit there in September last, the seal and walrus catch having failed them, the natives were reduced to the direst extremities. Their larders were exhausted and their only means of subsistence their dogs and the kelp and carrion cast up by the tide. What supplies could be spared from the vessel and what bought at St. Michaels station were given the people, with the hope that it would tide them over until more successful hunting. But this hope is not without misgiving that upon my return in the spring I shall find many of them whom I count as friends cold in death. The interior natives are dependent wholly upon caribou and deer and what fish come into their streams during the short summer. Caribou and deer are rapidly diminishing there, as they have in other countries, and the fishing streams are being taken up by white men, so that the lines of existence are on all sides being drawn tighter and tighter about these poor native Alaskans.

REINDEER-SKIN CLOTHING.

"Clothing of reindeer skin has been found the best and only kind to withstand the intense and continued cold of the country. These skins are now bartered at a high price from the natives of the Siberian coast, and are passed along the Siberian side from village to village, increasing in value the farther they go from the Bering Straits. The experience of white men and natives has been the same, and even in our summer visits to the country we on the vessel use reindeer clothing to keep from suffering.

"The methods of transportation now in use in Alaska are by dog trains and boats. By boat it is impossible to travel nine months in the year, and during the three months of summer when the streams are open they can be used only down stream. By dog trains transportation is limited, slow, and uncertain, and the greater part of the load is taken up with food for the animals. These dogs have been so closely bred that they are now degenerated in size, strength, and sagacity. I have for years been requested by natives to bring them a larger breed to improve their dogs, and the Hudson Bay Company has imported the English mastiff for use in trains where the native dog is too slight.

"Among the whites the greatest difficulty experienced by miners, missionaries, explorers, and residents has been the want of a rapid and assured means of transportation. The history of every expedition that has penetrated into the country any distance from the coast has been one of suffering and oftentimes hunger from the difficulty of travel and packing. Horses, cattle, asses, and other beasts of burden, excepting tame reindeer, are out of the question because they can not live in the country, and it is impossible to provide food for them when snow covers the ground the larger part of the year. On account of this difficulty the country, except along the seacoast and a few of the navigable rivers, is as little known to-day as when it was first bought. And those great mineral deposits which Alaska is said to contain remain as yet undiscovered.

"WHAT THE REINDEER MIGHT DO.

"To my mind the only satisfactory solution of all three of these problems, important as they are, is the introduction of tame reindeer into the country. In proper numbers they will transform the native population from a fishing to a pastoral people, and prove to them a never-failing supply of food. The hides of the animals already furnish almost the only clothing used, but at a greatly exaggerated cost. And to the white explorers, miners, missionaries, and settlers the reindeer will prove a means of transportation and packing that will enable them to learn and develop the resources of a vast country.

"The natives of Siberia have for centuries herded and reared the tame rein-

Editorial Letters.

WEALTH-PRODUCING ANIMALS.

Jan 4 XXII. 1894.

The Beluga, or white whale, is used in ALASKA by the natives for food. The Chinese also eat whale, so that it appears in the Custom House of the Pacific slope. It is well understood that the whale is not a fish, but belongs to the general class, mammalia. There arrived at Seattle recently a quantity of canned whale flesh, which a broker proposed to enter as canned *meat*, but the deputy collector insisted upon classifying as canned fish. Though they were invoiced under a name known only by the Chinese, no one disputed about the goods being canned whale, but an attempt to convince the deputy collector by the broker that the whale was not a fish met with the response: "Regardless of natural history, for Custom House purposes a whale is a fish." I learn from the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* that the duty on canned fish is five per cent greater than on canned meat, and that the persons to whom the canned whale was consigned will take an appeal from the classification. The distinctions made by the tariff are often like German genders, arbitrary and inexplicable.

The survivors — forty-five in number — of BEHRING'S second and disastrous voyage lived through the winter on the flesh of sea lions and sea cows. Sea lions, as found on the PRIBYLOV ISLANDS, are about eleven feet long, and measure eight or nine feet about the chest and shoulders. They fight fearfully, roar terribly, and are exceedingly cowardly toward man, yet ferocious and brave toward each other and all other amphibious animals. Naturalists cannot explain the extreme cowardice of these animals in the presence of man; yet it goes so far that we are informed that "a boy with a rattle and a popgun can stampede a herd of from eight to ten thousand bulls in the height of the breeding season to the water, and keep them there for the rest of the time." They are so timid that the keeping of a pet dog lost one Russian manager one hundred thousand dollars in a season by the depopulation of a rookery whose inhabitants fled from the strange animal. On this account neither bells, whistles, firearms, nor anything else that makes an unusual noise is permitted on the islands.

The sea cow, otherwise called the manatee, is extinct. The Russians absolutely destroyed the species in twenty-seven years from the time that BEHRING'S crew were shipwrecked. In sailing from ALASKA to KAMCHATKA they always stopped at COPPER ISLAND and filled large casks with its flesh. ELLIOTT says that it was utterly fearless of man, clumsy, and inactive, and made slow progress in the water. STELLER, the surgeon of BEHRING'S ship, was a naturalist, and described the animal so closely that ELLIOTT has restored it, and furnishes a plate of it. Its technical name is Rhytina.

FUR-BEARING SEALS.

The history of the discovery of the Pribylov Islands, now so famous, blends the record of commercial enterprise and romance, accident and heroism in an unusual manner. The Russians had discovered the sea otter at Kamchatka about the beginning of the eighteenth century, or toward the close of the seventeenth. By 1750 they had slaughtered them nearly all.

When the survivors of BEHRING returned bringing a great number of skins from Behring Island and from several other points, the search was stimulated, and for twenty-five or thirty years as many countries sent out fleets and exhausted the new supply of sea otters. Then their business failing, they began to search for something else. At that time the fur seal was known, but not counted of much worth. They were caught traveling through the ocean at a speed of from ten to fourteen knots an hour, but the fur traders could not discover that they had ever stopped for five minutes. Eighteen years they searched for them, until PRIBYLOV fell in with an old Aleutian medicine man at Unalaska. He recited legends about islands in the Behring Sea.

PRIBYLOV spent three summers searching for them without encouragement (he was first mate of a sloop named *St. George*), but in July, 1786, his vessel ran against the island of Saint George, in the thickest kind of a fog, but he heard the seals roaring and knew he had succeeded. He named the island after SUBOV, his captain, and part owner of the sloop, but soon afterward the Russians named the group of islands after him, OSTROVIE PRIBYLOVA. Next year they went back to the island. In July, 1787, some of PRIBYLOV'S sailors, watching for a relief ship, climbed the bluffs and saw the island of Saint Paul, thirty-six miles away.

This animal has filled so large a place in the eye of the world (having given rise to international arbitration) as to justify particular attention. The hair seal, like the fur seal, belongs to the group of Pinnipeds [or feather-footed]. So do the fur seal and the sea lion, but "the hair seal no more resembles either than does the raccoon, the black, or the grizzly bear." The skin of the hair seal is of little value, but its flesh makes excellent food. They are found in immense numbers between Greenland and Labrador, and sixty to eighty steam and sailing vessels are there employed in catching them. More than three hundred thousand a year on the Atlantic side of the continent are caught chiefly for the oil.

The fur seal is so highly organized that, taking both land and water into account, no animal is superior, nor can many surpass it, in instinct or intelligence. The heaviest weigh six hundred, and a fine specimen six or seven years old four hundred, pounds. The neck is thick, head small, but the brain very large in proportion to the size of skull; eyes "bluish hazel," the muzzle and jaws resembling those of a big Newfoundland dog, but with thinner lips. It swims nobly, but on land has a peculiar motion. It moves the forefeet properly and systematically, but to bring forward its hind legs arches its back like a cat in a rage. It walks slowly, requiring twenty-four hours to go six miles, with frequent rests; but if it is frightened can cover thirty or forty yards as fast as a man can easily run.

The marvelous peculiarity of the animal is that it can be found with fur of such quality nowhere else in this part of the world but in the sea going to or from the Pribylov Islands or on the two known as the Commander Islands. They go there to breed and shed their hair and fur. It was long supposed that they resorted, not only to the same rookeries, but to the same positions they had individually previously occupied. The Russians, to find out if the latter were true, cut off the ears of several hundred and turned them out to sea, and this experiment was tried by our own people in 1870. In each case they did not take the same individual place, unless by accident. Each one stays on his ground selected from the start until the arrival of the females. He tries to hold the spot against all comers, and is constantly engaged in warfare.

In all these battles the new arrival takes the offensive, the first comer acting on the defensive. If the first settler proves the weaker, he withdraws, and is never followed. They roar, growl, and spit, and the bulls can utter four distinct notes. During the breeding season and the training of their children they subsist chiefly on their own fat, constantly fighting and fasting.

The young are sportive, but the old males are very surly toward each other. The females are better natured, but show no tendency to play with or caress their pups. Unlike many animals on sea and land, they are polygamous, one male sometimes ruling over a harem of twenty-five or more wives. They remain from the first of June to some time in August, leaving their pups on the land. By the end of October or by Nov. 10 they have gone out into the Pacific, in whose deep waters they remain during the winter, traveling over an expanse of five thousand miles between Asia and America, to return again to the islands and go through the routine. ELLIOTT claims that when he was at Saint Paul Island in 1872 and season of 1873 3,030,000 seals, old and young, were there. On Saint George were 163,420, making the stupendous total of 3,193,420.

The differences between this country and Great Britain were primarily concerning where and when it is lawful for other than citizens of the United States to kill the seals. Many questions arose. If females are killed before the pups are able to take care of themselves, the pups will die and the breed be extinguished. Pelagic sealing, of which so much was said, signifies killing seals in the open sea. Our counsel raised many points, one of which was that Behring Sea is not an open sea. The arbitrators decided that it is an open sea—that is, the United States has not exclusive jurisdiction—and any ship of any nation may navigate its waters beyond the usual limit. Therefore they denied that we had any right in seals outside of the three-mile limit.

But they decreed that the seals may not be killed outside the new *sixty*-mile limit from May 1 to July 31—that is, during the breeding period. Nor at any time may they be killed by foreigners within sixty miles of the Pribylov Islands. They also forbid the use of firearms in the capturing of seals in Behring Sea. It is now lawful to use shotguns in their capture in the North Pacific Ocean sixty miles from land only after July 31. Both sides claimed victory. The decisions on the principal theories raised by the United States were against us, though most of the restrictions enacted by the arbitrators are practically in our favor. Some of the propositions set up by our counsel were strangely exaggerated and not approved by the common sense of our own citizens.

Saint Paul is twelve miles long and from six to eight miles wide. The Pribylov Islands are two hundred and twenty miles northwest from Unalaska, without trees. Saint George, thirty miles away, is smaller. In 1869 the government declared the islands a government reserve. In 1870 the seal fisheries were leased to the Alaska Commercial Company of San Francisco. The terms of the lease were—rent, $55,000 per annum; tax, $2.62 1-2 for every skin, and 55 cents on each gallon of oil. The lessees were not permitted to kill more than 100,000 seals a year; the lease expired in 1890. To that time they had paid the government $5,956,565.67, and had divided about $950,000 a year profits among the twelve stockholders. In 1890 a twenty-year lease was made to the North American Commercial Company. They pay $100,000 a year rent and a heavy tax of $9.62 on each of 100,000 skins. But the fleets from Victoria, British Columbia, by pelagic sealing, and by making raids of the most cruel and ruthless sort on the rookeries, diminish the herds. The seal's fur is said to be in its best state when he arrives at the islands, and after he sheds his coat it gets into condition again before he leaves. "Only male seals from two to four years are killed." The skins are salted, sent to London, sold at auction, and afterward prepared for use, which cannot be done without much hand work, and seven firms in London employ 7,000 men to finish them. When the skins are returned to this country they pay a duty of twenty per cent. It is believed that during the last season—1892—poachers captured 90,000 skins, and in doing so destroyed without securing them one half million seals. They shoot them in the open sea, and four fifths will in that way sink before they can be reached. The herd has been rapidly diminishing, though during the time of the Alaska Commercial Company 100,000 were slaughtered, and yet no apparent diminution in the herd was perceived.

All accounts agree that from May 1 to Sept. 1 the Pribylov Islands are the noisiest places on earth, not excepting Niagara Falls. The tumult is made by the deep grunts of the walrus, the awful roar of sea lions, and the spitting, snarling, bleating, and hoarse cries of millions of seals. The bass roar, the only note of the sea lion, ceases not day nor night. The islands also are covered by the noisiest of sea birds. "The whining of the pups, the hollow bleating of the females, and the vibrating roar of the old bulls, with the alarmed screaming and shrill war whoops and complaining rasping shrieks of the sea-birds" make an astounding uproar.

The following table shows the fur-bearing animals of Alaska, the number of skins, and the total value, taken by the Alaska Commercia Company:

Description.	Total.	Valuation.
Sea otters	1,425	$254,375.00
Silver foxes	372	13,020.00
Blue foxes	404	6,060.00
Cross foxes	848	3,816.00
Red foxes	5,549	2,710.75
White foxes	993	993.00
Land otters	1,077	7,546.50
Beavers	2,673	10,692.00
Martens	14,238	21,357.00
Minks	12,124	6,062.00
Bears	1,145	11,450.00
Muskrats	11,196	1,119.60
Lynx	567	1,701.00
Wolves	30	120.00
Wolverines	99	198.00
Ermines	1,115	56.75
Elk and moose skins	713	713.00
Aggregate value		$348,990.60

But this is not all, since another table includes furs shipped by other parties from western Alaska of the value of ninety thousand dollars, and furs and curios from thirteen stations in southeast Alaska to the value of three hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars. As to the fur seals it is impossible to give the exact amount.

Lovers of coincidences may be interested by the following: Having completed this letter on Dec. 27, I took up the New York *Tribune* of the same date, not having seen it previously, and turning over its pages the first thing that met my eye was RUDYARD KIPLING'S ballad, "The Rhyme of the Three Sealers," reprinted from the *Pall Mall Gazette*. It is not a remarkably fine ballad, but the last stanza is a correct description of the seal islands, and an accurate reference to their history and the scenes that occur there:

"Half steam ahead by guess and lead, for the sun is mostly veiled—
Through fog to fog, by luck and log, sail ye as Behring sailed;
And if the light shall lift aright to give your landfall plain,
North and by west, from Zapne Crest, ye raise the Crosses twain.
Fair marks are they to the inner bay, the reckless poacher knows
What time the scarred sea-catches lead their sleek seraglios;
Ever they hear the floe pack clear, and the blast of the old bull whale,
And the deep seal-roar that beats off shore above the loudest gale.
Ever they wait the winter's hate as the thundering bourga calls,
Where northward look they to Saint George, and westward to Saint Paul's.
Ever they greet the hunted fleet—lone keel off headlands drear—
When the sealing schooners flit that way at hazard year by year.
Ever in Yokohama port men tell the tale anew
Of a hidden sea and a hidden fight
When the *Baltic* ran from the *Northern Light*
And the *Stralsund* fought the two."

J. M. B.

The Christian Advocate.

New York, Thursday, January 11, 1894.

J. M. BUCKLEY, Editor.

INTELLECTUAL AND MORAL CULTURE IN ALASKA.

XXIII.

EDUCATION.

There is in Alaska a school population of from eight to ten thousand people. Thirty-one schools were in operation during the year closing June, 1891. In them one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven scholars were enrolled. The government supports thirty-one schools with an enrollment of seven hundred and forty-five pupils, and thirteen contract schools with an enrollment of one thousand one hundred and two. On the thirteen schools the government spent $20,639. Toward the support of the contract schools it contributed $29,360. The missionary societies of the different churches paid the balance for their support, $74,434. In no part of the world is school work more greatly embarrassed, for one proposition is everlasting and everywhere true:—the association of the natives with the white men has not been ennobling.

At the Point Hope Episcopal school over half of the population was away seeking food, leaving one hundred and sixty-one; and out of that number the school had sixty-eight pupils. At Cape Prince of Wales the Congregational school, though it was established among a wild people who had never known any restraint, could not comprehend the appeal coming to them, nor understand another language, got together three hundred and four out of five hundred and nine people. The school room would only hold about fifty, so they held sessions as Catholics celebrate mass, several times a day. Most comical situations occurred. The pupils could not understad for several months why it would not be proper for them to laugh, talk, and jump over the benches, and the adult males would come in and lounge about to watch the proceedings. At Anvik, a Protestant Episcopal mission, one of my acquaintances, the Rev. JOHN M. CHAPMAN, being one of the teachers, who had resided there for six years, has been prosperous in his work. Schools supported by the Russians are principally for teaching the children the liturgy of the Greek Church.

Governor KNAPP, in his report to Congress for last year, pays a high compliment to the work done by the religious denominations, considered entirely in its educational aspect: "It can scarcely be expected that Congress will increase its appropriation sufficiently to establish and maintain government schools in the three hundred villages of this vast Territory. Religious and benevolent people of eleven different sects have undertaken work of an educational character among the ignorant and barbarous peoples that inhabit these villages. Part of that work is teaching them our language, our laws, and our customs—in other words, preparing them to become worthy citizens of the republic. Shall a little sentiment or a pet theory not applicable here prevent our encouraging these noble agencies for the accomplishment of the very work we as a nation desire to accomplish, and which there is no hope of our doing ourselves? I do not hesitate to assert that the best educational work which has yet been done in Alaska has been done through these mission agencies."

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN ALASKA.

To the time that Alaska was purchased by the United States in 1867 its religion was under the control of the Government of Russia, in which there is a closer alliance between Church and State than in any other nominally Christian nation in the world. In 1877 the Presbyterian Missionary Society commenced Gospel work in southeast Alaska. It was believed to be such a perilous undertaking that notwithstanding the previous success of Dr. SHELDON JACKSON, who for nineteen years had been engaged in pioneer mission work west of the Mississippi River and in the Rocky Mountain Territories from British America to old Mexico, he was the subject of much good-humored ridicule among his brethren, one of whom was in the habit of remarking that he "would have nothing but *seals* to his ministry."

The speedy success of the work attracted attention to Alaska, and the other religious denominations manifested much interest in it. There was reason to believe that unfortunate complications might result if the different communions should locate in the same regions, the effect of which would also be to leave vast territory without religious instruction. Accordingly, with unusual wisdom, a call was made for a conference of the secretaries of the several Mission Boards. This was held late in September, 1879, or early in the ensuing January, at the rooms of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, then at 805 Broadway, New York. Three secretaries were present: Dr. J. M. REID, of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Dr. KENDALL, of the Board of Presbyterian Missions; and Dr. MOREHOUSE, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Missions. The Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church sent his regrets at not being able to be present, but agreed to take part

in the work.

After full consideration it was agreed that the Presbyterian missions should be left undisturbed in southeast Alaska. As the Church of England had missions along the valley of the Yukon River, in Canada, to the Episcopal Church was assigned that region in Alaska. The Baptists chose the central section around Kadiak; and the Moravians chose the part near the Kuskoquim and Nushagak Rivers. Dr. REID, having carefully consulted the map of Alaska, said he thought the Methodist Episcopal Church would like the Aleutian Islands, with Unalaska, the commercial center of western Alaska, as its headquarters, reserving the right to consult the Board of Managers of the Missionary Society. At the next meeting of the board, Jan. 20, 1880, it adopted that suggestion after full discussion, and appointed a committee of three, of which General CLINTON B. FISK was chairman, Dr. J. M. REID and the Rev. JOHN LANAHAN, D.D., being the others. Subsequently other Protestant denominations entered the Territory under the general plan of distribution.

I requested Dr. SHELDON JACKSON to prepare for me a table of the different denominations and their locations. The readers of these letters will remember that such as I was able to visit personally have been described in the accounts of the towns where they are located. The following is the table. All that are marked with an asterisk are organized churches of native communicants:

Presbyterian Mission Stations.—Point Barrow, Hoonah,* Killisnoo, Wrangel,* Jackson,* Haines, Juneau,* Sitka,* Klawack.

Moravian Stations.—Bethel,* Carmel,* Ogavigamute, Quinehaha.

Congregational (American Missionary Association).—Cape Prince of Wales.

Protestant Episcopal Missions.—Point Hope, Saint James Mission, Anvik.*

Church of England (Church Missionary Society).—Rampart House,*, Fort Selkirk, Buxton. (These are in Canada, close to the boundary line.)

Roman Catholic.—Nulato, Kusilvak, Okhagamute, Juneau,* Koserefski,* Cape Vancouver, Sitka.*

Swedish Evangelical.—Golovin Bay, Yakutat, Unalaklik.*

Methodist Episcopal.—Unalaska, Unga.

Baptist.—Wood Island.

Quakers.—Douglass.*

Independent.—Metlakahtla.*

Making thirty-two mission stations.

Besides these stations, the Russo-Greek Church still has about thirty stations in the whole of Alaska. I regret to have to say that the general testimony, entirely apart from that of Protestants, is unfavorable to the moral influence of that Church, with certain few but noble exceptions. The priests, as a class, have been intemperate and addicted to gambling, and many have worse than doubtful domestic and social relations. I would emphasize the fact of a very few noble exceptions. This much, however, is to be credited to them: That so far as the pagan Indians have submitted to their influence various heathen superstitions of a cruel and demoralizing nature have been renounced, in whole or in part, though constant lapses into attendant immoralities are said to take place.

The Presbyterian Missions increased to such an extent that by Sept. 14, 1884, a Presbytery had been formed, and held its first meeting at the meetinghouse in Sitka. The Moravians, who surpass, in proportion to their numbers, any other Christian body in the world in devotion to the cause of foreign missions, have issued a neat pamphlet, entitled *The Beginning of the Moravian Mission in Alaska.* Their fraternal spirit is also worthy of universal commendation.

God in His providence lights the torch of missionary zeal in ways unforeseen by men. Count Zinzendorf is present at the capital of Denmark for the coronation of King Christian VI, and a Negro, Anthony by name, a Christian slave, gives the impulse which leads to the establishment of the first foreign mission of the Moravian Church, that on the Island of Saint Thomas. John Eliot is possessed of the idea that the Indians of North America are the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel; and this inner conviction is for him a call constraining him to become their apostle. The British and Foreign Bible Society, a mighty engine for generating the electric light of Gospel knowledge, takes its start from an overpowering hunger for the word on the part of a poor girl in an obscure village in Wales. And so, too, the commencement of a Moravian Mission in Alaska was quite unforeseen by the members of that Church until within a year of its actual inception; and the call came from an unexpected quarter, was a Macedonian cry *from another denomination of Protestant Christians.*

The Macedonian cry referred to was nothing more nor less than a letter from Dr. SHELDON JACKSON to the late Bishop SCHWEINITZ, urging the Moravians to establish a mission among the Indians and Eskimos in Alaska. Dr. JACKSON considered them especially fitted for that work in view of their long experience in evangelizing tribes of degraded savages, and they responded to the appeal. Their first station was named Bethel. The rest of the pamphlet gives an account of the progress of the work for four years, during which time the Moravians had given $19,273.28 to it.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL WORK.

Having placed before the reader the whole field of Christian Missions in Alaska, I will now more particularly explain what work the Methodists have done and what they propose to do. When our missionary authorities agreed in 1880 to commence work in Unalaska, they did not fully understand how far the region selected was from civilization, nor the difficulties of reaching

it with supplies, nor the legal difficulties. Not till 1884 did Congress take adequate action. Our school was not fully established at Unalaska till 1889, since which Professor and Mrs. JOHN A. TUCK have been in charge of it. Before I went to Alaska Mrs. H. C. MCCABE, of the Woman's Home Missionary Society, and editor of the official organ of that society, wrote asking me to visit and inspect the work, and report upon the same to the Church in general and the Woman's Home Missionary Society in particular.

The nearest point which I reached was Sitka, from which Unalaska is distant one thousand one hundred nautical miles, or one thousand two hundred and eighty-three statute miles. It would have involved, therefore, a journey of more than two thousand five hundred miles, going and returning, in addition to the long tour made in traversing southeastern Alaska.

I should have been glad to make the journey to and through the Aleutian Islands, for the scenery is declared by Dr. JACKSON to be in some respects finer than that heretofore described in these letters. The element of time, however, became very important, as the opportunities for travel in that region are restricted. Of all the seventy islands, Unalaska is the most important, and the only one that has a white settlement. Unalaska is a port of entry for all ships passing in and out the Behring Sea, and a kind of capital to the western regions; the Alaska Commercial Company makes its headquarters there; all the arctic whaling fleet get their mail, water, coal, and other necessaries there; for the last three years, during the *modus vivendi* between Great Britain and the United States, the United States and British fleets patrolling the Behring Sea made their headquarters there.

Accordingly, finding in the harbor of Sitka a steamer just from Unalaska, the *Crescent City*, Captain THOMAS, commander, I waited upon him, and found that he was entirely familiar with Professor TUCK and the school; that two weeks before he had visited it and made an address to the children; that he had done so on former occasions and had nothing but commendation, and that of the most unqualified sort, for the work. The children, he informed me, are well trained, of excellent manners, and respond to efforts to instruct them with remarkable facility. Also, the deputy collector had just returned to Sitka from one of his tours for revenue. He also had visited the school, and having listened to what Captain THOMAS said, confirmed it all, and assured me that no one knew the mission but to praise it.

To my inquiries as to what would become of the girls of the home and school if the mission were discontinued, the answer was, they would all be ruined, for there is no morality for the Indian girls. Temptations which they cannot resist, and which many would be forced to accept by their pagan parents, surround them on every side. The Governor of Alaska also had visited the school, and distinguishes it from most others in his report, declaring that "excellent work is done there." It is quite surprising how, when one wishes to investigate a subject favorably, coincidences occur. Since my return I have had the pleasure of meeting the Rev. JOHN W. CHAPMAN, who for the past six years has been missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Anvik, and who has returned to this part of the country on a brief furlough. After conversation with him, finding that he had visited Unalaska on his way home, I asked him to give me an account of the school, which he has kindly addressed to me in the form of a letter:

"NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1893.

"*The Editor of The Christian Advocate—Dear Sir:* It gives me great pleasure to respond to your request for some account of the school conducted by Mr. JOHN A. TUCK, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Unalaska, Alaska.

"I was at Unalaska for a period of five weeks last July and August, and was almost daily a visitor at the school. Mr. and Mrs. TUCK, assisted by Miss FULKAMER, are caring for some twenty-six Aleut girls, teaching them all useful knowledge, and training them to habits of neatness and good order. The native population is degraded by drink and licentiousness, and this school affords the only hope that I can see for the future of the people among whom it is placed.

"The girls are carefully guarded from temptation, a bright, homelike atmosphere surrounds them, and their progress in learning is really astonishing.

"It was my privilege to address them several times—once or twice at considerable length—and their attention was unflagging, and I found that what I had said was understood. In conversasion with them I found that English was pretty generally understood among them, and that many of them could speak it with fluency. The school repeats in concert many pages of Scripture with surprising accuracy, and the hymns which are most familiar to us are equally familiar to them.

"Mr. and Mrs. TUCK have given themselves to this work with a devotion which I have rarely seen equaled, and I venture to claim friendship with them, and to appeal to all who would not see brethren in CHRIST sink under a labor too heavy for them to rouse up and come to their assistance. Yours respectfully,

"JOHN W. CHAPMAN."

I think, therefore, that no work which the Woman's Home Missionary Society is doing more deserves the sympathy of its friends and patrons than this, and trust that the society will have no difficulty in collecting all that it may need for this special work.

So far as this tour is concerned, I am still at TACOMA, and shall week by week travel homeward through a region new to me, part of which, in important particulars, rivals and in some surpasses anything thus far delineated.

N. B.—Two errors concerning Alaska have occurred in the letters, which should be corrected:

(1) I stated on the authority of *Appleton's Guidebook to Alaska*, the most recent publication, that when the Swedes and Finns that had been employed in the foundries and ship yards (for whose benefit the Lutheran church was established there) were discharged, as a result of the abandoning of those enterprises, "the plate and furniture belonging to that church, with the exception of the organ, now to be seen in the museum, were sent back to the mother Church in Finland in 1867." I find by careful inquiry that this is not true. The Russo-Greek church at Sitka helped itself to the communion service and some pictures. The candlesticks and other plate are in private hands in this country. The pulpit, altar, and pillars, besides the organ, are in the Sitka Museum. At one time the Lutheran church was rented as a butcher shop, and the pews, organ, pulpit, and carpet were piled out in the streets. The collector of customs, as custodian of public property, assumed the ownership, and told the Presbyterian mission that it could have them if it would remove them from the street. Accordingly the Presbyterian mission used the pews for a while. I recently had a conversation with one of the first government revenue officers, and ascertained a number of antiquarian facts, which have been corroborated by other sources, of much interest to me, but not necessary to detail. One fact, however, is of general interest. The Rev. UNA CYGNÆUS, the first Lutheran minister who was sent to Sitka, remained there five years. He devised the work at manual training in schools, which he afterward set in operation in Finland, and, so far as can be ascertained, SITKA was really the birthplace of manual training in schools.

(2) The statement, that when at the highest latitude reached I was only about forty miles distant from the Arctic Circle, was a serious error. Owing to necessary absence the letter had been dictated, and the copyist, in working out the problem, did not incorporate all the figures. The distance from the Arctic Circle was not forty miles, but about six hundred *and* forty miles. My attention was not called to the error until some weeks after.

The attentive reader must have noticed a great variety of spelling of proper names of Alaskan Indians, bays, etc. Perceiving that there was no uniformity in the different maps and charts which I consulted, to the number of sixty or more, I sent to Washington for the first *Report of the United States Board on Geographic Names*, and herewith submit a list of the spelling adopted by the board for all points in Alaska about which there has been any question, which have been mentioned in these letters:

Kadiak (Island).	Bogoslof (Island).
Pribilof (Islands).	Unimak "
Unalaska.	Unmak "
Bering Sea.	Kenai (Peninsula and Fort).
Baranof (Island).	Shumagin (Islands).
Stikine River.	Revillagigedo (Channel and Island).
Kupreanof (Point and Island).	Chilkat (River and Pass)
Kuiu (Island).	Chilkoot (Village and Pass).
Attu (Island).	
Kayak (Island).	

This important board was established under executive order by President HARRISON on September 4, 1890. The board consisted of men of distinguished attainments in the coast survey, the geologic survey, and the post office, navy, war, treasury, and state departments. Professor T. C. MENDENHALL is chairman. In the first year two thousand questions were submitted to it, several hundred of which were on Alaska, "where the utmost confusion exists regarding geographical names." This has resulted because of the difficulty of transliteration of Russian and Indian names into English characters, and also because expedition after expedition has assigned different sets of names to those geographical features. The board, I may add, is now engaged in revising them all.

I recommend all teachers in the public schools, and all who are much concerned with geography, to procure copies of the report of this board. The proper spelling of every county in the United States under the decisions of the board is contained in an appendix. I found by examining it that the board has officially decided that the name of that wonderful mountain in Washington shall, so far as all government publications are concerned, be *not* Tacoma, but RAINIER.

J. M. B.

deer, and thus been safe against periodical periods of starvation when the whale and walrus fail them. They are a strong, swift, and hardy animal, tractable, and easily broken to harness and packing, and especially adapted, or, in fact, made for the country and climate. In travel they are self-sustaining. The supply of moss upon which they feed covers the whole of northern Alaska, and instinct leads them to secure it in winter as well as summer by burrowing through the deepest snows. It is not necessary for us to speak of the value of such pack animals to the prospector. To the explorer they are equally valuable, and when supplies fail are equally valuable as food.

"If I may revert back to the days of the Western Union Telegraph expedition to that part of the country, where reindeer could be procured for drafting as well as for food, the thousand and one obstacles that at first seemed insurmountable were, through the medium of these animals, easily overcome.

"The natives of Alaska quite see the advantage of such an animal in their midst, have expressed to me their eager wishes for them, and along the Yukon, the most thickly settled part of the country, the white people are enthusiastic over their introduction, for in them they see a solution of many of the difficulties of existence there.

"Horses and cattle have been tried in this section, but, on account of the unacclimated nature of the animals and the impossibility of feeding them in winter, with no success.

"THE SIBERIANS WILL SELL.

"Some writers and others have claimed that the Siberian natives will not sell reindeer to white men, but Dr. Jackson and I have disproved this by buying during the past summer, at different points on the Siberian coast, sixteen of the animals, and securing promises to sell us as many as we could take care of the coming summer, should they be wanted. The sixteen we purchased, the first ones to be introduced into the Territory, we placed at Unalaska for propagation.

"I believe this is the most important question that bears upon the Territory of Alaska to-day, and a small sum donated by Congress for the purpose will in the end develop the country, its character and resources, and prove a great benefit to the commerce and wealth of the United States in general and the Pacific coast in particular.

"I am referring not to the Alaska of the tourist—that narrow strip of island from the southernmost boundary to Sitka—but to that immense territory of 500,000 square miles of the north and west of which the world has no knowledge and no conception, and to which the Alaska of the tourist bears as much relation as the State of Florida does to the whole United States."

APPLICATION FOR A TEAM OF REINDEER.

FORTY MILE CREEK, *August 13, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: Capt. Peterson informs me that you would bring some reindeer, bought by the Government to distribute in Alaska. If you did get any and send me a pair, or, better, two cows and one bull, I will surely reward your trouble. I am doing freighting here in the winter with dogs, and reindeer would be far ahead of them. You could leave them in somebody's care in St. Michael for the winter, and have them sent up here in the spring. I will pay for all the expenses. If you did not get any this year for the Government, and you have a chance to buy some for me, I wish you would do it, and I will pay for them whatever, it is.

Respectfully,

FRITZ KLOKE,
Forty Mile Creek, Alaska.

APPENDIX M.

COMMERCIAL VALUE OF REINDEER.

[N. Width, importer and commission merchant of Scandinavian products, 63 Broadway, room 29. Cable address, "Puncheon, New York."]

607 PENN MUTUAL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, 1892.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON,
Bureau of Education, Washington:

I received your favor of the 14th and a pamphlet, which I have read with great interest. If reindeer can be imported in Alaska from Siberia and if there exists abundance of reindeer moss in Alaska, the facilities for realizing the plan are rather great.

Besides the advantages mentioned in the pamphlet, there exists one to which I want to call your attention—the great commercial importance.

To Sweden and Norway it is not only the Laplanders who live on reindeer; smoked reindeer meat and smoked tongues are sold everywhere in the said countries and the hides are in great demand, tanned to a soft skin (used for gloves, military riding trousers, etc.).

There are merchants in Stockholm the only trade of whom is in Lapland products, and the skins, dried with the hairs on, are exported by the thousands to Germany and England. I sold myself, 1878, about 5,000 such skins to a firm in Leipzig, Germany. The Norwegian Preserving Company use large quantities of reindeer meat for canning, and fresh it is considered a delicacy. Russia exports fresh reindeer meat, frozen, in carloads to Germany.

The price of smoked hams is in Sweden about 10 to 9 cents a pound; of smoked tongues, 8 to 10 cents apiece (or a pair, I can not exactly remember which); of dried hides, with hair on, $1.25 to $1.75 apiece, and more if they are not wormbitten. The Swedish reindeer have mostly a kind of insect which lays its eggs in their skins; this causes holes which are seen in the skin when tanned, and diminish their value. The hairs are in great demand for the filling of life-saving apparatus (buoys, etc.), while they possess buoyancy in a wondrous degree. The best existing glue is made of reindeer horns. If I were sure of getting a trade in these articles and had the money, I would not consider it a moment, but go to Alaska at the first opportunity and make a fortune in ten years.

The number of reindeer killed for the trade (besides what the Laplanders use for themselves) is yearly 12,000 to 15,000 in Norway, probably 6,000 to 7,000, besides Sweden imports large quantities of meat and skins from Finland.

In 1881 I visited the fair in Nischni-Novgorod, Russia, and became there acquainted with a merchant from Nuhangel, who had brought to the fair 5,000 pair smoked tongues and 6,000 tanned skins (the tanned skins have a value of $2 to $3

apiece). A Swedish dragoon regiment wear trousers exclusively made of tanned reindeer skins (no other material permitted).

I think these facts might be of some interest. Capt. Healy says in his letter: "If the Government will be compelled to feed the Eskimo it will cost over $1,000,000." If the Government realize the plan of domesticating reindeer, it would probably bring a good yearly income to the United States.

Yours respectfully,

N. WIDTH.

I should be very much pleased to learn later on how far the project succeeds and what steps the Government will take; if I move to Puget Sound next fall I shall probably make a trip to Alaska.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *December 31, 1892.*

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 29th received, and in answer beg to say, that I wrote to a friend in Norway about a book or pamhplet, as desired; I think, however, it would be easier to get such book from England, as probably some English tourist or other has written about the Laplanders, who always have been an object of great interest to tourists traveling in Norway.

The acclimatization of reindeer in Alaska would most certainly considerably increase the revenues from this province, as soon as some thousand deer could be yearly slaughtered and the hides and meat brought into the market. I believe I have written to you hereabout on a previous occasion; the tanned skins (soft and with a beautiful yellow color) would no doubt find a ready sale: in Sweden they are paid with seven to ten kr. ($2 to $2.75) and used for military pantaloons, gloves, bed-pillows, etc., and the hair, owing to its great buoyant quality, is much used for life-saving material. Russia sends frozen reindeer meat by carloads to Germany.

If I had capital, and if the climate in Alaska were not too severe, I would like very much to start such trade, in which I have some experience.

There is also another animal which would suit admirably for Alaska—the so-called "Thibetian ox," "yak," also "grunting ox" (probably while grunting as a hog). The animal has feet as a goat, well fitted for climbing rocks and stones: the cow gives an excellent milk which gives an excellent butter (the reindeer has not this merit); is used in Thibet also very much for transporting purposes. This ox, which is to the natives in Thibet what the reindeer is to Laplanders, is admirably qualified to sustain cold, seems even to love the cold, and to thrive best in cold and rough weather; it loves to throw itself in frozen lakes and rivers, to lie in snow and shady places, is always lying in the open air, has to seek its food for itself, only the herders have to take care to bring it down in the winter in the lower regions where the snow melts and the food is accessible.

In Thibet these animals are completely left to themselves; if taken some care of they might multiply quicker and be much improved. They are seen in the zoölogical gardens in Europe, probably also in this country; might be shipped from Bombay or Calcutta, I presume. This animal might become by and by as abundant in Alaska as formerly were the buffalo on the Western prairies, and make Alaska a visiting place for sportsmen.

With my compliments for the new year, I remain, dear sir, yours, respectfully,

N. WIDTH.

Rev. SHELDON JACKSON,
Washington, D. C.

P. S.—As a proof of what man can do with a good will and good sense, even in the cold, inhospitable region, I wish to mention that in a place in Sweden, under 67° north latitude, where rich iron ores have been found and bought by an English company, a Swedish colonel and engineer in 1890 planted a grand park and garden, where all kinds of vegetables are growing, even rhubarb, asparagus, cauliflower, raspberries, straw berries, currants, large pine and birch trees. The park has an area of 2,800 to 3,000 square feet.

APPENDIX N.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SAN FRANCISCO,
San Francisco, January 20, 1891.

Resolved, That our delegation in Congress be requested to urge the passage of the joint resolution introduced December 19, 1890 (H. Res. 258), extending to Alaska the benefit of laws encouraging instruction in agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Adopted unanimously by the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco this 20th day of January, A. D. 1891.

Attest:
[SEAL.]

THOS. J. HAYNES,
Secretary.

53D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION.

H. R. 5575.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, and for other purposes.

1894—MARCH 22.—Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

For the industrial and elementary education of children in the Territory of Alaska, without reference to race, thirty thousand dollars.

REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

For support of the reindeer station at Port Clarence, Alaska, and for the purchase and introduction of reindeer from Siberia for domestic purposes, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

TRAVELING EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA: For the actual and necessary expenses of the judge, marshal, and attorney, when traveling in the discharge of their official duties, five hundred dollars.

RENT AND INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA: For rent of offices for the marshal, district attorney, and commissioners; furniture, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, one thousand dollars.

For collecting and printing the decisions of the United States district court of Alaska, five hundred dollars.

Finally we cut down to water, and then, beating our way back to the barns, turned out thirteen of the young cattle at once, and attempted to drive them to the water. They floundered about in the snow, shaking their heads as the gusts swept over them. We could not force them forward. They turned back wildly, and after a struggle and much shouting on our part, we were forced to give up driving them to water. Nothing remained but to bring water to them from the swale.

We took each two tin pails, tied up our ears and set at work.

It is no easy task to wallow thirty rods through deep snow, with a bucket of water in each hand. The gusts struck us hard and blew the water out of the pails, freezing it along the surface of our overalls. The snow filled our tracks between trips. We stuck to it for three hours, and made twenty trips from the water-hole to the barns.

I was never more nearly exhausted; we were chilled, despite the exercise, and our faces were touched with frost.

On one of the trips I was ahead, and did not look back till I reached the barn with my buckets. Theodore was not in sight, and after peering through the snow-clouds for a moment, I hastily emptied my buckets into the trough and went back, looking sharply in the snow. I feared that he had fallen down and been overcome.

On emerging from the swale we had a knoll to climb where, for twenty yards or more, the wind had blown the snow away, leaving naught save a former snow crust, frozen hard as ice and very slippery. This was the worst part, worse even than the drifts. It was here that I came upon Theodore, lying flat on the ice.

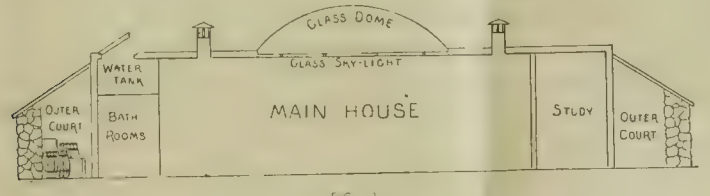


FIG. 2.

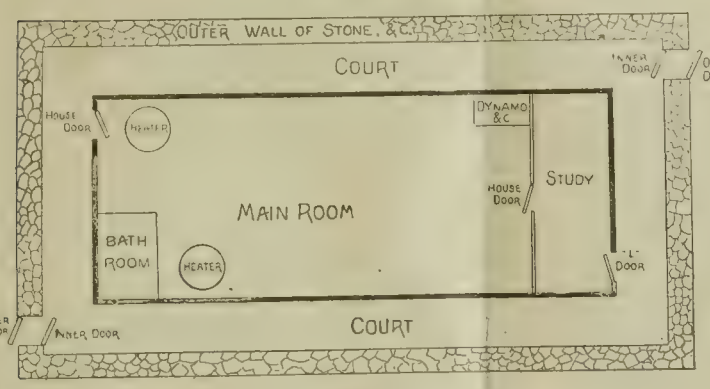


FIG. 3.

Youth's Companion
Boston
Jan 4. 1894

For the Companion.

ANNIVERSARY LODGE.

Surrounded by ice and snow, in the darkness of a six-months' polar midnight, in latitude seventy-seven degrees north, stands "Anniversary Lodge," the headquarters of Lieutenant Peary's Arctic expedition. It is situated at the head of Bowdoin Bay, Falcon Harbor, Greenland. The name has reference to the Columbian year—the anniversary of the sighting by a great explorer of our American land.

It is a curiously constructed dwelling, this Anniversary Lodge—a house within a house. It is a

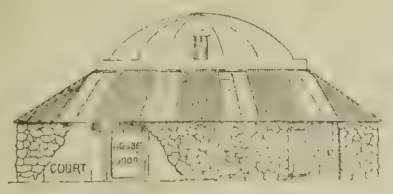


FIG. 1.

wooden structure completely enclosed by another of stone, iron and glass. It was designed by Mr. Samuel J. Entriken, one of last year's Peary rescue party, whose work is entirely successful in adapting structure to environment. The previous Arctic voyage gave Mr. Entriken the experience which was necessary in the proper construction of such a house.

The architect's problem was to devise for thirteen people and a flock of carrier-pigeons a one-roofed residence which should be constantly well ventilated, and at the same time warm against an outside temperature of sixty degrees below zero; which should be well lighted at all times during the long Arctic night, and fashioned to store with safety provisions of great quantity and variety.

The solution of this problem *The Companion's* readers have in the illustrations of this article, which are mathematically reduced from drawings given me by Mr. Entriken only a few hours before the *Falcon*, Lieutenant Peary's whaling steamer, sailed from the historic Constitution Wharf, Boston. Before this ship left Greenland on its

The ground plan (Fig. 3) and the vertical sectional plan (Fig. 2) show the space inside divided into two rooms. The larger one has been subdivided by partitions. The smaller one is the study, where all scientific work is done.

The walls of the inner house are a foot in thickness, and are made of heavy timbers doubled. Outside they are covered with tarred paper, and inside with heavy flannel. The floors are also doubled and lined with tarred paper.

The interesting feature of the roof is the dome, which is made of glass supported by arcs of iron, and is separated from the house interior by a glass skylight. Elsewhere the roof is flat, lined with tar paper both above and below joists, enclosing a space of still air which secures additional warmth.

In one corner of the house is a bath-room. The tank which supplies the water for this is cleverly contrived. Over the tank is a heavy-hinged sash of glass, which can be raised and snow from the roof shovelled into it. As this tank is heated from the house, and by steam pipes, the snow melts and furnishes running water for the two bath-rooms. On each side of the dome are high ventilating shafts, absolutely essential to carry off the fumes of the coal-oil which is constantly consumed. No other fuel than this is employed by Lieutenant Peary. With it he runs the steam-launch; he uses it for all cooking, heating and lighting purposes.

He took several oil-heaters, so contrived that they stand near the floor's level, and a small compound steam-engine of twenty sixteen-candle incandescent light power. This is placed in some convenient position, where the heat of the furnace is utilized for warmth. The exhaust-pipe of the engine is coiled around a barrel so that the exhaust steam melts the ice used to supply the boiler with water.

Outside of the house, living in snow-houses, is a settlement of natives, including several hunters. Here, too, are the dog-kennels, which provide shelter for the eighty-seven Eskimo dogs and the four New Mexico burros which survived the ocean voyage. The natives care for these animals, feeding the dogs from the thirty-two tons of walrus secured for this purpose before the *Falcon* left Greenland.

During the winter the native women have been employed in making the fur garments required by the surveying parties, while the scientists are busily engaged in study—the taxidermist, the astronomer, the meteorologist and the artist, all in close quarters, but perfectly comfortable during the electric-lighted days.

As soon as the sun returns, Lieutenant Peary, with two men, will push over the ice cap toward the extreme north, while a party of six surveyors will explore the northeast coast of Greenland, leaving brave Mrs. Peary, her Irish maid-servant—a woman long in her mother's employ—and two officers of the party, at the Lodge.

Carrier-pigeons will be taken with both parties, to bring to Mrs. Peary occasional greetings and information of her husband's situation, and to the officers at headquarters knowledge of the main proceedings of the absent explorers.

return voyage the house was erected and its inmates were comfortably established.

The end view plan (Fig. 1) shows a portion of the rock-wall removed, to give a glimpse of the court's interior, and the exterior of the house. The inner house is sixteen by forty-one feet; is thirteen and one-half feet from floor to ceiling, and is surrounded by an outer structure fifty-six feet long by about twenty-eight feet wide.

With the rocks which abound in this vicinity a



wall was built, five feet in height and two in thickness. This surrounds the wooden house. As no mortar was to be had, the wall was lined with hay, "excelsior," boxes and any available material. The stores are packed directly against this wall, which is banked with snow outside.

A space fully four feet in width is left between these goods and the inner house, affording an exercise ground for those who are to be so long confined within these narrow limits.

From the edge of the inner house to the top of the rock-wall a roof is made of heavy glass sashes, alternated with broad plates of corrugated iron, entirely covering this space. The glass affords light as long as the sun remains.

Three doors must be entered to reach the inner room—two in the outer wall, one in the house. These being at opposite sides prevent direct draughts of air. The still air within this court-yard will afford protection from the excessive rigor of the climate.

The chief objects of this expedition are thoroughly to outline the extensive lands lying north of Greenland, and to ascertain the nature of the archipelago which is north of the mainland. The islands north of this country were mapped out by Franklin.

A phonograph and flash-light camera will record the speech and features of the natives, so widely isolated from the world. Meteorological and astronomical observations are also to be made.

When the *Falcon*, which is now on a whaling cruise, shall return late in the autumn of 1894, bringing, as we trust, the enterprising party led by Lieutenant Peary, all loyal Americans will desire that it shall be to record for this brave explorer a triumph in science worthy of the great land that he represents.

HARRIETTE KNIGHT SMITH.

AN ICE LANDSCAPE



SIBERIAN FOX-DOGS.

C O P Y. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

Washington,

March 31, 1894.

The Commissioner of Education,

Sir:

Referring to your two communications to this Department dated December 2, 1893, the first asking that a certain portion of a tract of land in Kadiak, Alaska, embraced in survey No. 111, and applied for by Mr. J. Sloss, of San Francisco, California, be reserved for public school grounds, and the second communication asking that a reservation for the same purpose be made of a certain described tract, being part of the land embraced in the application of the "Alaska Oil and Guano Company" of Killisnoo, Alaska, (survey No. 5), I have to state that the Commissioner of the General Land Office has been directed by letter of even date herewith to make the reservations as requested in your said communications.

Referring also to your letter of December 14, 1893, addressed to this Department requesting that a certain tract of land (therein by metes and bounds described) situated on the proposed site (survey No. 4 1/2, General Land Office) for the village of Unalaska on the Unalaska Island, Alaska, be set aside as a reservation for the government schools, I have to state that directions have been this day given that the lands described be reserved when the townsite entry shall be made.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) Hoke Smith,

Secretary.

San Francisco, California,

May 7th, 1894.

Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson,

Com'r of Education for Alaska.

Sir:-

I am Attorney for Mr. Joseph Sloss, who claims Survey No. 111, at Kodiak, on Kodiak Island in Alaska. I am informed that you have applied to the Hon. Secretary of the Interior for a small part of the tract included in said Survey, for part of a School play ground. We have no objections so that the easterly exterior line of same does not too nearly approach his warehouse, thus endangering its safety, influencing his rates of insurance, risk to windows, &c.

I have prepared a rough diagram showing--

1. Blue lines defining about the lines of Survey No. 111. 2d. Black lines following your description of the desired reserve as nearly as I can locate them. 3d. Red lines of a modified tract for a School play ground with a boundary midway between the School house and the warehouse. I enclose you a copy of the diagram and send other copies to the Surveyor and the local agent of Mr. Sloss.

Without any personal knowledge of the surface of the land I think the modification of the reserve a reasonable one that will meet with your approval.

Please confer personally or through the local teacher, with the agent of Mr. Sloss at Kodiak, and see if lines cannot be determined upon to the satisfaction of all parties. In case of an agreement have them adjusted and marked by

monuments established in presence of all parties.

We wish to conform with any reasonable request on your part, but at same time save ourselves the expense, inconvenience and delay of an amended Survey. We therefore undertake, after Land Office entry, if this adjustment of lines is agreed upon, to convey by deed to your society such part of Survey No. 111, thus segregated as a play ground for the children of the School.

Permit me to call your attention to another matter. The Official Survey of the townsite of Unalaska was approved by the Hon. Commissioner General Land Office about July 12, 1893. You have asked that a part of the site be set aside as a reserve for School purposes. I cannot learn that there are any objections except the quantity of land, nearly nine acres, seems excessive. That area apparently is more extensive than needed for a town of small population. I have had Mr. Tagliabue, the Surveyor, plat the tract as we understand your description of it.

Your specified boundaries apparently include a fence and perhaps other improvements belonging to local residents of the town. Your requested reserve does not provide for streets or the usual roadways through the town for persons or wagons passing to and from town or between its different parts.

As we understand your description, your reserve would cover all the streets from the line of ordinary high water mark to the street next southerly of and parallel with Iliuliuk Street as marked on the diagram. That would practically interfere with conveyance from the town to the Cemetery. I enclose a Blue print of the townsite survey marked in red lines about

what I suppose you desire reserved for School purposes. I would suggest for your consideration:--

1. That you be content with the lands, not closing streets, even if not a compact body of land. You can probably take all the land eastward of "fences" marked on plat, that is to say, on the block northward of Iliuliuk Street and elsewhere, so that streets are not closed. For quantity, if you think it necessary, you can take vacant land on the adjoining block Southerly, or allowing a street, take lands to the Eastward. There is no desire to limit you, but the permanent interests and future welfare of the town must be considered by you and us. I have ventured to mark the diagram in black ink with what I consider a reasonable and liberal reservation for School purposes of the town.

I leave the adjustment of this School tract to you and Mr. Neumann, or other representative residents of the town, and to go on the ground and establish monuments as corners so that there will be no conflict or dispute hereafter.

Since the approval of the Survey, Mr. Neumann has applied for the appointment as Trustee to make the entry of the townsite at the Land Office. So far as I know no action has been taken on his application. I wish you would see him, consent to his appointment or arrange with him for the appointment of some other suitable and responsible person as Trustee.

You understand that the lands of the town better be entered than remain in this present condition of no title except by possession.

At any time the Board of the Governor, Judge of District

Court and Marshal may designate reservations, &c. The Regulations of June 3, 1891, are difficult of execution. The Secretary of the Interior issuing them may at any time modify them if he sees good reasons. I have no doubt the early consummation of title can be secured by the executive officers of the government where parties interested consent thereto in writing.

When known to the office the executive department would respect the requests of claimants in the adjustment of disputes.

You, the citizens and the government prefer that titles be settled and issuedto claimants entitled to same. With title to their lands the owners feel secure and are stimulated to improve their property. It adds prosperity, importance and population to the town. People want title to the land upon which they expend money. It seems to me very material that the title to land in Unalaska should be permanently and definitely determined for its prosperity and improvement.

The Trustee should be a business man of integrity and acquainted with the town and its people. I have confidence in Mr. Neumann. He is personally acquainted with all residents, and if you arrange with him about the boundaries of your School reservation, it would be better and cheaper to have him as Trustee than a stranger.

Whatever he may do as Trustee would be subject to the supervisory authority of the Hon. Commissioner General Land Office at Washington, D. C. See Mr. Neumann and talk the matter over with him and others. I send him copies of this letter and the enclosed map. -4- Yours, &c., Clinton Gurnee

Metlakahtla, Alaska.

January 20th, 1894.

Sheldon Jackson, D. D.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend:-

I am very sorry for being unable to give a prompt answer to your most valued and esteemed letter of Oct. 28th, last. It was not by negligence or ingratitude that I was long silent, but the fact is that I was laid up with La grippe the time your letter came.

The sickness was raging among the people here this winter, especially among the older class. Thanks be to God for His preserving care that most of the sufferers were restored to life and strength, but five died.

I am thankful to Him who has restored my health again, and thus enabled me to communicate with you regarding the present need of our Metlakahtla people as self-supporting people.

In my letter to Edward Marsden of Oct. 16, 1893, you will notice that I failed to see the good in our people's depending on "nature's garden" when their aim is to be a self-supporting race. That old way of self-supporting will be done away with at the face of the real source of civilization.

Pardon my boldness in conversing with a will so frankly; if it was not for friendship's sake, I would not have done so.

Now I come to a few points concerning the needs of our people:

First, Fishing. As spiders are born weavers, so are Tsimsheans as fishers, especially in the salmon fishing. This is why they were more appreciated by the Canadian salmon canners, and had given them the privilege of fishing rather than experienced whitemen. Now this British

Columbia salmon fishing is prohibited by a new law that none but "bona fide British subjects will be entitled to obtain license to fish salmon in British Columbia waters." This will throw quite a number of our people out of their seasons' employment.

What is needed nowadays for our people is the increase of fish packing industries so as to give employment to all that are here.

Mr. Duncan has done, and is doing, his utmost in pushing forward this business and other industries, with a hope that, in the future, they will be under the control of the natives. His industries are the only places of business in Alaska that give employment entirely to the natives. In wages alone, the amount paid out among the people since the said industries were started here has reached $300,000. This sum was publicly told to the people here by Mr. Duncan in a meeting.

Now is the time that urgent and immediate assistance be considered on our behalf, that the capacities of our new-born self-supporting business may continue, and besides, while Mr. Duncan is yet alive as a wise manager and counsellor in business affairs.

When the Commissioners of Indian Affairs expressed the desire of the Government to help us, we strongly declined to accept the unexpected offer to help us as Indians or as individuals. We declined, not because that we refused the offer, but our aim was that we needed the increase of home industries in our midst. Now since these industries required a large capital, we therefore suggested the Commissioners that a loan without interest would be a help to us, and to be paid back to the Treasury by installments.

Second, Salmon and Salmon Fishing Grounds. For seven seasons' fishing for salmon in these waters, I have noticed that the salmon fishing grounds in this part of Alaska, are not to be considered as other salmon fishing places, for these reasons:

1st. Red Salmon. The red salmon streams are very small and are liable to be fished out in a few years if not protected. The mouth of each stream is to be considered a part of the spawning grounds, and the fish caught in these places are destroyed when they begin to spawn.

My view of the continuation of the red salmon in these petty streams is, that those who have already engaged in such places will take certain quantity each season, and that those who formerly occupied these grounds (who make Alaska their home) will have such privileges that no outsider, who only bears the name of an American citizen, will be allowed to come as a rival fisherman to make little money and leave these places barren, for this red fish is decreasing yearly. The salmon fishing in these places are not to be considered "an open sea fishing."

2nd. Pink Salmon. The pink salmon is the fish that this part of Alaska is noted for. This kind is considered the cheapest fish. (God's fish is no cheaper, but the ignorance of man made the wise Creator's work cheap.) In the future this pink fish will be the Alaska salmon in these parts, for the flavor is more superior to thoses of the red fish.

I have noticed that not all these pinks spawn in fresh water. Some have made their spawning grounds in salt water at the mouths or near the streams. I suggest, therefore, that all these places be inspected in summer months, and see what is needed for the protection of salmon in this part of Alaska before it is too late. As reindeer is to the Eskimos, so is salmon to the Tsimsheans.

Now I come to my personal need. Although my letter to Edward Marsden shows my disappointment in regard to our land claims in this part of the country, yet by your personal energies in trying to put us on a legal track, encourages me to lay before you my personal need and family.

You are fully aware that I have no right as an individual to the land here; but land we must have. I have a family of nine children that

needs self-supporting of the land's produce.

I noticed by Edward Marsden's letter to me of March, last year, that "Alaska is not yet an organized territory and the laws adapted for the country and people are not yet in existence."

The above has prompted me to ask you whether a land as Alaska is now be secured to persons who need its use, and whether such persons be recognized and protected by law.

As a personal friend, I have to express my views regarding the matter. I mean that I wish to secure some land, such as Duke Island south of us, where I could exercise the rights of lawful possession. The Island has grounds in some parts of it which I think will yield a sufficient supply of vegetables for a family. It also has two or three small salmon fishing grounds, and ~~xxx~~ woods for fuel. It has been prospected all over for mineral by several parties, but failed to find anything. Its size is large, but it should be remembered that it is in Alaska country.

Many thanks for your kind thoughtfulness on our behalf. God will reward His faithful servants.

With kind regards,

I remain,

Yours most truly,

O. Leask

169

REPORT

OF

THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

DISTRICT OF ALASKA,
EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Sitka, October 1, 1893.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report, in compliance with the act of Congress creating a civil government for the district of Alaska, approved May 17, 1884.

I was duly qualified as chief executive of the Territory of Alaska August 28, 1893. The brief period for which I have performed the duties of governor will necessarily limit my report to generalities, there not being sufficient time to collect accurate statistics of the diversified industries and products of the country. The civil officers, who were entrusted with the administration of both the civil and criminal law, have been vigilant and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and the people are in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity.

Mining, fishing, and the taking of furs are the leading industries that furnish employment for a large majority of the people, both white and native. + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

policeman takes great pride in the performance of his duty and has proven himself to be honest, prompt, and efficient in preventing the sale of liquor and preserving peace and good order amongst his people.

Their influence has also been exerted for good in the way of having the Indian children attend the Government schools.

EDUCATION.

Fourteen Government and an equal number of contract schools were in successful operation during the past year. Eleven different denominations have established mission schools in Alaska, and the Government, recognizing the efficiency of these institutions, and being satisfied of the thorough manner in which they educate, civilize, and Christianize the native people, had for some years made annual contracts with these schools to board, clothe, and teach a fixed number of Indian children. Several of these religious denominations, through their authoritative assemblies, expressed their approval of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit Congress from appropriating any money out of the national Treasury for the benefit of sectarian schools; and Congress laboring under the erroneous impression that no more subsidies would be accepted by these organizations, reduced the appropriation for the education of children in Alaska to $30,000, an amount entirely inadequate to the needs of the Territory.

The conditions which cause Government aid to mission schools to be undesirable in the more advanced States and Territories do not exist in Alaska. No matter what particular denomination may be in control of a mission school here, it is the object and desire of all to have the native children taught how to speak, read, and write the English language and to have them learn something of the principles of Christian civilization; also to acquire habits of industry and a knowledge of the mechanical arts. Six years acquaintance with the management of these schools has led me to believe that sectarianism is kept entirely in abeyance. It is in the interest of humanity, and economy as well, to contract with these benevolent institutions for the education of Indian children who live remote from Government schools, or those who are orphans, waifs, or destitute. Nothing has contributed to ameliorate the hard condition of the Indian in Alaska so much as the work of the missionary and the introduction of Government schools.

For a practical demonstration of this, I invite your attention to the Indian Training School at Sitka, which has been in successful operation for many years, under the very able supervision of the Rev. A. Austin, in which many native young men and women have been civilized, educated, and qualified for all the avocations of life and good citizenship.

Previous to the establishment of these schools the native's leading occupation was war, and revenge his only law. The Alaskan Indian is entirely self-supporting, is industrious and thrifty, receives nothing from the Government, asks for nothing, wants nothing, and it is to be regarded as a blessing that he has not been demoralized and pauperized by Government aid. The Government is put to no expense for the support of Indian agencies or the maintenance of forts or regiments of armed men on account of the Indians of Alaska. Kindness is better than force. Schools and missions are the great conservators of peace in this Territory; and, in view of the fact that the natives of Alaska receive no grants, subsidies, or annuities from the Government as the Indians do in other parts of the United States, Congress can not do less than to make the appropriation for the education of children in Alaska large enough to establish a sufficient number of schools to give the major portion of their people a chance to acquire the rudiments of an English

education. A new school house is urgently needed at Juneau City for the accommodation of white children, and should be built at once. Three other new school houses should be erected next summer, but the present appropriation will not be sufficient to meet the expense. I recommend that the appropriation for the education of children in Alaska for the fiscal year 1894–'95 be $60,000.

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER.

Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the general agent of education in Alaska, and who was the first Protestant missionary in Alaska, and by whose energy, fidelity, and good management both the mission and government schools were established and brought to their present state of usefulness and efficiency, is now engaged in the laudable work of importing domesticated reindeer into western Alaska from the tame herds of Siberia. For three years Dr. Jackson has made a voyage to Siberia each year with Capt. M. A. Healy on the revenue cutter *Bear*, without whose assistance nothing could have been done, and they returned each year with a number of domesticated reindeer which were landed at different points on the Alaskan coast. The animals suffered no damage by transportation and have wintered safely and have grown fat on the abundance of food found in that country suitable to their wants. It is claimed that the general introduction of this animal into that region will arrest the present starvation, and restock that vast country with a permanent food supply, and that by covering these great plains with herds of domesticated reindeer, it will be possible to support in comparative comfort a large population, and that a change from the condition of the hunter to that of the herder will be a long step upward in the scale of humanity and that it will hasten the elevation of the race from barbarism to civilization, and it is also claimed that the reindeer can be used as a means of transportation by which the interior of Alaska may be penetrated and explored. All of which claims I believe to be well founded.

For more than a hundred years after the discovery of western Alaska by Vitus Behring in 1742 that country supported a large population, and was swarming with sea otter and other fur-bearing animals, and was a mine of wealth to the Russians for more than a century, and of great commercial value and importance to all the civilized nations of the world.

Why not make an effort to reclaim this part of the country, and return it in part to its former commercial value and importance, when it can be done so cheaply, if taken in connection with our other important interests on the seal islands of St. Paul and St. George, which are in the immediate vicinity. The money to pay the expense of the first and second purchases of reindeer in Siberia was donated by philanthropic individuals. Congress on March 3, 1893, made an appropriation of $6,000 for that purpose, which was made immediately available, and was put to immediate use.

This summer Dr. Jackson made one voyage with Capt. M. A. Healy on the U. S. revenue cutter *Bear*, and Capt. Healy made several additional voyages during the same season to Siberia and the ship was freighted each time with domesticated reindeer purchased in Siberia and landed in Alaska on the shore of the Behring Sea. This subject is worthy of the attention of Congress.

Very respectfully yours,

JAMES SHEAKLEY,
Governor of Alaska.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.

GRADUATING CLASS OF 1894, INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CARLISLE, PA.



Flora Campbell, Alaskan. Howard Gansworth, Tuscarora. Thos. B. Bear, Sioux. Martha Napawat, Kiowa. Susie Metoxen, Oneida. Emmanuel Bellefeuille, Chippewa. Wm. J. Tygar, Shawnee. Belinda Archiquette, Oneida. Siceni Nori, Pueblo.
Andrew Beard, Sioux. Henry Warren, Chippewa. Wm. Denomie, Chippewa. Ida Warren, Chippewa. Hugh Sowcea, Pueblo. Minnie M. Yandell, Bannock.
James D. Flannery, Alaskan. Florence L. Wells, Alaskan. Florence Miller, Stockbridge. Ida Powlas, Oneida.



THE VILLAGE OF KASA-AN, ALASKA, SHOWING THE ESKIMO "TOTEMS."



MISSIONARIES AND ALASKAN NATIVES AT CAPE PRINCE OF WALES.
(Messrs. Thornton and Lopp are recognized by their white fur head coverings.)